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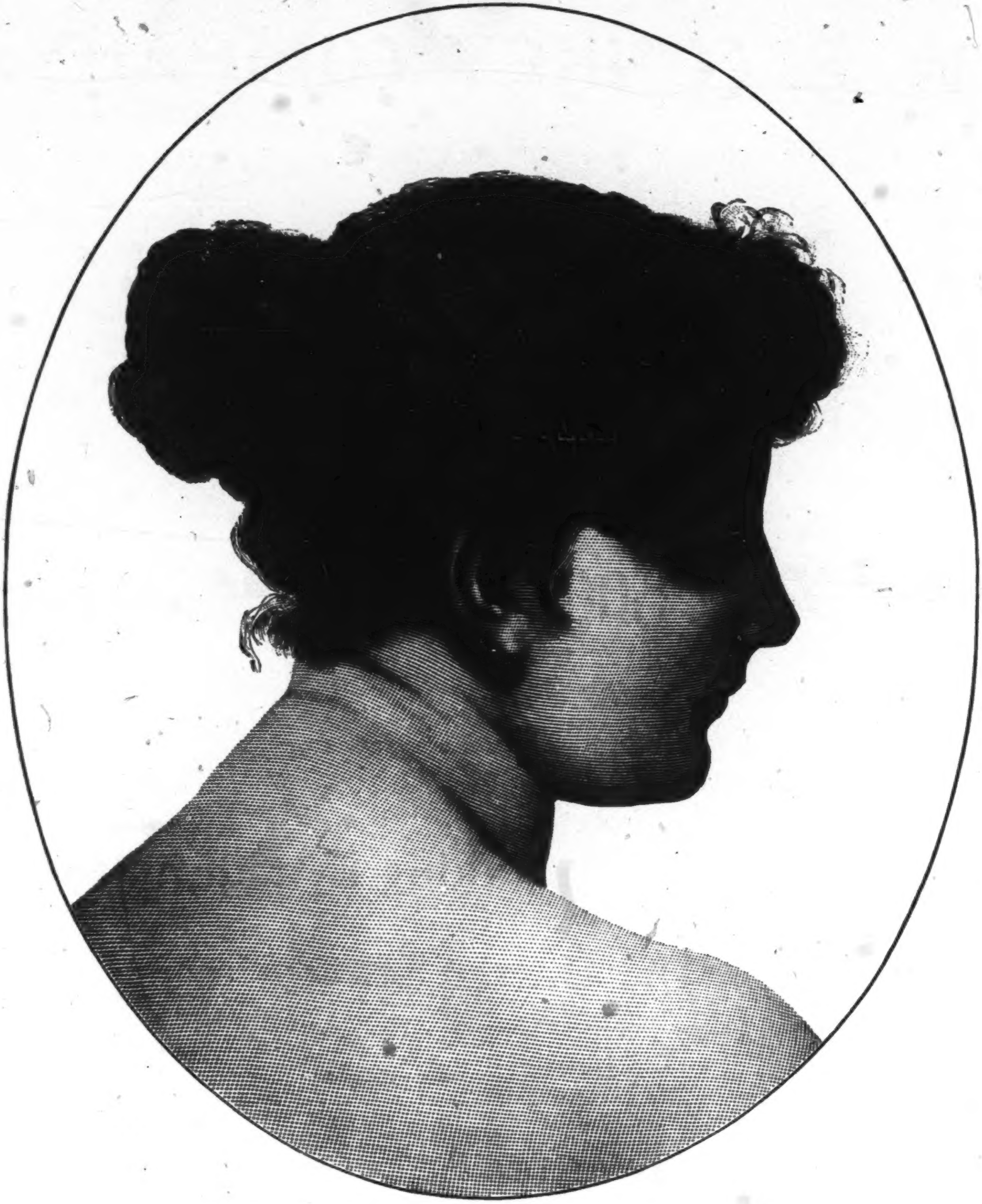

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UTAH

Her Cities, Towns and Resources.

TOGETHER WITH A CONDENSED BUT COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF HER FINANCIAL,
COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, MINING AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES.
HER EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.
HER PROGRESS AND POPULATION IN THE PAST,
AND POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

MANLY & LITTERAL.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY
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SCENES IN UTAH.

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Preface.

THE preface to books is usually in a nature "apologetic," or an expression of regret that the "contents following" may not be more acceptable to those for the especial benefit of whom the publication is prepared. The publishers of "Utah, Her Cities, Towns and Resources," etc., will not trespass upon public attention after the "prevailing fashion." In the collection of facts and figures and in the preparation of the book itself, dilligent efforts have been made to obtain the latest and most reliable data and to present the same in a manner devoid of ambiguity or "endless repetition." Books, papers, statistics and records have been utilized as sources of information in the premises, and where the same were inaccessible, gentlemen in positions to be informed in the behalf sought, and absolutely reliable, have courteously contributed valuable history. The book is submitted to readers and the public with assurances that no means necessary to its compilation and completion have been spared, and that expense in securing accuracy in every department has never been considered. The Publishers desire to make their sincere acknowledgements for many kind acts and much good advice from the citizens, contributors and press of Utah, particularly of Salt Lake City and Ogden, and indulge a hope that the result of their endeavors may not prove wholly disappointing.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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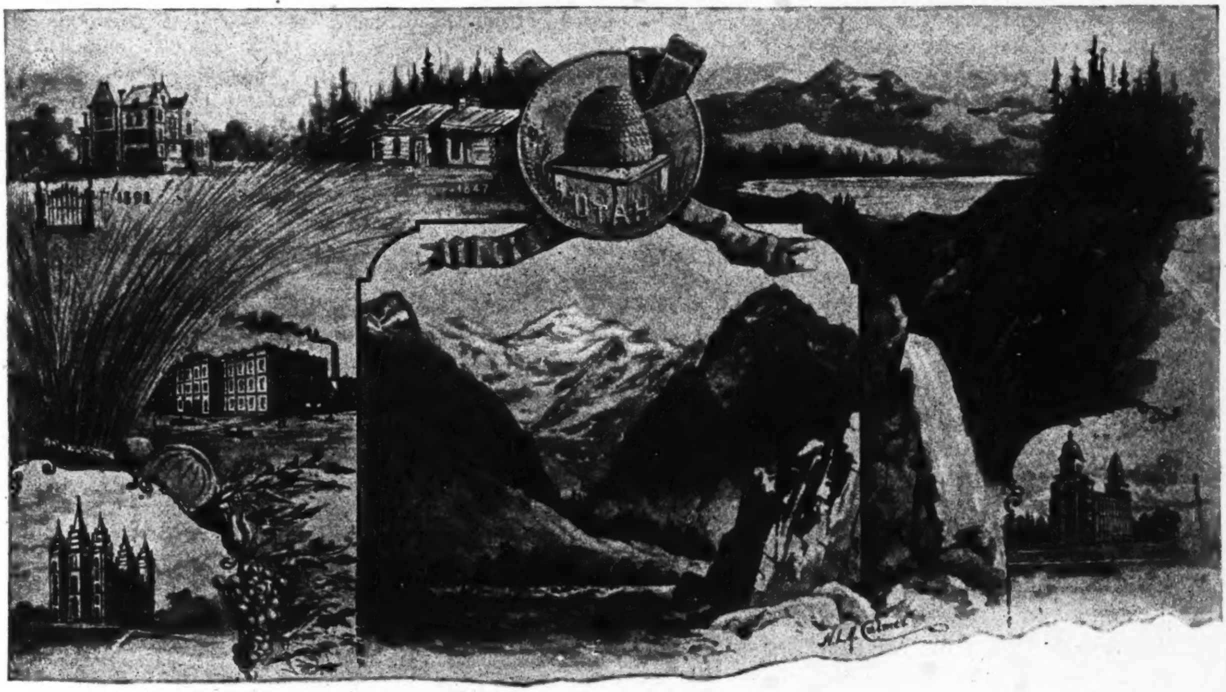


Utah Territory.

Its Resources, Growth, and Prosperity.

PROBABLY no western commonwealth affords such fascination to the traveler, such attraction for the settler, such allurements for the investor, or such satisfaction to the health-seeker as Utah Territory. It has been, not inaptly, called the Switzerland of America, and while there are no Jungfraus or Mont Blancs whose brows are bathed in perpetual snow, there are, nevertheless peaks almost as lofty, whose abrupt ascendency from the valleys clothes them with a sphynx-like ruggedness that makes them majestic in their grandeur.

The area of Utah was acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848, under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, although it was first settled up by Brigham Young, July 24, 1847. It was organized as a Territory by act of Congress in 1850, and at that period it comprised all that section of country lying between the eastern boundary of California and the western border of the Great Plains. Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming were subsequently carved out of its area, reducing it to its present limits. It now has an area of 84,970 square miles, or 52,601,600 acres.

Geographically, Utah is situated between the parallels of 37 and 42 degrees north latitude, and the meridians of 109 and 114 degrees west of Greenwich. It is on the same parallels as Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Corea.

Utah belongs to the great plateau of the Rocky Mountains, its valleys being elevated from 2,700 to 7,000 feet above sea-level, while its mountain peaks reach a height of 12,000 to 13,500 feet.

One-half the Territory is on the western side of the Wasatch Mountains and within what is called the Great Basin. Most of the inhabited portion of Utah lies at the western base of the Wasatch range and on the eastern side of the Great Basin. The Wasatch Mountains enter the Territory on the north at about the middle, extend nearly due south, until near the southern boundary, where they turn to the westward and pass out into Nevada, forming in Utah the letter "J." Their average height will not fall far below 10,000 feet above the sea.

Nearly east of Salt Lake City the Uintah mountains, still loftier than the Wasatch, abut on them and run eastward until they pass out of the Territory.

The eastern part of the Territory is drained by the Rio Colorado and its tributaries.

West of the Wasatch the drainage is into the lakes and sinks which have no outlet, the largest of which is Great Salt Lake, with an elevation of 4,260 feet, a shore line of 350 miles, and an area of about 3,500 square miles. Three rivers, the Bear, Weber and Jordan, empty their waters into the Great Salt Sea.

In Utah agriculture is dependent almost entirely upon irrigation. The system of cultivating the soil is to start canals at the mouths of the cañons, where dams are built. These canals are run from the cañons out upon the more level grounds of the valleys, and there subdivided into branch canals, and these are again divided into laterals leading to every farm, so long as there is water to be distributed. Each field has little furrows a foot or more apart and parallel with each other. Into these furrows the water is turned. Each farm has the right to use the water so many hours once a week or oftener, or less frequently, depending upon the season and the supply. Many large and expensive canals have been constructed in Utah for the purpose of redeeming the arid lands, the most recent ones being the Bear River Canal, in Northern Utah, and a canal in southern Utah. The latter was built by the enterprising citizen, William H. Rowe and his associates, and thereby they have successfully brought under cultivation a large section of Utah's most fertile land.

During the year 1890 there were 423,364 acres of land under cultivation in Utah, and there were 735,226 acres under irrigating ditches.

The larger part of the 52,601,600 acres in Utah is barren and mountainous and cannot be tilled. Nearly one-fourth of this area has been surveyed. The United States Land office, since March, 1869, has disposed of 21,887,642 acres of public lands.

It has been estimated by competent experts that by utilizing all the available streams during the irrigating season 2,304,000 acres can be redeemed.

In September, 1890, an Irrigation Congress, at which delegates were present from all parts of the arid region, met in Salt Lake City. They memorialized Congress to give national assistance to the cause of irrigation. Should their petition be granted, a great impetus will be given the reclamation of these lands in Utah, and many new settlements will spring into existence.

There are twenty-five counties in the Territory. A brief description of them may not be out of place at this point.

Beaver County, which has a population of 3,340, is located on the western side and a little south of the center of the Territory. It has 5,558 acres under cultivation.

Box Elder County, with a population of 7,642, has 26,177 acres under cultivation. The county includes the greater portion of the Great Salt Lake and is located in the northwestern corner of the Territory. Dry farming is successful there because the soil retains the moisture for a long time. The Bear River Canal is in this county.

Cache County has a population of 15,509. It is in the northern part of Utah. The general elevation of the land under cultivation is about 5,000 feet, and its wheat crop is the largest in the Territory. It cultivates 54,301 acres.

Davis County has 6,469 inhabitants. It lies between the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Salt Lake, and extends from the cañon of the Weber River, on the north, nearly to Salt Lake City. It cultivates 23,160 acres.

Emery County lies east of the center of the Territory. It has a population of 4,866 and cultivates 14,363 acres.

Garfield County has a population of 2,457. It lies in the southern part of Utah and cultivates 1,716 acres.

Grand County was carved out of Emery County and extends from the Colorado line to Green River, on the west. It has a population of 541, and has 1,461 acres under cultivation.

Iron County has 2,683 inhabitants. It is located in the southwestern part of the Territory below Beaver County and cultivates 4,523 acres.

Juab County, with a population of 5,582, is located in the center of the western side of the Territory. It cultivates 9,489 acres.

Kane County is on the extreme southern border of the Territory adjoining Arizona. Its population is 1,685 and it has 1,087 acres under cultivation.

Millard County extends from the mountain ranges of the central part of the Territory westward to Nevada. It has 4,033 inhabitants and cultivates 8,152 acres.

Morgan County is in northern Utah, lying east of Davis County. It has 5,633 acres under cultivation and a population of 1,780.

Piute County lies north of Garfield County. It has 2,842 inhabitants and cultivates 7,779 acres.

Rich County is in the northeastern corner of Utah, adjoining Idaho and Wyoming. It has a population of 1,527, and cultivates 15,726 acres.

Salt Lake County is southeast of the Great Salt Lake and lies between the summit of the Wasatch mountains, on the east, and the Oquirrh mountains, on the west. It has a population of 58,457 and a cultivated area of 30,555 acres.

San Juan County lies adjacent to Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, in the southeastern corner of the Territory. Its population is 365, and it cultivates 809 acres.

San Pete County, which is in the center of Utah, is the most southerly of the chain of thickly settled counties which, beginning with Cache County on the north, extends in a generally northern and southern direction. It has a population of 13,146, and has under cultivation 47,113 acres. Only one county excels it in agricultural production.

Sevier County is in the central part of the Territory and has 8,118 acres under cultivation. Its population is 6,199.

Summit County is in the northeastern part of Utah. Its population is 7,733, and it cultivates 14,508 acres.

Tooele County, situated southwest of the Great Salt Lake, including the greater part of the desert of the same name, has a population of 3,700, and cultivates 7,524 acres.

Uintah County is located in the northeastern corner of the Territory, adjoining Wyoming and Colorado. It has a population of 2,292, and cultivates 8,960 acres.

Utah County is south of Salt Lake County and extends from the summit of the Wasatch mountains westward to the Oquirrh range. It cultivates 40,195 acres and has a population of 23,416. It is the leading agricultural county in the Territory.

Wasatch County is east of Utah County. It cultivates 10,824 acres and has a population of 4,627.

Washington County is in the southwestern corner of Utah and has a population of 4,009 and an area under cultivation of 4,203 acres.

Weber County is in northern Utah. It has a population of 23,005 and a cultivated area of 22,450 acres.

UTE INDIAN CAMP ON THE RESERVATION NEAR SALT LAKE CITY.

In 1850 the total population of Utah was 11,380; in 1860, 40,273; in 1870, 86,786; in 1880, 143,963; in 1890, 207,905; and in 1891, 215,000. The growth of the past two years has been very marked.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory in 1891 was $121,000,000, while the revenue for all Territorial purposes was $600,000.

There are thirty-eight cities incorporated under special laws, with an assessed value of taxable property amounting to $84,476,000, and a municipal indebtedness of only $1,278,000.

There are seven cities or towns incorporated under the general law, with an assessed valuation of taxable property amounting to $1,088,000, and a municipal indebtedness of $16,000.

Few States in the Union can show such a remarkably healthy condition of the finances of its cities.

The principal industries of Utah are mining, agriculture, sheep and cattle raising, and manufacturing.

The number of mining camps in the Territory is large and the mineral found embraces almost every known variety. The chief mineral products are silver and lead, which are found associated in the same ores.

Silver was first found in Utah in 1857, but little systematic work was done in the way of mining until after the advent of the Union Pacific Railway in 1869.

The deposits of the precious metals all belong to the earlier geological ages, with the exception of a few small outcrops in southern Utah.

One of the three most important mineral belts of Utah runs from the Uintah mountains on the east, through Park City and Alta, in the Wasatch, thence crosses the Salt Lake Valley to the Oquirrh mountains on the west at Bingham, the original point of discovery of mines in Utah, then turns a little northward, crossing diagonally through the Aqui mountains and thence out on the desert. This belt contains the most productive mines in Utah. The leading mines are the Ontario, Daly, Crescent, etc., of Park City, and the Old Telegraph, Jordan, Lead Mine, Yosemite, etc., of Bingham, whose total output runs far into many millions of dollars.

The second mineral belt in Utah also begins in the Wasatch mountains, in the vicinity of Mt. Nebo, and runs a little north of west, reaching its climax in the extension of the Oquirrh range at Tintic. Thence it passes through various ranges till it goes out of the Territory at Deep Creek, which is destined to be one of the greatest mining camps of Utah. The great mines at present in this belt are at Tintic. The Mammoth, Bullion-Beck, Eureka Hill, Centennial, etc., have produced many millions.

The third belt is located some two hundred miles south of Salt Lake City, beginning at Marysvale and Beaver, running a little north of west through various ranges, reaching its climax at Frisco, where the Great Horn Silver mine is located. The belt extends westward from there to the boundary of the Territory.

Near the southern part of the Territory, on the rim of the Basin, is a very unique mineral deposit in sandstone of the triassic or later date. The ore is chiefly chloride of silver found in reefs of sandstone.

The eastern part of the Territory, being of a very recent geological age, is almost destitute of precious metals. The region embraces one-third of the Territory and includes all that part east of the Wasatch mountains, including the Uintah mountains. There is a limited area near the eastern end of these latter mountains where there are some valuable copper mines. This great region of eastern Utah is pre-eminently a coal region.

The mining industry has taken on new life in Utah and many mines which had been abandoned are now being worked. New districts are being constantly discovered, the latest being those of Dugway and Fish Springs in the Deep Creek country and the La Plata, north of Ogden.

Utah ranks third in the production of lead and fifth in silver in the United States.

The total output of the mines from the beginning is about $180,000,000.

During the year 1891 the mines produced $16,198,066.81 in gold, silver, copper and lead, and ten mines paid dividends amounting to $3,048,500.

Elsewhere in this work the mines of Utah are dealt with more specifically.

Utah is bountifully supplied with coal-fields. The coal belts enter Utah near Evanston, Wyoming, and run east and thence south for a distance of seven or eight hundred miles. It is estimated that there are 15,000 square miles of bituminous coal land in Utah and of such thickness as to supply the whole United States for centuries. A valuable feature of the coal-fields lies in their proximity to the mineral deposits, both iron and the precious metals.

During 1890 the four coal mines of the Territory produced 355,000 tons of coal.

Considerable Wyoming coal is used in Utah. A fine quality of coke is manufactured from the Castle Gate coal, and is extensively used in the Utah smelters.

The asphalts of Utah are not only the purest in the world but are found in magnificent abundance. Asphaltum, which takes the name of gilsonite and uintite in Utah, is found in the northeast part of the Territory just east of the Uintah Indian reservation. Other fine deposits exist in the Uncompahgre Ute reservation, a short distance from the Colorado state line.

Ozokerite or mineral wax is found near Thistle, Utah.

Gypsum is found in extensive quantities near Nephi, in Juab County, and is used largely in the manufacture of plaster.

Cement is also manufactured on a large scale from native minerals.

Lithographic stone is found near Santaquin, Utah County, and in other localities in the Territory.

Of limestone Utah has a surfeit. Much of it is converted into lime, while some of it is used as flux for furnaces.

Granite is hewn out of the large boulders at Wasatch, a station on the Rio Grande Western railroad, not far from Salt Lake City. It is used for building purposes and Belgian blocks for paving.

White, variegated and mottled marble has been found in many places, but, for lack of machinery, it has not been utilized to any extent.

There is also much slate in the Territory.

Utah excels in the quality of her sandstone. It is found in inexhaustible quantities, and ranges from almost a blood-red to pure white.

The sulphur deposits at Cove Creek extend over a large area, but the depth of the deposit is not known. The sulphur taken from the mines is 98 per cent. pure. There are also extensive deposits in Beaver County. These sulphur mines are the only ones in the United States, and when fully operated and developed will be able to supply a large extent of country.

Ores of iron, magnetite, red, brown, ochrous and fibrous hematite ore, are found all over the Territory. The great deposits, however, are in Iron County, and occur thickly in the form of massive outbursts of fissures in granite, from Cedar City to the Santa Clara, a belt five to ten miles wide and sixty long. These ledges, which carry from sixty to seventy per cent. of metallic iron, very pure, are from twenty-five to seventy-five feet thick. Distance from rail and market, and the high price of labor, have prevented the utilization of this storehouse of iron.

Near Salina, Sevier County, there are deposits of almost pure rock salt found in the mountains. The manufacture of salt around the Great Salt Lake has long been a great industry. During 1891 there were harvested 104,000 tons, of which 71,000 were sold. For many years the method of manufacture was simple. On the borders of the lake, the water of which contains 17 per cent. of salt, there are many lagoons. The rise of the water in the winter season filled these lagoons, the heat of the summer's sun evaporated the water, and the salt which remained was shoveled up and made ready for the market. Now these lagoons are filled by pumps, some of which raise a million gallons of the saline waters in ten hours. Much of this water is used by the silver mills, and for dairy and table purposes. Utah supplies the entire west with salt.

In addition to the minerals named Utah has a saltpetre bed, antimony, quicksilver, arsenic, zinc, asbestos, and in fact every mineral found in the West except tin. Besides this it has quite a complement of gems, including topaz, garnets, chalcedony, amethyst, etc.

In December, 1891, natural gas was discovered in large quantities, within a few miles of Salt Lake City, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. Sufficient developments have been made to insure its permanency, but within a short distance of where the gas was found it is known that gas from this same underground reservoir has been used for lighting and heating purposes for the past seven years. Three companies have already been organized to bore for gas, and their operation having already proved successful the result for Utah in the direction of material prosperity will equal, if it does not excel, what has happened in Eastern localities where similar discoveries have been made. The cheap fuel will tend to bring all western smelting and general manufacturing enterprises into the Territory, and population and business will grow apace.

While Utah's mineral product in 1890 averaged between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, her agricultural output amounted to $8,310,000. The products included wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, lucerne, hay, potatoes, beets, cotton and fruits.

The average yield per acre of the cereals, when compared with the other States and Territories, places Utah far in the lead, showing that better results can be obtained from the irrigation system than from depending on rains, as the Eastern farmers do.

For instance, there were 22 bushels of wheat raised to the acre throughout the Territory, while the average throughout the United States was only 14 bushels.

The following figures for the year 1890 are from the Territorial Statistician's report:

PRODUCTS.	ACRES.	QUANTITY.	AVERAGE TO ACRE.	VALUE.
Wheat	110,114	2,409,454 bu.	22 bu.	$1,927,563.20
Oats	32,763	1,182,218 bu.	34 bu.	532,142.46
Corn	8,776	165,067 bu.	19 bu.	118,848.24
Barley	7,358	212,546 bu.	29 bu.	106,273.00
Rye	3,759	45,204 bu.	12 bu.	27,574.44
Lucerne	101,729	306,100 ton	3 ton	2,715,107.00
Hay	80,647	120,572 ton	1$\frac{48}{100}$ ton	1,637,367.76
Potatoes	7,845	935,874 bu.	119 bu.	496,013.22
Beets	87	21,726 bu.	248 bu.	7,604.10
Cotton	7	4,200 lbs.	600 lbs.	462.00
Orchards	5,275	8,246,062 lbs.	1,563 lbs.	206,151.55
Vineyards	265	565,560 lbs.	2,134 lbs.	33,933.60
Other Products (Vegetable)	2,597	16,688,841 lbs.	6,426 lbs.	500,665.23
Totals	361,222			$8,300,705.80

The products of the farm for 1890 are given in the following table:

PRODUCTS.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Wine, gallons	31,886	$ 28,697.40
Cider, gallons	61,368	21,478.80
Vinegar, gallons	27,907	6,976.75
Sorghum, gallons	57,600	37,440.00
Butter, pounds	1,847,447	323,303.23
Cheese, pounds	247,875	37,181.25
Honey, pounds	854,387	76,894.83
Dried Apples, pounds	197,167	11,830.02
Dried Peaches, pounds	178,593	19,645.23
Dried Apricots, pounds	11,895	1,486.88
Dried Plums, pounds	6,731	841.38
Dried Pears, pounds	9,921	992.10
Wool, pounds	7,451,252	1,229,456.58
Total Value		$1,796,224.45

The quality and value of the wool clip are steadily improving.

The cattle and sheep industries in Utah are in a thriving condition, and the grazing ranges are covered with these valuable possessions.

The following table gives the figures for 1890:

KIND.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Milch cows	52,066	$ 1,561,980.00
Cattle	237,458	3,561,870.00
Horses	80,602	4,030,100.00
Mules	2,571	192,825.00
Asses	318	12,720.00
Sheep	1,310,021	2,947,547.25
Goats	1,508	3,770.00
Swine, over 6 months old	20,411	163,288.00
Total Value		$12,474,100.25

Utah has always encouraged home manufactures, and almost every industrial concern that has been begun and operated on conservative business principles has been a success.

In 1890 there were 310 industrial concerns in the Territory, employing 3,274 hands, and paid $1,597,177 in wages during the year, with a plant valued at $3,215,511, an annual product valued at $5,836,103, and a capital invested of $4,405,881.

These 310 industrial concerns manufactured ale, bed springs, boilers, books, boots and shoes, beer, bricks, brooms, carpets, cheese, cement, cigars, clothes racks, crackers, cotton goods, flour, furniture, gas and electric light, harness, ice, iron cornice, iron moulding, knit goods, lumber, overalls, paper, paper boxes, refrigerators, rope, salt, soda water, leather, tinware, wagons, woolen goods, show cases, silk, soap, tents and awnings, trunks, confectionery, fruit canning, etc.

In Utah County there has been recently erected one of the largest sugar manufactories in the United States, equipped with machinery of American manufacture costing $500,000. Sugar is now being made there from the beet root and a ready market is found for the entire product.

Extensive stock yards are now being erected a few miles north of Salt Lake City, and packing houses and preserved meat establishments are promised industries of the near future.

Glass works, large potteries, potato starch factories, evaporating establishments and many other industries that would pay large returns on the investment are only awaiting capital.

Commercially Utah stands par excellence among the business men of the country. The failures are few and far between and the merchants are looked upon as being careful, shrewd and conservative.

There were in 1890 in the Territory 1,722 stores, with an invested capital of $20,000,000, making annual sales amounting to $45,600,000, and employing 8,000 men, who were paid $4,900,000.

There are large co-operative stores in almost every county and the business they do annually goes up into the millions.

There are thirty-seven banks in the Territory. They had on June 30, 1891, a combined capital of $5,148,231.78 and deposits amounting to $8,355,684.00.

The Territory has 1,500 miles of broad and narrow gauge railroad tracks which reach all the cities of any size, run through the fertile valleys and ascend the lofty mountains to fetch the ores to market. Much valuable country has not yet been reached by the iron monster, especially in the southern and western portions of the Territory. There are many projected lines, and while some construction has recently been done, it is as nothing to what the necessities and growth of the Territory will demand in the next few years.

A road from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, which will go through the Deep Creek country, has been talked of for several years, and the people of Utah generally predict an era of great prosperity whenever capital shall see fit to enter upon the project. The mines in the Deep Creek country are low grade and with present shipping facilities mining scarcely pays.

Utah has an excellent free school law, and the school attendance is now so large as to crowd the buildings beyond their capacity. There are, besides the public schools, many excellent mission schools throughout the Territory, supported by the various denominations. The Territory supports a well-equipped institution of learning known as the Deseret University, and the standard of education is being yearly advanced.

There are churches for all shades of religious belief, and nowhere in the country are they better attended.

The Territory takes care of its deaf and dumb, its insane, and its wayward boys and girls, in buildings especially constructed and adapted for these purposes.

An Agricultural College has also been established and a State Library organized.

Capitol grounds have been chosen in Salt Lake City, which have already been beautified, and in the near future a building worthy of the Territory will be erected.

"In the Salt Lake basin the air is dry, pure, elastic, transparent and bracing; and the temperature compares favorably, in respect to equability, with that of any part of the United States. The climate maintains a happy medium between the rigors of the region of the great fresh water lakes of the northwest and the eternal summer heats of Florida and Southern California, and this fact makes it both healthy and agreeable. The normal winter has thirty to forty days of moderately cold weather, with enough snow for a week or two of sleighing. The planting season begins in February. There is comparative exemption from the changeable weather and raw winds of spring in the north and east. Only in one month out of five does the range in temperature exceed fifty degrees. The sun shines perpetually, the air is invigorating, the rapid radiation assures cool nights. But no words or meteorological statistics can convey an adequate idea of the charm of the climate, which continues to grow upon one no matter how long a resident.

Hardly any form of disease originates in Utah, while upon many diseases contracted elsewhere simple residence and use of the thermal waters in Utah and Great Salt Lake in the bathing season, are more beneficial than ordinary medical treatment. There is no malaria; asthma is impossible."

Utah, with its unparalleled climatic advantages, fertile valleys, weird, majestic, rugged cañon scenery, its numerous chemical and thermal springs, its wonderful salt lake, its magnificent mineral wealth, and its boundless resources, is to-day the most prosperous and most noted section in the Rocky Mountain region.

With a homogeneous people all working to the same purpose, with all her citizens inscribing on their banner: "Utah—our first and holiest love!" the possibilities for this Territory are limitless, and the future bright indeed.

Utah Mining.

OUTPUT TO DATE.

FROM the beginning of mining in Utah in 1871 to the close of 1891, twenty years, the total output of silver, gold, lead and copper, rating silver at its coining value, as the U. S. Mint officers do, and lead and copper at their average yearly price in New York, is in round numbers $180,000,000 in value.

OUTPUT OF 1890-91.

The output of 1890, as ascertained and published by Mr. Dooly, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Salt Lake is as follows, save that silver is here rated at its coining value, and the other metals at seaboard prices, and lead bullion counted as refined lead after deducting five per cent. for loss in refining:

956,708 lbs. copper, 14c. per lb.	$ 133,939
65,105,587 lbs. refined lead, at 4½c. per lb.	2,766,987
8,105,586 ozs. silver, at $1.29	10,533,605
33,851 ozs. gold, at $20.67	699,684
Total value	$14,134,215

Statement for 1891 is not yet made up, but the output being known to have increased considerably over that of the previous year, it is deemed safe to put it at $16,000,000.

DIVIDENDS OF 1890.

Mines earned dividends in 1890 as follows:

Bullion-Beck, at Tintic	$375,000
Eureka-Hill, "	250,000
Centennial-Eureka, "	150,000
Mammoth, "	560,000
Horn Silver, at Frisco	200,000
Mayfield, at Big Cottonwood	18,000
Daly, at Park City	450,000
Ontario, "	900,000
Total	$2,903,000

Dividends for 1891 will be at least $2,500,000. The first two mines in the table are owned by close corporations whose earnings are not published. These are given upon the best information obtainable. Utah mines have paid in dividends to date about $22,500,000.

WHERE THE MINES ARE.

The mines wrought at present are mainly in Beaver, Juab, Summit, Salt Lake, Tooele and Washington counties. The northern mines lie on the same parallel in Tooele, Salt Lake and Summit counties. The mines of Juab County are eighty or ninety miles south of these. Beaver County is 200 miles and Washington County 300 miles south of Salt Lake City. Mines were wrought to some extent in Wasatch, Weber, Box Elder and Piute counties. There is, in fact, no county in the Territory where the prospector has not left his footprints. Wherever, in Utah, there are mountains, mineral indications are not wanting, and valuable minerals are likely to be found in time in paying veins or deposits. Ores of good quality are known to exist in many of the isolated ridges which break the face of the desert in Western Utah, but mining in that section still awaits the construction of railroads. The main producing district of the Wasatch Range lies on the heads of the Cottonwoods and of the American Fork, within sight of Salt Lake City, and over the ridge eastward, where the waters find their way into the Weber and Provo rivers.

Northward from this locality no mines of importance had been found until within a few months, when a district called La Plata, on the summit of the Wasatch Range between Ogden and Logan, was organized, containing strong ledges of ores rich in lead, but rather low in silver. Time will be required to demonstrate the importance of this new district.

Southward, 200 miles, near the heads of the Sevier River, eastward of the town of Beaver, there is a district called Marysvale which has been almost abandoned the past eighteen years.

During the year 1891 promising veins of milling gold rock were opened in the district, a mill was erected and in November began to run. Meantime the Rio Grande Western has built a branch road from Thistle Station to Salina, about 87 miles. This will probably soon be continued to Joseph, above Monroe, the latter being about 20 miles below the Marysvale mines. The road spoken of leaves the Sevier and crosses the Pahvant Range via Clear Creek and Cove Creek into the Basin.

Mines are found on both slopes of the Oquirrh Range, from Great Salt Lake southward nearly 100 miles, as at Stockton, Dry Cañon, Ophir, Bingham and Tintic. All these localities are connected with Salt Lake City by rail. The mines of Beaver County are at Frisco and about Milford, the terminus at present of the U. P. Railway. The mines of Washington County occur in a sandstone reef which extends along and near the base of the Wasatch for 100 miles.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver County contains four or five parallel ranges or ridges, striking north and south, all of them mineral-bearing. A single chimney of ore in a contact along the east base of Grampian Mountain (Horn Silver Mine) turned out 90 tons of ore a day for four years, realizing to its owners more than $13,000,000, $4,000,000 of which was disbursed in dividends. After this enormous output the mine had three or four hard years, but is again doing well. Ore bodies were opened in 1890 in new ground on different levels. Shipments for that year were 19,477 tons, which sold in the Salt Lake market for $335,069. Average value of the ore was $18.26 per ton; average cost per ton was, for extraction, $3.50; dead work, 60 cents; surface work, 85 cents; supplies, $1.30; total cost per ton, $6.25. At the end of the year the mine had $269,787 in its treasury, and the owners expected a better year than last year, and in this they have not been disappointed.

The product of the mines for 1891 has equaled that of 1890, and the profit, about $200,000, has been as great. There is not much doing around Frisco at present, aside from the operations of the Horn Silver.

In Star District the Talisman and Stewart have been penetrated to a horizon below that of the pinches and faults which confound and discourage the miner in this district at a distance of about 100 feet from the surface of the ground. Between 300 and 400 feet down they have three or four feet of very good ore. From Mr. A. G Campbell's mines, and from several others, small shipments are occasionally made. The ores are generally of a rather high grade.

The facilities for mining in Beaver County are very good. The country is dry in the summer, but there is sufficient water, wood and timber for mining purposes, and operations are not obstructed by snow or cold in the winter. The ores are carried from the mine dumps by wagon and rail to the Salt Lake smelters at about $7 per ton. The mines are easy of access. Provisions and supplies are cheap and abundant, and good labor is obtainable at fair rates of compensation. There can be no doubt that extensive exploitation and operation in this county would very greatly increase its output.

JUAB COUNTY, TINTIC.

Tintic is the principal mining district of Juab County. It is in, or on, the western slope of the Oquirrh Range, which here rises perhaps 2,000 feet above the general level of the country, making the absolute altitude 6,000 to 7,000 feet. One goes there from Salt Lake, about seventy miles, via Lehi, on the U. P. Railway. The Rio Grande Western has just completed a branch to Tintic from Springville, going in via Homansville to Eureka, swinging round Eureka Hill past the Mammoth shaft and the big iron mine back of Silver City.

The district has been worked more or less for twenty years. Within the last year or two the impression has grown steadily that there is no better mining district in the United States. The mines occur in a series of ore channels, with no defined boundaries, but following a generally definable course, striking north and south—in fact, in a belt of limestone about two miles wide, lying between quartzite on the west and eruptive rocks on the east. All the geological and mineralogical features of the vicinity are well marked and clear for a distance of three or four miles along the strike of the belt, and here is where the great productive mines are. North and south these guide posts of the miner are more or less masked, and there has been less encouragement to prospecting. There is little doubt, however, in the minds of good judges, that great mines will be found in this lime belt as far north and south as the quartzite and porphyry banks of the channel extend. There is as little doubt that the ores will be found to extend a half mile or more in depth, at least down to the level of Utah Lake, perhaps 2,000 feet below, where water may be expected, and the ores likely change to sulphides.

The ore deposits are as a rule large, easily mined, and of a high grade. The Bullion-Beck, Eureka-Hill, Centennial-Eureka, Crismon-Mammoth, and a few others are the principal mines, all heavy producers and dividend-payers, but aside from these little prospecting has been done. A small number of claims have been patented; a few more are held by location. For miles in each direction the country is practically virgin ground.

Owing to the low altitude the winter snows depart early, leaving the ground parched and dry. Vegetation is very scant, and timber for mining purposes has to be brought from other parts.

The mines are not troubled with water, but rather with the lack of it, for even those mines which have reached a depth of nearly a thousand feet have none excepting what is brought there by human effort and ingenuity. Most of the water for all kinds of uses is derived from springs, which seem to be quite numerous in certain places, but their flow is not strong, and they are already taxed to nearly their full capacity.

As the population of Eureka and the various other camps is steadily increasing and more mines are being opened every year, the question of water supply cannot be far distant, for when the section receives the attention it surely merits the few local springs will be far inadequate. But Utah Lake, being distant only a few miles, may be counted upon to supply the means; the end can be easily found.

Output is all that counts in mining, and the leading mines can be detected by amount of ore shipped in 1890, given in the following table, to-wit:

Mines.	*Tons.*
Bullion-Beck	29,509
Eureka-Hill	20,640
Mammoth	9,590
Dragon (iron)	6,050
Centennial-Eureka	3,668
Treasure	3,200
Keystone	1,700
Julian Lane	798
Northern Spy	550
Tesora	259
Sioux group	221
Sunbeam group	198
Carrissa	115
Sunbeam group	106

Governor	103
Undine	88
Ruby	21
North Star	19
Hungarian	18
Park	15
Rust Dragon	15
South Mammoth	12
Diamond district	10
Martha Washington	10
Total	75,907

Shipments for 1891 are not yet made up, but it is known that they considerably exceed those for 1890, and more mines have had ores to ship.

There is a chloridizing mill of ten stamps in the district, which is not much used, and a leaching mill of 30 or 60 stamps has been rigged up during the past year from old dismantled mills. This mill is mainly employed in working up old mine dumps. Most of the ores are dry ores—carrying not more than 12 or 15 per cent. of lead —and they are sold to the smelters and carried to Salt Lake or Denver for reduction.

The Eureka-Hill and the Bullion-Beck are very well equipped for deep and heavy work. Both of these mines have reached their 11th or 12th level. The Mammoth, Centennial-Eureka, Keystone, German, Northern Spy, Eagle, and other groups have steam hoists, pumps, etc., and are fairly equipped. Most of them have had their years "in the wilderness." The Eureka-Hill has had eight years of steady production, in which it has sold about 100,000 tons of probably $50 ore. Its profits have not been far from $2,000,000. The Bullion-Beck has earned, net, in the past three years, probably more than $1,000,000. Neither of these companies publish their dividends.

The Centennial-Eureka has a long stretch of the marvelous ore channel. During the five years previous to 1890 but 1,365 tons of ore were taken out. In 1890, the output was 3,667 tons, which sold for about $550,000; and the past year, without pushing, the ore sales were about $400,000.

The Mammoth had paid thirteen dividends, summing up $210,000, down to the first day of 1890. In that year they paid $560,000.

The Genuine group, the Eagle group, Northern Spy, the Godiva group, the Yorkville, the Madera Consolidated, the Marion Consolidated, the Plutus, the Sioux group, the Snowflake, the Governor, the Iron Blossom, the Wolf, the Cave, the Hungarian, the British, Copperopolis, the Undine, the Sunbeam, the Treasure, the Tesora, the Turk, the Eastern and Daisy, the Hard Winter, the Belcher Consolidated, a group of eight claims, the Lucky Boy, the Alamo, the Golden Ray, a group of six claims, the Isona, the Retribution, and many more "too numerous to mention," are being brought forward year by year to the same stage as the foregoing.

Many of these Tintic mines, and not the least, the mines about Diamond, have immense outcrops, nearly covering the full surface area. The ore is found in bunches and chimneys; greater depth will surely show concentration in large bodies. Experience has demonstrated that these mines as a rule need only to be opened and wrought to become profitable.

The Dragon or Tintic iron mine ships 6,050 tons of fluxing iron ore to the smelters near Salt Lake City every year.

George Arthur Rice & Co. operate a sampling mill at Eureka.

DEL MONTE DISTRICT.

This district is four miles north of Eureka. The railroad passes within four miles of the mines, which are immense bodies of lead ore, carrying about three ounces of silver per ton and a large percentage of iron. The more these mines are exploited the larger and cleaner appears to be the ore; 1,200 feet of openings have been made in ore which is from 10 to 45 feet in thickness.

WEST TINTIC.

This district is in Tooele County, but one goes there from Eureka, the capital town of the Tintic mines, and hence mention of it is made here. It is a twenty-eight mile drive from Eureka to Rockwell's ranch on Cherry Creek, and about five miles farther to the mines. The mineral belt is very wide, the country low, smooth hills. Amongst the mines of consequence are the Silver Star, the Scotia, the Midgley, the Northwestern, the Little Chief, the Stonewall Jackson, the 88, the Virginia, the Brunswick, the Grand Cross, the Tribune, the Flying Dutchman, and many others.

THE DESERT.

Fifteen miles west of Rockwell's (on Cherry Creek) a bold and rugged granite mountain rises out of the desert, and this is called Desert Mining District. On the west end of this mountain occur valuable copper mines, the ores, rich in copper, carrying gold and silver also.

There is Desert Mountain, fourteen miles north of the granite mountain spoken of, and the Oasis, the Columbia and the Drumm mining districts in the same region. "There is ore enough here in sight now," says an intelligent correspondent, "to tax the carrying capacity of any single-track railroad. A road could be run out here from Salt Lake via Ophir, Eureka, West Tintic and the districts mentioned to North Dugway, Clifton and on to Deep Creek, passing through mines for nearly every mile of the way, and with sufficient water; mines that will never make much stir in the mining world, either, until such a railroad shall be run."

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The mining field which begins on the heads of the Cottonwoods and of American Fork, within sight of Salt Lake City, and extends ten miles over the first ridge of the Wasatch, eastward, is thrown by the winding mountain crests which culminate in that vicinity into four counties. The more important, however, are known as Uintah Mining District, in Summit County, and as Blue Ledge Mining District, in Wasatch County. These are in reality one district divided by a geographical county line to which mineral veins pay no attention.

PARK CITY,

A town of 5,000 inhabitants, connected with Salt Lake by the Union Pacific, and also by the Utah Central, is the mining town of the district. It is an incorporated town, has a city government, fire department, water works and all the appurtenances, jail, bank, hotel, churches, schools, opera house, Masons, Oddfellows, etc., of a city. The streets have been worked and graded and drained till they are very good. The absolute altitude of Main street at the hotel is about 7,500 feet above the sea.

Three or four gulches join each other at the head of Main street, and a little above, and up these, rising in two miles 2,000 feet, are the mines. The Mackintosh sampling mill is at the lower end of this street, near the depots. The Crescent concentrating and sampling mill and smelter, and the Marsac (Daly) thirty-stamp chloridizing mill, are in the town, while the Ontario forty-stamp chloridizing mill stands at the head of the main street. The Ontario mine is a mile and a half up Ontario Gulch, south of the mill.

THE ONTARIO AND OTHER GREAT MINES.

The Ontario vein for 4,500 feet on its course is owned by the Ontario Silver Mining Company; for 1,500 feet next westward by the Daly Mining Company; the next 2,800 feet, going westward, is owned by men interested in these two companies. Here the Anchor Mining Company takes the vein for 12,538 feet. From the Ontario, westward, the ground gains in altitude, so that the sixth Ontario level is the Daly eighth, and the Anchor seventeenth. The Anchor Company sank a shaft to its twelfth level, cross-cutting the vein, and drove in a drain tunnel 6,600 feet, intersecting the shaft on the twelfth level. The Ontario sixth level drain tunnel is extended through the Ontario and Daly ground, and its fifteenth level drain tunnel, three miles long from Proso Valley to Ontario Shaft No. 2, is about half completed. Extended along the vein to the Anchor it would be nearly five miles long, and take the Anchor water to the twenty-seventh level. If the Anchor has the Ontario or an equivalent parallel vein, then the vein is about 9,000 feet long; and if the vein extends through the Anchor ground it is 20,000 feet long. There is good reason to suppose that it continues westward to the Cottonwood mines, and that it strikes eastward through Blue Ledge District via McHenry Gulch for about two miles, making in all six or seven miles, throughout which, with intervals of barren ground, of course, it may reasonably be expected to be fertile. It is now claimed that the district has four or five parallel veins.

The Ontario mine is the leading mine in extent of operations, in cost of plant, in output and dividends. There are upwards of thirty miles of openings in the mine, and about 160,600 cubic yards have been stoped out to get the (in round numbers) $27,000,000 which the mine has produced. The mill and mine plant cost 2,700,000, and mine and mill give direct employment to between 400 and 500 men at an average wage of $100 per month, and indirect employment to a great many more. During the year 1890 the output was 35,985 tons of (dry) ore, of which 23,892 tons were milled, and 12,093 tons sold to smelters. The gross sum received for the product of this ore was $1,742,084, out of which $900,000 was paid in dividends, making the total monthly dividends paid, to the end of 1890, 175; aggregating $11,525,000.

PARK CITY STREET SCENE, SHOWING ONTARIO MILLS.

Disbursements of 1890 were as follows:

Pay roll and salaries	$535,000.00
Cordwood	34,180.75
Lumber and timber	35,649.50
Coal (from Coalville)	81,794.22
Salt	29,662.82
Castings (Salt Lake foundries)	12,867.10
Beef and vegetables	21,724.03
Hauling and sampling ore	55,853.10
Sundries, powder, oil, machinery, candles, groceries, N. Y. & S. F. offices	310,323.54
Dividends (12, of $75,000 each)	900,000.00
Total	$2,017,055.06

This will give an idea of the cost of mining, and how distributed.

The excess of disbursements above receipts is drawn, of course, from surplus account. Of these items, the first eight, amounting to $806,731.52, and part of the ninth and tenth items, were expended in Utah. Of the $12.000,000, Salt Lake value, produced in 1890 by the mines of Utah, it is safe to say that three-fourths were expended in Utah.

The Ontario kept up its usual rate of production in 1891; and the dividends paid carry the number to 187, aggregating $12,425,000. The mine has still a great amount of opened but unstoped ground above the 10th level. The selling price of the shares is from $40 to $44; there are 150,000 shares, par $100: holders have come to repose trust in them as if they were United States bonds. The mine has passed the monthly dividend of 50 cents a share but about six months, when No. 2 hoist was burned down, in fourteen years. No one familiar with it doubts that this will continue fifteen or twenty years longer.

The Daly mine raised 23,870 tons of (dry) ore in 1890, 20,795 tons of which were milled by the Russell process of leaching, and 2,351 tons were sold to the smelters. Sale of the proceeds of this ore brought the company $834,818, of which $450,000 was paid in dividends, making 46 dividends paid by the mine since the mill started in February, 1886, aggregating $1,762,500. During the year the working shaft was sunk to the 10th level, and a second working shaft was started east of the old one, which has been sunk to the Ontario 6th level drain tunnel. The Russell leaching process has been substituted in the Marsac (Daly) mill for the amalgamating process, it having been established that it does better work at less cost and with a much less expensive plant, both in first cost and maintenance. The usual rate of production was maintained during 1891, and $450,000 was paid in dividends.

DALY MILLING AND HOISTING WORKS.

The Anchor property is a group of claims 1,200 feet in width by 12,538 feet long, beginning near the west end of the Daly and running west, comprising the old Utah and White Pine properties, and many other contiguous claims. The drain tunnel above mentioned cut a vein 18 to 70 feet in thickness of (mainly) concentrating ore. The company have a mill which will dress 130 tons of crude ore down into about 40 tons of concentrates per day. The mill cost nearly $40,000. The mine output in nine months of 1891 was 26,860 tons crude ore, which made 7,686 tons of concentrates. Concentrating costs 93 cents per ton; hauling, 78 cents; average wages, $2.61 per day; total cost of mining, concentrating, sampling, and delivering on cars, $7.08 per ton of crude ore. Large chambers have been cut out, the openings exposing more and more ore.

The Daly West ground is a group of claims about 2,000 feet wide by 3,000 feet long, joining the Daly on the west and the Anchor ground in part on the north. It belongs to the owners of the Ontario and the Daly, and to John J. Daly, and can be cheaply drained and exploited and laid off properly for ore extraction through or by means of the workings in those mines. A working shaft was started upon the property in 1891, and it is understood to be the intention of the owners to proceed to the opening and working of the mine.

The Woodside Company own eight claims in Woodside Gulch, out of which they took $444,000 in 1889. In 1890 a working shaft was sunk 500 feet, a good hoist put on, and the second and fifth levels opened; enough ore was extracted—about 670 tons—to pay expenses. During the past season the vein was cut at still greater depth by a tunnel, and the output, while not so great as in 1889, was satisfactory.

The Northland—Nevada, or the Mayflower, according as pending litigation shall be decided—comprises a group of claims near the Woodside, out of which, in a contact between lime and quartzite, the owners extracted 1,560 tons of ore in 1889, and 2,629 tons in 1890, when they were enjoined pending the settlement of title, and obliged to close down. The body of ore in dispute is regarded as one of the best and most promising in the district.

The Massachusetts (old Empire), comprising twenty claims, lies about one mile west of the original Ontario ground. It is well equipped, and the main working shaft has reached the sixth level. A fork, at least, of the Ontario vein is believed to run through this ground.

The Alliance (old Sampson) is a group of eight claims, immediately east of Pinyon Hill, on a line west with the original Ontario and Massachusetts; the Daly and Anchor diverge to the southwest. It is at the head of Webster and Walker Gulch, and much higher in altitude than the Massachusetts. The vein is in limestone, is 15 feet thick, and strikes through Pinyon Hill southwesterly a mile or more, the Crescent and the Apex each owning a part of it. The working shaft is intersected by the Hanauer tunnel at a depth of 520 feet. This tunnel has been extended beyond the shaft on the vein (as a level) to the end line of the property and to a connection with the Crescent working incline for the benefit of the Crescent Company. Meantime a drain tunnel has been driven into the vein at a point 1,002 feet below the Hanauer tunnel. This, called the Alliance tunnel, is 5,372 feet long to the point where it strikes the vein, 830 feet west of the east end line of the property. Crosscutting and running west in the vein shows the vein to vary in width from 20 to 40 feet; to pitch about 15 degrees from the vertical; to be in limestone still; and to be filled with quartz, brecciated lime, clay, talc, iron, and manganese, with occasional bunches of ore. The tunnel has been driven west on the vein several hundred feet. It was excavated on contract at $18 a foot. The property is a steady though not (as yet) heavy shipper.

The Crescent property comprises about 90 acres, the ore occurring in a channel 20 rods wide and a quarter of a mile long, falling off to the northwest with the face of the hill and about 100 feet below the surface. This ore sheet crops out in the eastern face of Pinyon Hill, which is on that side a ledge about 400 feet high, and thin veins or fissures come occasionally to the surface from the ore body on the northwestern slope of the hill. Probably 100,000 tons of ore have been extracted and sold from this ore body, realizing to mine and smelter $1,500,000—$15 per ton—and many thousands of tons of concentrating ore yet remain in the mine and on the various dumps. Dividends amounting to $228,020 have been paid.

The Sampson (or Alliance) vein cuts across the head of the property, and is reached at a depth of about 400 feet by a 1,700-foot tunnel run in from the northwest. Upon this vein, which is here 50 feet wide, at the inner end of the tunnel, machinery has been placed, and a working incline sunk to the Hanauer tunnel, 400 feet. This saves pumping and gives 400 feet of dry stoping back. The ore in this vein is scattered; 2½ tons are concentrated into one. The output of the mine in first-class ore and concentrates is about 6,000 tons a year, the gross value of which is not far from $40 a ton. The company have a concentrating and sampling mill, 5 miles of tramway between mine and mill, with an average grade of 400 feet per mile, boarding and lodging houses, etc. The property is regarded as in better condition than ever before.

Amongst properties upon which a good deal of work has been done with more or less encouraging results, but which have not as yet become steady and large producers, may be mentioned the Apex, the Creole, the Deer Valley Consolidated, the Constellation, the Golden Eagle, the Whitehead, the Putnam, the Meears Consolidated, the Roaring Lion, the Jupiter, the Silver Key, the Silver King, the New York, the Lucky Bill, the Comstock, the Gem, the Steele, the Dolberg, the West Ontario, the Black Diamond and Nimrod, the Rosebud, the Reed, the Kerr, the Hoyt, the Park City, the Lundin and Anderson, the Roscamp and Glen, the Denhuff, the Creole No. 2, the Typo, the Kentucky, and the Hughes and Bogan. To these and many others the Park City *Record* calls attention as offering inducements to would-be investors in mining.

Besides these there are hundreds of promising prospects scattered all over these hills from the Cottonwoods to Provo River, and from Deer Valley nearly to Midway, a district containing fifty square miles. The country is wet and the drift heavy, making the development of prospects into paying mines slow work. Very little capital on the outside has ever gone into the district. It has had to depend upon its output for the means of increasing its output. Yet it may be truly said that there is no district in the entire mining section which offers greater inducements to capital to engage in mining than this.

The Park City Sampling Mill, owned by Mr. Richard Mackintosh, of Salt Lake, samples about 30,000 tons of ore yearly from these mines.

The yearly output of the district is about 75,000 tons of ore, worth something like $4,000,000 at Salt Lake. About 45,000 tons of ore are milled yearly by the Ontario and the Daly (Marsac) Mills.

WASATCH COUNTY.

Blue Ledge District lies on the eastern slope of the divide between the Provo and the Weber, and is in Wasatch County. The Glencoe is at present the leading or most promising mine in the district. It consists of a group of six or eight claims. In the old workings there was a strong continuous vein for 300 feet, but the ore was of low grade and carried too much zinc. An adit tunnel has been driven in 150 feet below the old workings, proving the vein to be much stronger and the ores richer and less base than on the level above. The company have the past season constructed a large concentrating mill, and the mine has become a regular shipper of ore. The property is about two miles a little south of east of the Ontario.

There is valuable property in McHenry Gulch—to-wit, the Wilson & Barrett, the Lowell, the McHenry, the Hawkeye, the Boulder; and southward of the gulch the Free Silver, the Wasatch, and many others. All these are groups of from two to a dozen claims, and on some of them much heavy and expensive development work has been done. The McHenry was worked under lease the past season, and several small shipments of high grade ore were made.

Work in this vicinity is for the most part suspended, however, pending the excavation of a drain tunnel, the superabundance of water in the ground having exhausted the operators. The 15th-level Ontario drain tunnel is well abreast of these properties now, and a thousand feet below them. A branch 2,000 feet long would drain them and permit their exploitation. Good judges do not doubt that there are great mines on McHenry Gulch, but the ground is broken and thrown about by eruptive dykes, and ore in paying bodies, if it exists, probably lies deep like the Consolidated Virginia bonanza.

UTAH COUNTY

A spur of the Wasatch striking eastward and then northward forms the line in this locality between Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties, and also between Uintah, Snake Creek, and Blue Ledge districts, the latter in Wasatch, Snake Creek in Utah County Headquarters of all these districts, it will be understood, is Park City. The mines in Snake Creek are about eight miles from Park City over a high divide, yet it is the best way out at present.

The Southern Tier has been opened to a depth of 500 feet, and some shipments of 150-ounce ore have been made. Amongst other groups of claims upon which considerable work has been done are the Newell, the Steamboat, and the Levigneur claims. The formation is mixed and pretty badly broken and tumbled up on the surface. Nevertheless the miners are developing regular and continuous veins, which produce very good ore. There are copper lodes and ledges of marble; and at Midway, on the Provo River, in plain sight from the mines and not far away, there are hot springs and quite an area of the "formation" which in many places these hot springs deposit. With a railroad on the Provo River, Snake Creek will be heard of to some purpose in the mining world.

A GREAT MINING FIELD.

Before completing the review of Utah County mines, the reader may as well return to Salt Lake City, and take a general glimpse of the field. About thirty miles east of Salt Lake City, the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Wasatch and Summit corner at the apex of Clayton's peak, in the heart of one of Utah's great mining fields. This field is from fifty to one hundred square miles in area; its absolute altitude is from 7,000 to 11,000 feet, and it is extremely rugged. It is here that the Wasatch range is the highest and most massive. The formation is quartzite and lime, held up on granite shoulders. Much of it has been gouged and worn away by erosive agencies. From its culmination the water flows in all directions—American Fork, Little and Big Cottonwood, and Mill Creek westward, and small unnamed streams south, north and east, into the Provo and the Weber. The western limb of it is accessible only via the streams named from Salt Lake Valley. The eastern limb is reached by the Union Pacific from Echo on the Weber, and also by the Utah Central, directly over the Wasatch, through Parley's Cañon and Parley's Park. A rail and tramway run to Alta at the head of Little Cottonwood from Brigham Junction, which is ten miles south of Salt Lake City. A good wagon road runs up American Fork, starting from the town of American Fork, which is about thirty miles south of Salt Lake City, to the Miller mine, probably 11,000 feet above the sea; and a wagon road also runs up Big Cottonwood to the lakes, and, crossing the divide, down Thayne's Cañon to Parley's Park and Park City. The mines pay no attention to divides, although these are the boundary lines of counties and mining districts.

The palmy days of the Cottonwoods and of American Fork passed away a decade since, with the exhaustion of the surface bonanzas of such famous mines as the Emma, Flagstaff, Joab Lawrence, Miller, Prince of Wales, Reed & Benson, etc. Work has never ceased altogether, however, although it has ceased on hundreds of prospects, and on scores of mines. This is due to the same incidents that everywhere embarrass mining —lack of means being the principal. It takes a mine to make a mine, the Spaniards say, and it is true. Some of our greatest mines would be as dead and unknown as any of the 1,500 patented mines of Utah had they not at an early stage passed into the hands of men of ample means, men able to put in a good deal of money before they took any out. There ought to be 200 producing mines on the Cottonwoods and American Fork, and some day there will be. Some accidental strike will recall attention to this mining ground, so accessible from the valley; men will again flock in there; work will be resumed on properties partially developed by men full of pluck and with means, and also on the merest prospect holes; and more money will, in the future, come down these streams in a year than is taken at present from all the mines of Utah. Fifty mines might be named in the district that need nothing but exploitation to become profitable producers. And there are four times fifty more, probably equally meritorious, which were never worked enough to be known. There are about a dozen which are worked in a small way, and send out a little ore every season.

On the eastern side of the field a rich company early became engaged in mining, and so there has been no abandonment, although this company's was for years the only productive property in Summit County. The Ontario mine was discovered by the merest accident, the turning of a loose cobble-stone of ore in the bushes on the side of Ontario Gulch. A narrow little trench a few feet long was found to be full of rich ore, and the "find" was sold to Hearst, Chambers & Haggin for $30,000. The Ontario Silver Mining Company was organized and a great deal of money expended in mill and mining plant and development before any ore of consequence was taken out. The reader of these pages has already somè idea of what has been done since. If, as we are assured by the superintendent, the mill has three more years' work above the tenth level, it will have been seventeen years exhausting the mine to that level. At the same rate, with the long drain tunnel completed and taking the water from the fifteenth level, there are eight and a half years' work between the tenth and fifteenth levels; and, if the formation continues and the vein retains sufficient fertility, it may be worked by pumps to the twenty-fifth level seventeen years more, or in all forty-two and a half years. Dividends of $900,000 a year have been so long paid, that, as has been said, they are looked for as confidently as the payment of interest on Government bonds. Forty years of life for such a mine means the wresting from that fissure of $75,000,000, and the payment of $40,000,000 in dividends. Yet one year the ore ran down to $67 per ton, and one-fourth of the mine was offered for $375,000 and after examination declined. And yet again, notwithstanding the fact that the first ore taken from the little trench spoken of sold in Salt Lake for $245 a ton, the chances are ten to one that if the owners had not had unlimited means, this unequaled mine, which was naturally a water geyser, would have been abandoned the same as the Davenport, or the Wellington, or the McHenry, or the Hawkeye, or the Lowell were, and as the Crescent, the Woodside, the Wasatch, and a hundred other Utah mines at one time or other have been.

The Daly is a continuation of the Ontario westward, and it took four years of outlay to work this mine up to the dividend-paying stage. Blind tunnels were run into the banks of the gulches, and a shaft put down 500 feet, and levels and cross-drifts run, pumps set and compressors and hoisting plant put on, and a mill built; and long after that, when dividends had begun, a considerable interest in it was offered for sale at the rate of $200,000 for the whole. Its total dividends are now nearly ten times $200,000, and its life bids fair to extend side by side with that of its foster father, the Ontario.

There are mines still west of the Daly and east of the Ontario, and alongside of both, doubtless as good as they are It is a wonderful district, full of prospect holes, of tunnels and adits and shafts stopped just short of fruition. There was the Woodside, abandoned for eight years, then taken up and proved a bonanza, and that has revived a whole group of mines in the vicinity, and in other localities, and thoroughly broken up the superstition that there was but one mine or ore vein in the district. The Anchor, the Alliance, the Crescent, the Apex, and at least a score of groups within three miles of Park City, need nothing but judicious working to make great mines of them.

AMERICAN FORK.

With all the other mining districts of Utah, American Fork, has experienced a resurrection within the past two years. The cañon road, cut out by the breaking of a reservoir dam and generally out of repair from long disuse, has been thoroughly reconstructed. From 100 to 200 men have been kept busy in he mines cleaning out and re-timbering old shafts, tunnels rifts and winzes, preparatory to further exploitation or the extraction of ore. Arrangements have been made to establish a very large ore-leaching works at American Fork town, at the mouth of the stream and also on the Union Pacific Railway.

Amongst the mines on which work has been resumed are the North Star; the mines of the American Fork Company, known as the Flora, New Idea, Osborn, Osborn No. 2, Wild Dutchman, Wild Dutchman Extension, Security; the mines of the Treasure Consolidated Company, to-wit: Treasure, Nemo, Dolphin, Oliver; the Milkmaid, the Kalamazoo, the Pittsburgh, the Chicago, the Superior, and the Silver Bell group. All these and many others make a good showing. From most of them shipments are occasionally made during the progress of mere development work. With the whole creek from Deer Creek to Miller Hill, one hive of humming industry, scores of mines, whose names are forgotten, and hundreds of discoveries will be brought under tribute.

SALT LAKE COUNTY—BIG COTTONWOOD.

The mines of Salt Lake County are at Bingham Cañon in the Oquirrh, and on the Cottonwoods in the Wasatch, both connected with the Jordan smelters and with Salt Lake City by rail and trainway. Concerning the mines of Little Cottonwood, it may be said that the output of the past season was considerably in excess of that of the last few years. The developments in the Emma and the Flagstaff are more encouraging than at any time in the past decade. As much can be said of the City Rock, of the Chicago and Superior, of the Montezuma, of the Jack Mines; other shippers are the Highland Chief, the Toledo dump, the Golconda, the Hoboken, the Toledo, the Vallejo, the Peruvian, and the King. Some work is going on in the Wellington, the Oxford and Geneva, and a number of new prospects have been opened up, which are very promising.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD.

This district has a number of good mines, while there are many prospects that would become paying properties if sufficient capital and energy were applied to their development.

The Maxfield is the leading mine in the matter of output and dividends.

The Reed and Benson in early times turned out $800,000, but the ore pipes, which were followed, made such labyrinthine workings that at a depth of about 500 feet work ceased in the mine, and a tunnel was driven 2,200 feet on a level 500 feet below the lowest of the old workings. In this tunnel the old high grade ore has been recently struck in small quantity, and it is believed that this will lead to the ore pipes abandoned 500 eet above, when the prosperous days of old, like health after long illness, if not like youth after it is passed, will return to the mine and its persevering owners.

Other mines of the district, which are being developed, are the Congo, the Queen Bess, the Gipsy-Blair, the old St. Louis Tunnel property, the Prince of Wales, etc. Some mining was done on Kesler's Peak and on Scott Hill.

BINGHAM CANYON.

We are now through with our review of the great mineral field east of Salt Lake City in the tops of the Wasatch. The scene is transferred to the Oquirrh Range west of Jordan Valley, or to that part of it known either as Bingham Cañon or West Mountain District, being so much of the eastern face of the range as has been cut into a fan-shaped series of ravines and ridges by the melting snows which find their way out through Bingham Creek. The town of Bingham, strung along the gulch at the entrance of Carr Fork, where the gorge is deepest, is about 26 miles southwest of Salt Lake City by rail. In the seventies the bed and sides of the gulch were burrowed, tunneled and sluiced in many places as gold placers, and the end of gold placer mining in the gulch has not yet come, if, indeed, the beginning has. The great stream of lead silver ores which has flowed out of the cañon to the Jordan smelters for 20 years, and which is now swelling in volume, will be our first theme. In the earlier years the output was extraordinary, but when the oxidized ores of the surface had been mainly used up, the output fell off to a point much below what it is at present, and for the past few years it has steadily increased. The great ore channel of the district strikes northeasterly from the summit of the range (Oquirrh) about three miles to the valley, crossing upper Bingham, Bear, Yosemite, and Copper Gulches. Below Bear Gulch its course is cut off from the range by Bingham Cañon; the exposure is to the south, and the ground is comparatively dry. The Brooklyn, the Yosemite, the Yosemite No. 2, the Miner's Dream, the Wasatch, and the Lead mines are on this part of the great ledge or zone.

The Brooklyn comprises several locations adjoining the Old Telegraph on the northeast. The hoisting works and concentrating mill are in Yosemite Gulch, 300 to 400 feet lower than the divide between it and Bear Gulch. The main incline is on the quartzite footwall, and pitches northwesterly at an angle of 45 degrees. Fifteen levels have been opened along the foot, aggregating in length about four miles. The ore makes in pipes or chimneys 100 to 150 feet long on the course of the ledge, and from 2 to 12 and 20 feet thick. These chimneys or pipes go down with slight change on the whole, either in dimensions or character of contents. The ores are galena, carbonates, and sulphates, 60 per cent. requiring concentration to bring it to shipping grade, to-wit—10 ounces silver and 50 per cent lead. Concentration is by jigs and tables, and costs 75 cents to $1 per ton. Three hundred to 600 tons are shipped per month by the Brooklyn, and have been the past seven years. The vein is regular and well defined on the footwall side. The hanging wall, a lime shale, is much less easily located, and is believed to be 400 feet from the footwall.

The formation is complicated by the existence of the Yosemite, comprising several locations, on a vein very like the Brooklyn, parallel, pitching perhaps 20 per cent. less, and 400 to 500 feet toward the hanging country, on which the workings are extensive both in depth and lineally, although less extensive than the workings of the Brooklyn. The works are in Yosemite Gulch; the concentrating mill three miles below, in Butterfield Cañon. The ground rises each way from Yosemite Gulch, and a great deal of it is still unexploited. Water was struck in the working incline on the 6th level, and the ore became pyritous, but down near the 8th level it changed to galena carrying 16 ounces and upwards of silver. The Brooklyn also struck water in one of its ore pipes on the 12th level, but the lean iron pyrites which came in thereupon gave place to galena between the 13th and 14th levels. The Brooklyn and Yosemite are now owned by the Lead Co., and their ores are run down to the Lead Concentrating Mill on the railway, near the mouth of the cañon, over a gravity tramway about five miles in length.

In Copper Gulch, half a mile further east, and 200 or 300 feet lower, these two veins are known and worked as the Lead and the Yosemite No. 2, and as the Wasatch and the Miner's Dream, respectively. They have the same general characteristics and yield the same kind and quality of ores as the Yosemite and the Brooklyn. The workings in the Lead have reached a depth of 1,000 feet. The Wasatch and the Miner's Dream are opened by an incline to the depth of 600 feet, the Yosemite No. 2 by a shaft to the thirteenth level.

West of the Brooklyn and the Yosemite, in the Old Telegraph on Bear Gulch, where the exposure is to the northward, these two veins, if such they are, seem to have become one. Tne clean marketable ore on this property, which is a consolidation of twenty one locations, reached in places a width of nearly 200 feet, and the lean iron pyrites upon which the oxidized ores bottomed at the level of the bed of the gulch- -here and above the true water level—is estimated at three millions to five millions of tons. Out of the ridges bordering Bear Gulch 60,000 to 70,000 tons of oxidized ores, which sold for $1,5000,00, have been taken.

Still west of the Old Telegraph, in the Spanish, the mineralized zone is 600 feet wide, the ore making in pipes and kidneys of all shapes and dimensions, but with a certain regularity of strike and dip. On the surface there was a vast body of oxidized ores.

The Jordan lies next west. At its intersection with the South Galena and the Utah the oxidized ores of the surface worked out a hundred thousand tons, worth $2,000,000, and there now lies in the same vicinity a million tons of $20 quartz, in which gold and silver are so combined that no way has yet been found to work it without a loss of most of the one or the other metal. Four hundred thousand tons of similar material, bearing $8 and upwards per ton in gold and about the same in silver, constitute a hillside above the bed of Carr Fork on the Stewart property, half or three-fourths of a mile north of the Jordan, believed by competent geologists to be part of the same deposit. On all this upper part of the mineral belt the snow-fall is heavy, it melts slowly, sinking instead of running off, and the ground appears to be full of water clear up to the surface drainage. At all events, the surface drainage is the line of division between oxidized and base ores.

The Jordan, the Spanish and the Old Telegraph, were paralyzed for years by the exhaustion of their oxidized ores; but as methods have improved work has been resumed, and their output is yearly increasing, shipments comprising remnants of surface carbonates, generally requiring concentration, and galena, more or less mixed with iron pyrites, which has to be roasted and in much of it the pyrites dressed out. All these mines have concentrating mills, in which, by a careful adjustment of jigs, screens and tables, determined or regulated by experimenting, galena and iron pyrites are obtained as separate products, cheaply and without great loss. The latter generally carries a fair proportion of the silver and has a value as fluxing material.

As has been stated, the deepest workings in the Brooklyn and the Yosemite seem to indicate that the pyritous zone is less than 200 feet thick, galena predominating below, a galena twice as rich in silver as the surface carbonates and sulphates. If this prove to be the fact it will lead to deeper workings on the upper part of the belt, where the ores appear to be in practically unlimited quantity. But if the pyrites persist to the deep, the future of the district must mainly depend upon the utilization in some manner of the low grade pyritous ores. To accomplish this, cheap and perfect ore-dressing, saving of all the contents of value, cheaper transportation, cheaper fuel, and cheaper labor than are available at present, are indispensable conditions.

During the past year the district shared with other Utah districts the new activity in mining. More prospecting was done than usual, and a number of good "finds" were made in hitherto unopened claims. About 200 new locations were made.

A number of groups of claims in Upper Bingham was purchased by the Niagara Company, organized and managed by Mr. P. A. H. Franklin. These purchases include the following: namely, the Indiana, the Miller, Idaho, Accident, Silver Plume, Red Cloud, Dead Thing, the Utah group of five claims, the Spanish, Black Hawk, Bonnie Blue Flag, Murphy, Crescent, Canby, Climax, Ajax, Defiance, Union, Lady Franklin, Quaker City, Live Pine, St. Marks, Mack S., Alameda, Austin Ray, Red Cap, Henrietta, Red Warrior, Portland, Sturgis, Safe-Guard, Rupert, Oquille, Dartmouth, Bullion, Ben Bolt, Niagara, Palon, Dickerman, Ohio, and perhaps half a dozen more. Many of these claims have given up great quantities of ore, and in many of them there are large bodies of ore in sight. Old openings have been cleared out and re-timbered and new works begun, notably a new working shaft in the heart of the ground, and a tunnel for drainage and working purposes under-running the property for half a mile, from 350 to 1,200 below the surface. A concentrating mill, capacity 120 tons per day, has been got together and is in operation. A very large boarding and lodging house has been built, and other necessary conveniences have been supplied. In purchasing these mines and initiating the new work, $300,000 to $400,000 has been expended. Altogether, it is a vast mining property, containing, no doubt, millions of tons of ores that with means and skill and pluck may be profitably extracted and reduced. But the company may have to put in a good deal more money in preparatory work before they can take out the ores to the best advantage, and it will not do for them to cut off the supply because of every flurry in the stock exchanges. This enterprise is business, not speculation. It can be made, according to its management, one of the most profitable mines in the world, and of very great benefit to the district and the Territory, or one of the most noted failures amongst mining enterprises.

Amongst other mines in Bingham which are now worked under lease or by their owners are the Old Telegraph, the Jordan, the South Galena, the Winamuck & Dixon, the Buckeye, the Lucky Boy, the Silver Gauntlet, the Neptune, the Live Yankee, the Monitor, the Highland, the York, the Petro, the Minnie, the Leonard, the Agnes, the Pisa, the Mary, the Morning Star, the Last Chance, the Frisco, the Nast, the Stewarts 1 and 2, the Big Giant, the Little Cottonwood, the Sampson, etc. It is not worth while to try and give an idea of the amount and nature of the openings on these mines, or of their conditions and prospects. It would but confuse the reader. The total output of the district is between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of ore per year.

The mines of the district seem, in general, to be steadily improving, both in product and promise. None of them has been explored to any depth below water level. Most of them are worked by lessees, depend upon their product for development, and even for plant, and are necessarily worked with the greatest care and economy. Could this district—and this is equally true of all our mining districts—command means by assessment to outfit and open their mines systematically, as the Comstock mines could and did for twenty years, Utah mining would enter upon a new era, and our output would be doubled twice over.

TOOELE COUNTY—RUSH VALLEY DIVISION.

A stub railway, part of the Union Pacific system, runs from Salt Lake City west, passing round the end of the Oquirrh Range via the lake shore, and bearing southward to within a mile or two of Stockton, so far the only mining town of Tooele County. It is 10 or 12 miles south of Great Salt Lake, and about 40 miles from Salt Lake City. The mineral belt, beginning at Stockton, strikes southerly along the foothills of the western slope of the Oquirrh Range, a little diagonally with the range itself, throwing it up toward the summit further south, as at Dry Cañon, Ophir and Lewiston. The belt is a mile or more in width. There appear to be two systems of veins at Stockton, one striking east and west, in which the main ore bodies make, the other north and south, thinner, less persistent, and apparently feeders. The formation is quartzite and lime, underlaid by syenite. Granitic porphyry dikes cross and disturb the veins. The gangue is oxide of iron, quartz, spath and clay. The ore is galena and carbonate free from base metals and very desirable as a flux for dryer ores. The ore makes in well-defined pipes or chimneys, of which there may be five or six in the course of a thousand linear feet. The water level is 700 or 800 feet below the surface. None of the mines appears to have gone below it as yet.

Several incorporated companies and sundry individuals are working and developing more or less promising properties about Stockton, and the business and its returns are steadily increasing. The output from these mines and from those of Ophir and Dry Cañon, lying along the range a little south, is from 5,000 to 10,000 tons a year. Most of the mines are worked under lease. The Honerine is perhaps the leading mine at Stockton. Formerly it earned dividends, but in the past year work upon it was slack. An adit tunnel, 3,000 feet long, was deemed necessary to its further economical working; the company started this tunnel in 1888, but soon ceased work. Lately the work has been resumed. The mine is a bedded vein in magnesian limestone, crossed by dikes of porphyry and a series of thin fissure veins. It is equipped with steam hoist and is opened to the water level, about 800 feet, by working incline and levels 100 feet apart. Only 3 per cent. of the ore is shipped as mined; this is 64 per cent. lead and contains 34 ounces silver per ton and a little gold. Ninety-seven tons out of a hundred are run through jigs at a cost of one dollar per ton, and dressed down to 26 tons of concentrates, which is 53 per cent. lead and contains 23 ounces silver per ton and one dollar in gold.

DRY CANON.

At Dry Canon leasers and part owners are exploiting and extracting ore of good quality from a group of claims consisting of the Brooklyn, Elgin, Belfast, and Trade Wind. The owner of Mono has a tunnel which will strike the ledge at the depth of 1,200 feet, driven in 1,750 feet, nearly to its objective point. The Mono turned out a good deal of exceedingly rich ore from its surface bonanza, but it has long laid idle. The owners of the Hoistead, having settled some questions as to title, have resumed work on that valuable property.

OPHIR.

At Ophir there is a resurrection from the dead. The Ophir Hill mining Company own the Miners' Delight, literally a mountain of low grade ore, to concentrate which they have completed a mill capable of handling 150 tons a day. A hoist has been put up on the mine, operated by compressed air from the mill, which is 650 feet below the mill. The air is carried up in pipes and the ore dropped down on a tramway, a distance of 2,300 feet. The mine is an old one; it has long been worked under lease, and is not in very good shape. Righted up, it is expected to last the life of a generation.

The Utah Gem is a contact between lime and slate shale, about 12 feet thick, fed by a series of stringers from the footwall country. The ore makes in pipes, and can be selected to a very high grade. Mr. L. E. Holden, the owner, has put on a 10-stamp mill, and the last year milled 1,000 tons, saving 70 per cent. of the 25 ounces of silver in the rock; and shipped to market 150 tons of 140-ounce ore. There will be increased activity this year and a much larger output.

The Monarch and Northern Light, long dormant on account of litigation, have become regular shippers of high-grade ore. The vein is large, dips to the southwest about 30 degrees, and is opened to a depth of 900 feet. The ore in the Monarch is a milling ore; in the Northern Light, a lead carbonate containing chloride.

The Buckhorn group has passed into the hands of a company, and is to be systematically worked. It shipped about 1,000 tons of ore the past year. The company intend to erect a new concentrating mill near the town of Ophir, the old mill on the hill being no good.

Besides these properties there are the North Star, with a 12-foot vein of ore; the Gladstone, the Chance, the Forest Group, all eligibly located, and, with scores and hundreds of others, awaiting the application of capital to make them contributors to the wealth of the whole country.

The lack of railway transportation is the only drawback to the prosperity of Ophir, and south along the range through either Boulder or Twelve-mile Pass, to Eureka, Silver City and then due west through West Tintic, Desert, Death Cañon, Dugway, Fish Springs, Clifton and Deep Creek, there are mines to be served (at intervals) the entire distance. These mines will remain dead as they are now until money can be obtained to open them. The money will come with the railway, and it will not go far in advance of the railway after low grade ores.

Undoubtedly the Union Pacific Co. should extend the Stockton line along the west base of the Oquirrh to the vicinity of Tintic, and then build west as per above itinerary. Should they do so they would have all the business between Salt Lake City and Deep Creek within a year or two that a first-class line could do. Beyond Deep Creek, the Union Pacific Company is aware, from its own investigation, that a railway would have all it could do, almost from the day of its opening. It is the stretch between Salt Lake City and Nevada of which the Company is doubtful. The capacity of this stretch of country to develop railroad business, if the route above suggested be taken, has no doubt been underestimated by even the most persistent promoters of a railway to the Deep Creek border.

PIUTE COUNTY—MARYSVALE.

This is the mining town of Piute County. It is 17 miles above Monroe, on the Sevier, about 30 miles from Salina, the nearest railway station. This was one of the first mining districts organized in Utah, and nearly 20 years ago wagon trains of Marysvale ores were not an unusual sight in Salt Lake City. Distance from railroads proved too much for it, however, and for many years the district was all but abandoned. A few persevering men stuck through lonesome times, and now are receiving their reward. Within the past year two or three gold mines have been opened and mills put on, and at this writing they are making their first trial runs on the quartz. One of the veins is described as porphyritic granite, very large, and having a stratum of very rich milling rock 3 to 8 feet wide. The absolute altitude of this mine is 9,000 feet above sea. Another one of these veins is white quartz, which will mill $20 per ton, 25 feet wide. The Homestake and Webster was the leading mine in the olden time. It is a very strong vein of low grade ore. Amongst the noted mines, old and new, are the Apex, the Angel, the Holderman, the Star, the No You Don't, the Hidden Treasure, the Pearl and the Hard Cash, the Gold Belt, the Gold Belt Extension, the Giles, the Giles Extension, the Alma, the Triangle, the Plata da Mina, the Deer Trail, the Crystal, the Clyde, the

Copper Belt, the Crown Point. A good deal of work has been done on these mines through the years of waiting, and occasional shipments of ores show the latter to be of good quality. A writer on the ground has this to say:

"The district needs mills, reduction works, and, more than all else, a railroad. Here are such facilities for development as are afforded by no other district in the Territory. Wood, not only firewood, but the best of timber and of nut pine and mahogany for charcoal, is on every claim. Wood for timbering is delivered at the mine for $2 a cord. Lumber is cheap, with a saw mill in every cañon. Here is water and here are waterfalls furnishing a power that would turn every spindle in Lowell and Fall River, and this power is going to waste. Here, in the wide valley, are acres and acres of hay and grain that need a market. Here are vegetable gardens and young orchards, and the grassy hills are covered with live stock. The cost of living is a mere bagatelle compared with that in Tintic and Pioche. The winters are short and are much milder than in Salt Lake or Utah Valleys. The deep, rugged and heavily-timbered cañons, with roaring brooks and picturesque cascades, remind one of the beautiful California camps that lie high up in the Sierra, on the head-waters of the American, Yuba and Feather Rivers. And the precious metals are here. Some of the prospects are certain to develop into rich mines, while other prospects are as sure to prove valueless. Prospecting is only in its infancy. Bullion and Cottonwood Cañons have been examined in a superficial manner, and the claims that have been located give every indication of vast mineral wealth, but Beaver Cañon, just north of Bullion, and the rugged gulches of Baldy give the miner, who thoroughly understands his business, every inducement to prospect, and the lucky men who come first will do more than make a mere 'grub-stake.' With good ore in sight and the permanent character of a lode determined, capital will not need a second invitation to assist in developing the latent resources of the Marysvale mining camp."

WASHINGTON COUNTY—SILVER REEF.

The zone of silver-bearing sandstone which crops out in the reef in Washington County is from ten to one hundred feet thick; it conforms to the stratification, dips fifteen or twenty degrees from the horizontal, is overlaid by clay shale and red sandstone and underlaid by white sandstone. Within this zone the pay-rock occurs in well-marked bodies of shoots, usually small in dimensions, but sometimes extending from sixty to two hundred feet on the strike, and from one hundred to three hundred feet on the dip of the formation. These bodies or shoots may be separated by barren ground; oftener they are connected by irregular stringers of pay-rock. With the exception of where it is associated with the silicified remains of organic matter—reeds, rushes, trunks and leaves of trees—the pay-rock is plain sandstone, undistinguishable by the eye from the ordinary material of the reef. The silver is mainly in the form of chloride, and the rock contains on the average twenty ounces per ton, 80 per cent. of which is obtained by wet crushing and pan amalgamation with salt and bluestone. It is easily crushed, a 5-stamp mill reducing thirty to forty tons in twenty-four hours. Total cost of mining and milling is about $13 per ton. The Christy and the Stormont Companies, which divide between them the best of the ground so far as known, have with fifteen stamps and pans, in proportion, taken out 5,000,000 ounces of fine silver in the past twelve years.

These companies both closed down a year or two since, and many of the miners left for other parts. Messrs. Woolley, Lund & Judd leased the properties, and the past year 60,000 ounces of silver were taken out. The condition of the mines is said to be improving.

OVER THE LINES—PIOCHE.

Pioche is reached to best advantage from the terminus of the Union Pacific at Milford, and so is Osceola, the former south, the latter west, of Milford, in Nevada. At Pioche work on the mines during the past two or three years was more in the line of development—of opening ore bodies, and in other ways preparing for steady shipments, than in stoping or making a showing in the way of output. The Pioche and the Yuba Companies were consolidated, as the Pioche Consolidated. They own several large groups of mines, comprising most all the old producers of note—the Raymond & Ely, Meadow Valley, Mazeppa, Newark, American Flag, Hillside, and Day—together with a number of newly discovered mines—Half Moon, Mendha, and Onondaga. The Company have expended half a million dollars in the purchase and development of mines, in surface improvement and reduction works, and in ore reduction. A second 50-ton furnace was built the past season and made a successful run. The ores are well adapted to smelting. With the Union Pacific extended from Milford, the district would be as lively and populous as in the palmy days of the Raymond & Ely and the Meadow Valley.

As soon as the railroad reaches Pioche the Salt Lake Smelting interests will be greatly benefited by the superior fluxing ores of that region. The lime ores especially are an important feature, as that is the character of flux in ores now lacking in Utah. A regular supply of this ore would save the quarrying and smelting of barren limestone in Salt Lake, and thereby cheapen smelting and help keep ores there for treatment that are at present being shipped east. This lime ore exists at Pioche in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Prof. George W. Maynard estimates the reserves of the lime fluxing ore in the Day mine at 482,000 tons. The ore is a mineralized limestone, being about two-thirds carbonate of lime, with the remaining one-third made up mostly of oxides of iron and manganese. It contains only 3 per cent. silica, and carries about 3 per cent. lead and twenty ounces silver per ton.

OSCEOLA.

The Osceola Gravel Company early in 1890 completed their ditch. It is 18¾ miles long, and has a capacity of 2,500 miners' inches, or 40,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. The ditch has a fall of 16 feet per mile. The old ditch, brought from the opposite side of Wheeler's Peak, is about 17 miles long, and has a capacity of about 2,000 inches. The two ditches delivering water in the same gulch furnish a great supply. Washing begins in March and continues to December. In operation two monitors are run at a time, there being two nine-inch and one seven-inch. Fifteen men are employed during the season in the mine. This gravel bar has been prospected over hundreds of acres, and estimated to average 17 cents gold per cubic yard, but in operating it has run as high as 27. In starting, the gravel was thin, but going upward gained in depth until the face of the bank is now 92 feet high. Water is sent against this bank under a pressure of the monitors of 225 feet. The bed-rock flume or sluiceway is four feet wide and four feet deep, and runs full most of the time. This is about 300 feet long. The old ditch supplies power for operating a 2,000-candle power electric dynamo to furnish light for the workmen at night, and then this water goes back into the ditch to help wash out the gold. The company does not give out the results of its work. A $2,000 nugget, recently unearthed, the Company was not disposed to hide under a bushel, and it was exhibited in Salt Lake.

ORE PRODUCTS OF 1890.

The output of ore and concentrates for the year, by counties, is as follows:

Counties.	*Tons.*
Beaver	21,100
Juab	69,857
Summit (44,867 tons milled)	76,516
Utah	300
Salt Lake	36,062
Tooele (Third Term, Mine, 1,000)	5,219
Washington (milled)	1,600
Total	210,654

Six thousand tons of iron were shipped from Tintic for fluxing purposes.

The output of 1891 is not yet made up, but it is estimated to considerably exceed that of 1890.

COST OF MINING AND MILLING.

This varies greatly with circumstances. At the Ontario it is something less than $30 per ton; at the Daly it is given at $26; at the Horn Silver in 1883-84 it was about $26. These figures include all cost for the year, maintenance of plant, dead work, incidental expense, but not, of course, original cost of plant and opening of the mine. At Silver Reef, cost of mining and milling is $13 to $15. The mass of Utah low grade ores requires concentration, but this costs only about $1 per ton. For every ton of concentrates, however, three tons of ores must be mined and carried to the concentrator. Bingham and Stockton and Ophir are the low grade districts; Park city also in part. Part of the low grade ores have to be roasted, the lumps in out-of-door heaps, the fine in reverberatory or revolving roasters. The ores milled at the Ontario and Daly have to be roasted and chloridized, while the dry ores of Tintic must pay heavy working charges. The figures given are the cost figures of mines varying widely as to location, natural conditions—as dimensions of vein or ore bodies, water, distance from market, etc.—grade and nature of ores, appliances and processes of reduction. But doubtless $30 per ton amply covers the cost of extraction and reduction of all Utah ores.

SAMPLING AND SMELTING.

There are 13 sampling mills in Utah—one at the Horn Silver mine, one at Milford, one at Tintic, five at Sandy and vicinity, three at Park City, and one in Salt Lake. Together they sampled in 1891 about 150,000 tons of ore. Ordinarily, only the fifth or tenth sack of a lot of ore is sampled, and the cost is $1 per ton for the whole of it. Where the whole is sampled, the charge is $4 per ton. The sampler crushes the ore to the size of peas, thoroughly mixes, and sends sealed packages to the assayers, upon whose certificates it is bought and sold.

In the Jordan valley, six to twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, on the railroads, are the Utah smelters, four or five different concerns, comprising about a dozen stacks. Those in blast at present are the Germania, three stacks, three revolving roasters and one large reverberatory; the Hanauer, 4 stacks and 5 roasters; the Mingo, 4 stacks and 5 reverberatories; the three plants valued at $500,000. Together they keep 7 or 8 stacks pretty steadily in blast, and employ about 350 men at an average wage of $65 per month. Their output for the year 1890 was as follows:

WORKS.	TONS.			OUNCES.	
	Bullion.	Ref. Lead.	Cop. Matte.	Gold.	Silver.
Hanauer	4,120		397	4,170	710,250
Germania	3,612	2,941	304	3,728	418,526
Mingo	5,037		265	12,987	1,261,996
Totals	12,769	2,941	966	20,885	2,390,772

The Mingo used materials as follow: Ore, matte, flue-dust and slag smelted, 46,903 tons:

FLUXES:—	
Iron ore, 3,874.4 tons, cost	$17,484.80
Scrap iron, 639.7 " "	8,955.80
Limestone, 10,387 " "	18,177.25
FUEL:—	
Coke and charcoal, 10,784 tons, cost	$116,748.29
Coal and slack, 4,978.5 " "	16,649.27
LABOR:—	
	65,000.00
	$242,955.41

At the rate of $5.18 per ton of ores smelted, and $3.93 per ton of all the materials smelted, these figures in 1887 were respectively $8.70. and $5.70. There has consequently been a reduction in cost of smelting, between 1887 and 1890, of 30 to 40 per cent. Valuing the bullion at $50 a ton, the gold at $20 an ounce, the silver at $1.05 an ounce, and the copper matte at 10 cents per pound, the ore run through by the Mingo contained $40 a ton.

About one-fourth of the Utah ores were shipped out of the Territory for reduction. There is a good opening at Salt Lake for a great smelting works.

The output of these smelters has averaged about the same as above for the past 10 or 15 years. It will not vary greatly from it, either way, for 1891.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS, 1891.

For the first eleven months of 1891 receipts of ores and bullion at Salt Lake were: Of ores, $4,554,786; of bullion, $4,873,253; of both, $9,428,039. Shipments of minerals out from Salt

Lake were: of bullion, 698 cars, weight, 22,165,717 lbs.; of refined lead, 189 cars, weight, 5,233,655 lbs.; of copper matte, 68 cars, weight, 2,607,830 lbs.; of silver lead ores, 3,119 cars, weight, 123,649,574 lbs.; total, 4,074 cars, weight 153,656,7 lbs.

The output of the Ontario for the eleven months was $1,556,555.94; of the Daly, $564,474.29.

Mining in General.

In the following statements of product, the year 1890 is necessarily considered, the figures for 1891 not yet being made up. The output for 1891 will not materially differ from that of 1890, however.

COAL.

Utah contains a great variety of minerals besides those involved in silver mining, to-wit: Silver, gold, lead and copper. Coal occurs on both fronts of the Wasatch, and of the High Plateaus almost the entire length of the Territory. The coal measures underlie an area of many thousand square miles; probably 2,000 that are available. At all events, there is enough to meet any possible demand for generations. We should be mining four times as much as we are but that the Union Pacific largely supplies Utah from Wyoming.

The Pleasant Valley Company mined in 1890 at Scofield and at Castle Gate, both within 115 miles of Salt Lake City, on the line of the Rio Grande Western, 224,487 tons; and made at Castle Gate, where they have put in 80 coke ovens, 7,778 tons of coke. The latter is sold to the Salt Lake smelters at $8.50 per ton. This coke has not, as yet, quite the requisite toughness, at least for iron smelting; but they are studying it and experimenting with it, and will no doubt overcome this defect in time.

The Union Pacific own coal mines in Pleasant Valley (Scofield), from which in 1890 they mined—of commercial coal, 88,000 tons, and probably as much more for their own use; making in all about 200,000 tons.

The Home Coal Company raised and sold in 1890 from their own mines on the Weber, near Coalville, 35,206 tons, and the Chalk Creek Company, from mines also near Coalville, raised and sold 1,200 tons in 1890; making a total output of about 460,000 tons; worth, at the mines, $2 per ton. Salt Lake City consumed 88,400 tons.

SUNDRY MINERALS.

There are deposits of brimstone near the mouth of Cove Creek, about thirty miles east of Black Rock Station, on the Union Pacific Railway. This deposit is supposed to be practically inexhaustible. There is a deposit at Hilliard, another about twelve miles from Frisco, and still others.

Ninety miles from Juab Station, on the Union Pacific Railway, up the Sevier River, at a place called Antimony, deposits of antimony ores were formerly worked. Such as could be reduced without concentrating were exhausted; in the construction of concentrating works costly mistakes were made; the company's money gave out and work ceased. The antimony turned out was of extraordinary purity, and with railway facilities operations may be resumed. There are said to be available deposits of antimony ores in other parts of the Territory, especially in Boxelder Cañon.

Quicksilver ores are found at Marysvale, and also at Lewiston. Bismuth occurs in Beaver County, east of Milford, and also in spots in some of the mines of Tintic. Copper ores are found at Bingham, at Tintic, in North Star, near Frisco, on the Cottonwoods, in Lucin District, Boxelder County, at Deep Creek, all over the Territory in fact.

IRON ORES.

Iron ores are found about Ogden, in Morgan, Boxelder, Cache, Salt Lake, Tooele, Juab, and Iron Counties. The iron mines above Willard furnished ores for fluxing purposes in early times. For many years 6,000 to 12,000 tons have been yearly drawn from Tintic by the smelters for fluxing silicious ores. The deposits in Iron County, about 300 miles south of Salt Lake City, are amongst the noted deposits of the world; at least, they are so considered by authorities on the subject.

They are scattered about in a belt two miles wide by sixteen miles long, in number about 50, and with very little work done on them show about three million tons of ore in sight. Twenty-three samples taken by an iron expert, known to the writer, showed upon analysis an average of 65.98 per cent. metallic iron, .042 per cent. phosphorus, no trace of titanic acid, practically no copper, and a residue, mostly silica, of 3.6 per cent. In some of the samples there was a little carbonate of lime and also manganese. Following are the best samples so far as absence of phosphorus is concerned:

ORE IN SIGHT.	Met. Iron.	Phosphorus.	Residue.
100x35 feet	67.2	.100	2.2
85,714 tons	68.8	.016	4.5
20,857 tons	68.8	.041	1.9
8,571 tons	69.1	.044	1.1
41,428 tons	62.3	.005	6.8
1,535,560 tons	68.9	.055	2.8
31,546 tons	69.5	.084	2.2
71,471 tons	69.0	.011	2.5
34,286 tons	67.2	.049	4.3

These figures need no comment.

SALT DEPOSITS.

Deposits of rock salt, some of them quite pure, are found near Nephi, on Salt Creek, and also near Salina, and in other localities. It is useful in its crude state for feeding stock, chlorodizing silver ores, and may be refined and put to all kinds of use. Great Salt Lake is an inexhaustible storehouse of common salt, and, the chemists say, of a variety of sulphates, borates and bromides, from which may be manufactured salt cake, epsom and glauber salts, soda ash, bi-carbonate of soda, caustic soda, and sal-soda.

HYDRO-CARBONS.

Curious and valuable hydro-carbons are found in the Uintah-White Basin, and about the Pleasant Valley Divide. A company with headquarters at P. V. Junction is mining for ozokerite (paraffine). So far the mineral has not been found in large quantity. It occurs in seams, bunches and stringers, where the material has been caught when in a volatile state and held till it condensed into a solid.

Gilsonite or Uintahite occurs in the bad lands of the lower Duchesne and the lower White, in veins or lodes striking straight through the sandstone formation, standing vertically, thirty inches to twenty feet thick, clean, black, and, when first broken, lustrous as jet. It is 99½ per cent. asphalt, with the oils dried out. Most of the known veins are on the Indian Reservations, but one of them has been set off by Act of Congress, and is owned and wrought by a St. Louis company. It is used, as yet mainly for varnishes, but it is expected that more extended use will be found for it.

On the Green River and eastward, asphalt, and oil with an asphalt base, exude in places and form deposits said to be not unlike the asphalt lake at Trinidad. Prof. Newberry is of the opinion that this is a petroleum region. Petroleum, he maintains, is derived from the spontaneous distillation of hydrocarbons, and as the Colorado group east of the Wasatch consists of bituminous shales 1,500 to 2,500 feet thick, gas and oil springs are to be expected. The gilsonite and the ozokerite Prof. Newberry refers to this distillation. It is probable, he says, that these residual products of the liquid hydro-carbons evolved from the shales, as well as petroleum, will become important items of export from this region.

A kindred substance to these, which Prof. Blake, of New Haven, names "Wurtzilite," has been found about the divide between the Strawberry and the Price, close up to the Wasatch Range. Before it could be located, and its extent ascertained, it was discovered that it was mainly on the Indian Reservation, and prospectors were warned away. It is of no use to the Indians, neither is the extremely high and broken country where it is found. The latter should be restored to the public domain, so that the arts may have the benefit of this material if it can be used. Its mode of occurrence is somewhat like that of ozokerite, but is more plentiful.

BUILDING STONE.

Structural, fertilizing, and abrasive materials of every variety, and adapted to all uses, are found all over Utah, and generally convenient to the valleys where the people live. A number of stone quarries have recently been opened. The Diamond, Kyune and Castle Stone Company worked quarries of brown sandstone at Diamond, and of gray sandstone at Kyune, and at Castle Gate, all on the line of the Rio Grande Western. Their shipments for 1890 were 1,293 cars. Twenty cars went to Seattle, Wash., 20 cars to Logan, 15 cars to Milford, 4 cars to Nephi, 154 cars to Ogden; Salt Lake City used the remainder, 1,080 cars. Cubes of these stones, tested at the Illinois State University, cracked — the gray Kyune stone under a ten-minute pressure of 16,000 pounds per square inch, and broke under the same of 20,800 pounds; the brown Diamond stone cracked under a pressure of 30,000 pounds, and broke under a pressure of 34,550 pounds. Twelve cubic feet of these two kinds of stone weigh one ton. Excellent foundation and dimension stone is brought into Salt Lake City from the adjoining cañons and from Parley's Park. All the larger towns of the Territory find the best of building stone, and, it may be added, the best of clay, except kaolin, at their doors, so to speak. Lithographic stone of good quality, marbles, gypsum, slate, the materials for the manufacture of glass and of Portland cement, rock rich in asphalt, limestone for building and for fluxing ores — these materials are found in many places in the Territory. A gypsum mill near Nephi is sending plaster to various points on the Pacific Coast. Salt is made and gathered on the shelving shores of Great Salt Lake and supplies the chloridizing silver mills of Utah, Montana, Idaho, and part of Nevada. Natural gas is struck by wells anywhere on the shores of Great Salt Lake; in Corinne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, and between them. Companies are boring to the deep at Ogden and Salt Lake City to find it under pressure and inexhaustible. A company is boring for oil on Green River, and meeting with encouraging signs.

Appendix to Mining in Utah.

[NOTE.—The writer is indebted to the New Year's Salt Lake *Tribune* for the following statements.]

Tintic Ore Shipments for 1891.

Mines.	*Tons.*
Bullion-Beck & Champion	23,085
Eureka Hill	19,400
Caroline	7,600
Mammoth, first-class	6,550
Mammoth, second-class	3,000
Centennial Eureka	3,473
Dragon Iron	13,000
Gemini	3,000
Treasure	570
Sioux group	500
Northern Spy	530
South Swansea	190
Sunbeam	142
Swansea	117
Undine	105
North Star	82
Gum Drop	47
Brooklyn	40
Tesora	39
Butcher Boy	36
Governor	30
Martha Washington	28
Gray Rock	33
Silver Spar	28
Estella	17
Cleveland	12
Rising Sun	10
Primrose	9
Eagle	7
Lucky Star	6
Amazon	4
Showers	3
Silver Moon	3
Alaska	3
Excelsior	3
Joe Daly	3
Park	2
Golden Star	1
King James	1
Sundry lots	91
Total	82,400

Bingham Ore Shipments, Year 1891.

Mines.	*Tons.*
Old Jordan & South Galena Mining Co	30,000
Brooklyn Lead Company	9,500
York	7,429
Petro	5,984
Old Telegraph	4,729
Highland	3,127
Sampson	3,000
Yosemite No. 2	2,258
Yosemite No. 1	1,281
Benton	770
Rough and Ready	685
Spanish	679
Lucky Boy	500
Stewart	315
Lexington	267
Tiawaukie	222
McAllister	210
Nast	215
Peabody	186
Live Pine	160
Peterson	154
Niagara	132

Eckman	170
Red Warrior	106
M	102
North Last Chance	111
Wells	113
Saturn	109
Excelsior	98
Leonard	96
North Chief	91
Sundown	86
Alex	64
Neptune	57
Last Chance	54
Live Yankee	54
American Flag	55
Thomas Pells	55
Utah Concentrates	55
U & I	50
Burrows	48
W. Watson	48
Sappington	42
Castro	41
Hoadley	37
Vespasian	40
Silver Shield	37
Frisco	39
Aladdin	33
Fairview	30
Brink	27
Samples	25
Steamboat	27
Hart	26
Markham	29
Anderson	22
Morris	23
Hicks	22
Germania	20
Eagle Bird	21
Ashton	20
T. H. B	19
Eyer	18
Bullion	15
Bemis	15
H. & B.	14
Delaware	14
Rippeto	13
Montezuma	13
Ripper	12
Miller	11
Diamond	10
Ophir	10
Idaho	9
Ashland	9
Harrison	8
Mayberry	7
Indiana	5
Sundry small lots and ores crushed	266
Total tons	74,600

Ophir, Dry Canon, and Stockton Ore Shipments, 1891.

Mines.	*Tons.*
Ophir Hill Mining Company	8,094
Northern Light	328
Bullion	218
Bunker Hill	250
Legal Tender	242
Chloride Point	125
Utah Queen	125
Miner's Delight (lease)	116
Gray Rock	101
Buckhorn	99
Alexander	87
Hidden Treasure	70
Tip Top	62
Eighth January	44
Chicago	44
Brooklyn	34
Hercules	20
Utah Gem	31
Gray Carbonate	19
East Argent	18
Iron Slag	16
Ophir	14
Total	10,155

LITTLE COTTONWOOD ORE SHIPMENTS IN 1891.

Mines.	*Tons.*
Flagstaff	650
Emma	350
Montezuma	250
City Rocks	170
Brant & Burmester	30
Toledo	25
Golconda	15
McKay and Revolution	15
Greeley	12
Peruvian	10
Johnson	7
Jack	4
Moltke	4
Silver Cliff	3
Rough and Ready	2
Total	1,547

Big Cottonwood ore shipments for 1891, mainly from the Maxwell mine, were 1,200 tons.

Park City Ore Output, 1891.

Ores shipped to smelters, tons,	38,412
Ores milled by the Ontario and the Marsac mills	58,494
Total,	96,906

Shipments of ore from Frisco and Milford, Beaver County, mainly from the Horn Silver mine, were 22,100 tons.

At Silver Reef, the Barbee mill ran 50 days, and the Christie mill 40 days, 17 men employed at each. Three to four thousand tons from the Thompson & McNally, California, Last Chance, Buckeye, Neutral, Tecumseh, Stormy King, and Leeds, were milled, producing 49,540 ounces of silver, and $450 worth of matte.

The Dixie Mining Co. took out 350 tons of first-class copper ore from their property in the Beaver Dam Mountain, 18 miles southeast of St. George. They put up a small stack at St. George and ran out about 100 tons of bullion, 90 fine. The ore shipped sells for $1.75 per unit.

Total Output of Ore, 1891.

Districts.	*Tons.*
Park City	96,906
Tintic	82,400
Bingham	74,600
Frisco	22,100
Stockton	11,850
Silver Reef	3,500
Old Telegraph works, West Jordan, slimes and slag	3,400
Mercur Company, Camp Floyd	3,000
Little Cottonwood	1,547
Big Cottonwood	1,550
Marysvale	975
Fish Springs	680
Dixie Mining Company	650
La Plata	280
Dugway	250
Victoria, Uintah County	150
American Fork	112
Grantsville	50
Spring Creek	20
Total	303,520

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STATEMENT OF THE MINERAL PRODUCT OF UTAH IN 1891.

	Lbs. of Copper.	Lbs. Lead Refined.	Lbs. Lead Unrefined.	Ozs. Silver in Bars.	Ozs. Silver in Base Bullion & Ores.	Ozs. Gold. in Bars.	Ozs. Gold in Bullion & Ores.
Germania Lead works	305,000	6,170,000	3,343,000	580,000	253,100	4,135	1,096
Hanauer Smelter	350,000	....	11,010,000	....	851,400	......	6,611
Mingo Smelting Company	901,630	....	11,887,965	....	1,062,774	......	9,744
Daly Mining Company	....	....	2,682,876	850,000	397,551	710	498
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	....	....	3,856,832	814,485	949,415	......	918
Silver Reef District	279,430	....	....	49,540	2,069	......	....
Other Mines and Placers	....	....	....	5,000	....	75	....
Net Product Bars and Base Bullion	1,836,060	6,170,000	32,780,178	2,299,025	3,516,329	4,920	18,867
Contents Ores Shipped	....	....	47,576,355	....	3,099,869	......	12,373
Totals	1,836,060	6,170,000	80,356,533	2,299,025	6,616,198	4,920	31,240

RECAPITULATION.

1,836,060 pounds Copper at 5¼ cents per pound	$ 100,983.30
6,170,000 pounds Refined Lead at 4 cents per pound	246,800.00
80,356,528 pounds Unrefined Lead at $60 per ton	2,410,695.84
8,915,223 ounces fine Silver at $0.98¼ per ounce	8,759,206.59
36,160 ounces Fine Gold at $20 per ounce	723,200.00
Total Export Value	$12,240,885.73

Computing the Gold and Silver at their Mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to $16,198,066.81.

MINERAL SHIPMENTS, 1891.

MONTH.	Bullion.		Ores.		Lead.		Matte.	
	No. Cars.	Weight.	No. Cars.	Weight.	No. Cars.	Weight.	No. Cars.	Weight.
January	62	2,100,648	109	4,357,440	20	540,452	7	227,850
February	53	1,712,321	262	10,466,964	15	405,846	5	212,100
March	48	1,618,518	244	11,471,976	11	270,445	8	310,720
April	41	1,361,436	285	14,267,520	32	876,797	11	431,589
May	49	1,630,773	377	14,823,556	20	539,973	2	71,900
June	44	1,416,070	229	9,470,065	14	376,195	1	25,750
July	37	1,192,381	308	11,762,010	16	435,826	6	248,800
August	79	2,541,846	374	14,697,094	13	351,383	4	168,700
September	60	1,741,012	233	9,186,110	26	824,493	4	138,840
October	95	2,904,196	309	12,806,685	20	558,613	16	589,070
November	130	4,046,516	244	10,274,280	2	54,580	4	183,000
December	104	3,216,630	250	9,916,178	1	26,888	14	587,037
Totals	802	25,412,327	3,319	133,565,848	190	5,261,484	82	3,294,857

MINING DIVIDENDS, 1891.

Name of Company.	*Amount.*
Ontario	$ 900,000
Daly	450,000
Centennial-Eureka	330,000
Mammoth	280,000
Horn Silver	200,000
Maxfield	36,000
Yosemite No. 2	30,000
Petro	17,000
Eureka Hill	250,000
Bullion-Beck	425,000
	$2,918,000

LA PLATA DISTRICT.

H. V. Westover, manager of the Red Jacket mine at La Plata, came in about the middle of December with a carload of Red Jacket ore. They have out 200 tons on the dump. He says the outlook in general is encouraging.

A new strike is reported from the Queen of the Hills, which consists of two feet of solid galena. A shipment will be made from this mine in a short time.

The La Plata hoisting works are in place and the engines are at work. A shaft has been sunk on this property for a distance of sixty feet, and now they are starting to drift for the vein.

The vein of the Sundown mine is three feet wide and has been stripped for a long distance. The ore on an average runs 76 per cent. in lead and about 10 ounces in silver to the ton.

There are about 175 men in camp and about sixty log cabins. It is expected that both the road to Logan and the one to Ogden will be kept open.

Two hundred and fifty tons of ore have been received from the district at the smelters.

It will be noticed in above summary of ore output that Marysvale shipped or milled 975 tons; Fish Springs and Dugway, 680 and 250 tons respectively; and Victoria, Uintah county, 150 tons. These are practically new districts.

There is every reason to suppose that 1892 will see a score of districts out in the Deep Creek country connected with Salt Lake City by railway.

The Tintic Range branch of the R. G. W. Ry. from Springville on the main line, to Eureka, Tintic, 39.7 miles, was opened for business New Year's Day, 1892.

TWO TYPICAL UTAH MINES.

The total output of the Ontario from the starting of the new mill, February 1, 1877, to the end of 1891—fifteen years—was 377,637 tons (dry) of ore, out of which was obtained 26,162,379.99 ounces of fine silver; and for this silver the company received $26,268,345.88, a fraction of a cent over $1 per ounce. As the bullion was sold as produced each month, this is as fair an average of the price obtainable for silver during the last fifteen years as it is possible to obtain. Out of the money received, the company paid up to January 1, 1892—this date—187 monthly dividends of 50 cents per share aggregating $12,425,000. Of these 187 dividends, sixty-four were paid on 100,000 shares, 123 were paid on 150,000 shares. The stock was increased by 50,000 shares to pay for new ground in 1881 or 1880. The average yield per dry ton was $72.06. It would be hard to say correctly what percentage of moisture should be added to ascertain the number of tons of ore as raised out of the mines, but probably about 15.

ONTARIO DIVIDENDS, No. 1 TO 187.

1877 No 1 to 18	900,000
1878 No. 19 to 39	1,050,000
1879 No. 40 to 51	600,000
1880 No. 52 to 63	600,000
1881 No. 64 to 75	875,000
1882 No. 76 to 87	900,000
1883 No. 88 to 90	225,000
1884 No. 91 to 102	900,000
1885 No. 103 to 115	975,000
1886 No. 116 to 127	900,000
1887 No. 128 to 139	900,000
1888 No. 140 to 151	900,000
1889 No. 152 to 163	900,000
1890 No. 164 to 175	900,000
1891 No. 176 to 187	900,000
Total	$12,425,000

The total output of the Daly silver mine, an extension westward of the Ontario, from January 1, 1885, when it began to produce, down to the end of 1891, was 150,194 net tons, from which was obtained 6,778,381.87 ounces of fine silver. This silver sold for $6,262,884.69. Out of this money fifty-eight dividends have been paid, aggregating $2,212,500. The average yield was $42.30 per dry ton. The Daly has produced to date 6,605 ounces of gold, which was counted in the general product

DALY DIVIDENDS No. 1 TO 58.

1887 No. 1 to 9	$ 375,000
1888 No. 10 to 22	487,500
1889 No. 23 to 34	450,000
1890 No. 35 to 46	450,000
1891 No. 47 to 58	450,000
Total	$2,212,500

REVIEW OF MINING, 1891.

The year just closed marked a season of progress and unusual production in nearly all the mining districts of Utah. That great district surrounding Park City still keeps in the lead, not only in production, but also in the amount of improvements made, the number of men employed, and all else which goes to build up a large, prosperous community. The year marked there more extensive development in the line of new works than ever before; new hoisting plants have been placed on the Daly and Anchor, both of which are of the largest and best class; a concentrator on the Glencoe, new hoists on the West Daly and Meers groups, along with very active work in developing the ground with shafts. Not only with these improvements already put in and the work commenced in the year 1891 were the mines unusually prosperous, but there were arrangements made which mean active work on some properties not mentioned in the general review of the district.

Unusual interest was taken in the Tintic the past year. Although it is an old camp, its growth had not been commensurate with its merits. It took years to find that the rich surface deposits were not all that was good in the lodes. When these surface deposits were worked down to the pyrites or "white iron," further sinking was stopped, and it has been the work of the past year or two to demonstrate that there is mineral in paying quantities and qualities below this iron stratum, and many old claims will soon become shippers. In the meantime, Tintic is spreading out, through having a new district called North Tintic joined to it. While the addition of machinery to Tintic was small during the year, the merits of the camp became so well weighed by expert examination as to cause the building of another railway into the camp, thus doubling up the shipping facilities and giving a healthy competition. The great number of people visiting the district and becoming interested in its properties is destined to make Tintic grow more rapidly this year than ever, and its towns of Eureka, Mammoth and Silver will increase in strength, while there may spring up one or two new places within the district. These scenes of progress have inspired the rehabitation of West Tintic, which has lain dormant and deserted for fifteen or more years. So it was with old Lewiston, or Camp Floyd, where the hills are made again to echo with the sound of pick and blast, and gold is being extracted and sent to market.

It is much like a dream to enter old mines which have lain idle for a dozen or more years, clean out the debris, re-timber the tunnels and shafts, cautiously probe around old stopes and open up ores only hidden by the slimes and drippings incident to these underground workings. That kind of experience was entered into by many the past year in West Mountain (Bingham) district, until most of these old properties have either become producers or are in a fair way to become such within the next few months. Bingham was never more prosperous than it has been the past year, and the future is certainly bright for the district. Deep mining has proved that the mineral holds its own with depth, and the companies are preparing to continue downward. The most remarkable record of the year is in the large number of new mines developed and which have paid from the grass-roots down, especially at the head of Carr Fork, a part of the district long neglected. The general output of the district was considerably retarded by litigation, and yet it was greatly in excess of previous years.

The situation in the two Cottonwoods has greatly improved. There was some excitement last summer about mineral in the foothills between the two Cottonwoods, and quite a number of locations were made. Several open cuts and short tunnels tapped quartz ledges, but as yet not enough mineral has been found to warrant any excitement. It is thought, however, that when the ledges are cut deep enough to find them in place there may be gold and silver enough to pay for putting in reduction works.

Stockton, Ophir, and Dry Canon quite doubled their output in 1891 as compared with that of the three or four next previous years.

Among the most interesting discoveries of the year were those in the Onaqui range, where it is crossed by Johnson's Pass, and in some of the other ranges, on the way to the Deep Creek discoveries, made subsequent to those most exciting of all developments at Dugway and Fish Springs.

THE DEEP CREEK COUNTRY,

Of which the last two named districts are a part, is so extensive, so rich in mineral and such an interesting and profitable prospective field to be reached by a railway, that the proposed line thither has been the subject of great discussion among the people of this city. It does seem as if the building of a railroad from here into that country cannot be long delayed, and that it must be one of the achievements of 1892, for *The Tribune* to record in its next annual. That will give an impetus to mining, both in Utah and over the line into Nevada, such as we have not seen in the past.

There is another interesting situation in the southern country. The developments made by the Dixie Mining Company down in Washington county opened up a great copper mine, which paid expenses in shipping copper ore of high percentage, and in smelting at St. George, and turning out ninety tons of copper bullion. A railroad down that way would open up large mines in that district, and if continued westward to the district in Nevada which Hon. A. G. Campbell is developing, there would be added a large tonage of ores which would come to this city. Then the iron mines on the route in Utah ought to have such a road reach them.

The revival of Marysvale district and the organization of Gold Mountain district are two important events of the past year. Of course this happened too late in the season to admit of the output being very large, but there was enough preparation to warrant lively times there next summer, and a heavy output of mineral for the present year.

La Plata, at the north, drew hundreds of prospectors after the finding of ore there in August, and this led to important discoveries and the opening of quite a number of mines. The whole country, from Ogden, Brigham City and Logan clear over to the Bear Lake valley, is being prospected, and many ledges are found, chiefly of galena and carbonates, running low in silver, while on the east side of the range is copper galena and carbonates of lead.

Utah iron deposits attract considerable attention and some of the big mines should form the basis for extensive iron manufactories.

The coal output is all the time increasing, and new mines are getting ready to open when the owners are assured of transportation. The coal measures are so great in Utah as to be practically unlimited.

The mining, shipping and uses of asphaltum is growing into a large industry. New discoveries are being made, and mines opened to such an extent as to insure an almost inexhaustible supply, and tests are constantly being made to arrive at the best mixtures in processes for paving, and the various uses asphaltum can be put to.

The reduction works for silver, lead and gold ores are keeping step with the progress of mining in Utah, and will continue to do so. Certainly the mining situation is in a prosperous and hopeful condition in this Territory.

The Building Stones of Utah.

MARBLES.

The day will yet come when the native marbles of Utah will be in popular use, and take their place among the principal structural materials of the Territory. Beds of marble of vastly different color and character exist in many parts of the Territory. A beautiful gray marble is found at a point remote from the railway in the southern part of Millard county, in the neighborhood of some of the large coal measures. This deposit is at a considerable altitude and approachable only by difficult roads, and it may perhaps be many years before it is developed and its product brought into market. Near Nephi, in Juab county, is a very beautiful magnesian marble of purest white and crystalline luster; but it is only found in small pieces, the mass being badly fissured; otherwise, it is beautiful enough for sculptural purposes.

An enormous bed of black and white marble has recently been developed in one of the side cañons of the American Fork. A comparatively small amount of work has revealed a reef 100 feet wide and about 60 feet in height. For architectural purposes, the appearance of this marble, as well as its strength, is well adapted. There is no limit to its quantity, and, although the point at which it is produced is somewhat difficult of access at present, it may be made much easier should this marble get into the market. Several buildings in Utah county have already been embellished with this stone.

In Hobble-creek Cañon, near Springville, in Utah county exists a deposit of exceedingly beautiful geodic marble of a soft and tender brown, susceptible of a fine polish and suitable for the highest offices to which marble is ever put, except that of sculpture. It is so handsome that it would be suitable for table ornaments and the finest inlaid work, the symmetrical curves of the geodes forming beautiful concentric arcs and segments throughout the mass. This deposit consists of a perpendicular cliff which has been cut through by the cañon stream, and enormous boulders of the marble have fallen from the face of the cliff and almost blocked the water-course. It is within four miles of the Union Pacific Railway, and will undoubtedly find its way into popular appreciation and complete development.

The largest and most important marble deposit in the Territory is the great property of the Wasatch Marble Company, crossing a summit of the Wasatch Mountains between the head of Big Cottonwood and Provo Valley. This extraordinary deposit exceeds in size any other that has been worked in the United States. It is probably 400 feet thick, and several miles across, well bedded and of purest white. It will be brought to market down Snake Creek Cañon, and at present would have to be carried by wagon ten miles to the nearest projected railway, and about twenty miles to Park City, the nearest point to which a railway has yet been built. Even with this expense, it is quite feasible to load this marble and ship it east at the prices which marble brings there at present, and it will be possible in future years to land this marble in the city at so low a price by the carload, that it may be used for building purposes. This greatest marble field is owned by an incorporated company. A few thousand dollars have been spent in opening up the property, but the magnitude of the enterprise became so apparent with that expenditure, that it was thought best not to attempt the business of quarrying this marble until sufficient means had been accumulated by the owners to carry on the business on a large scale.

Many other marble deposits exist in the Territory, some promising ones near Brigham City and some still better in Blacksmith's Fork Cañon in Cache Valley.

The Logan Temple is built with handsome marble, mottled gray and brown, though being in the rough, its beauty is not revealed.

LIMESTONES.

In San-pete county, there exists a magnificent deposit of a beautiful cream-white oolitic limestone. It ranges through the hills to the east of Manti and has been used in the construction of many buildings in the valley towns, a notable instance being the great Manti Temple with its enormous terraces and stone barricades. A limited quantity of this stone has been brought to Salt Lake City for the ornamentation of residences and business blocks. It is easy to the tool, especially when first quarried, but becomes harder on exposure to the atmosphere. It is one of the most beautiful building stones in the Territory.

A stone resembling the oolite mentioned above in appearance, but really quite different in its nature, is quarried near Hoytsville in Summit county. It also is of a creamadithmenpresents a handsome appearance wherever used. Being nearer to Salt Lake City it can be brought there more economically than that from the South.

Some twenty miles south of the Hoytsville quarries there exists still another deposit of cream-white building stone, differing, however, in its character, to any of the others. It is a travertine similar to the stone of which Ancient Rome is built, and is formed by the deposition of calcareous matter from the waters of the mineral springs so abundant in Provo Valley It is something in the nature of a geyserite, but is not so hard nor so crystalline in its texture. It ranges in color from snowy white in its largest masses to a brownish drab, which is the color that it takes in its shallower places. It is only the lighter colors that have sufficient strength to adapt them for building purposes.

Limestone suitable for building purposes is to be found without great intervals along the entire Wasatch Range from one end of the Territory to the other, but it is not all equally desirable. One of the best deposits is in Dairy Fork near Spanish Fork Cañon, consisting of a reef of the finest magnesian limestone, well adapted for trimmings of every kind of building.

Another deposit of oolitic limestone exists in the Wasatch, north of Cache Valley. The beds are eleven miles in extent, and the stone ranges in color from white through various grays to blue.

SLATES.

Valuable slate beds have been found on the islands of the Great Salt Lake, and in several other places in Utah. Probably the very best deposit is the serpentine in the hills back of Provo, which have been operated to some extent, and shipments have been made to the east. This stone is in quality suitable for the manufacture of table-tops, mantle-pieces, and nearly every other purpose for which slate is used. It is quite handsome, of a rich dark-green, mottled with red, and in many other colors.

GRANITE.

Wherever the Wasatch Range reaches an elevation of over 11,000 feet, the summits are almost invariably granitic, and the cañons that cut the range at these points almost invariably expose splendid masses of a species of granite, notably Little Cottonwood Cañon, in the neighborhood of Mt. Nebo, and near Mt. Baldy at Marysvale. This stone contains a greater proportion of feldspar than belongs to pure granite, but while lacking the crushing strength of the true granites, it is yet exceedingly strong and suitable for the construction of the largest buildings in our midst. It also has the advantage of being extremely easy to cleave, following the chips and wedges with wonderful accuracy and answering truly to the blow of the hammer. For this reason, it has been found not so well adapted to the making of street blocking, because it proves softer than that used in eastern cities, and will not wear so well. It is of this granite that the famous Temple in Salt Lake City is constructed.

PRECIOUS STONES.

This topic would not be complete without reference to some of the more extraordinary deposits of stone which the Territory possesses. In the neighborhood of Green River, a few miles south of the R. G. W. Railway, is found large boulders of chalcedony scattered over a plain of several thousand acres. These boulders when cut, are exceedingly beautiful, and some of them are so large that table-tops and mantlepieces could be made from them without piecing. In variety and color they range from carnelian, which is bright red, through grays, and browns and greens and sometimes all colors mingled in one boulder. Some fifty miles south and west of this place is a reef of jasper variegated and beautifully marked, susceptible of a fine polish and promises to furnish the means for a lucrative industry.

Some thirty miles west of Sevier Lake, in Millard County, have been found great quantities of "Rocky Mountain diamonds" lying broadcast in a desert country of the most forbidding appearance, and attracting attention, towards sunset, by their brilliant and dazzling reflection. It is by means of these reflections that they are found, as they are so pure and clear and white, that they are difficult to find when close by, and it is done by one person stopping when he sees a sparkle, and sending some one else to locate it and find the stone. . In this way, two persons have filled a pint flask with these topazes in less than a day.

SANDSTONES.

The sandstones of Utah are held in great regard, not only by the people at home, who use them freely, but by builders thousands of miles away who are steady customers for the products of our quarries.

A large proportion of the Rocky Mountains of Utah is composed of sandstone ranging from that of a soft and coarse texture, to a fine and exceedingly hard variety that is almost a quartzite. But although the sandstone area of the mountains aggregates probably hundreds of miles, it must not be supposed that it is all suitable for building purposes. On the contrary, it is only after considerable search that deposits have been discovered worthy of operation, and these have become, by this time, correspondingly valuable.

One of the oldest and best known of these deposits, is that near Fort Douglas on the outskirts of Salt Lake City, which has been in operation for many years and has supplied a great part of the stone of which the city is built. It is a pink sandstone, of good grain and quality but absolutely without natural cleavage, requiring to be cut on all six sides of each cube. It has, therefore, been largely replaced by the newly opened quarries of the Mountain Stone Company at Snyderville, near Park City, whose quarries produce stone of a similar appearance, but being self-bedded and in large masses, can be brought to market to better advantage than that of Red Butte, as the quarries near Fort Douglas are called.

The Mountain Stone Company shipped, last season, stone from these quarries at the rate of about 40 carloads per week.

They are splendid quarries, of a kind to produce dimension stone of any size. Were it required, they could take out stones 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and two feet thick, without a flaw. The stone is extremely strong, and though kind to the tools is quite hard. It is excellently adapted for foundation work, heavy piers and culverts, but not so well suited for ornamenting fronts of buildings because of its hardness in carving or cutting.

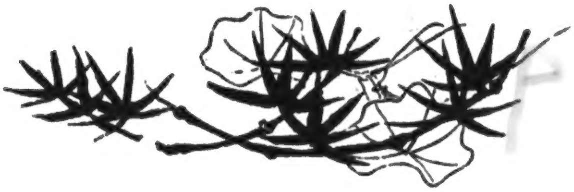
Three or four miles north of these quarries are some others being operated by the Metropolitan Stone Company, whose products are something similiar but somewhat lamified, and of a lighter color. There are other sandstone quarries in Parley's Cañon, and in Weber Cañon near Croydon, besides deposits of more or less importance in Provo Valley, in Santaquin Cañon, and in several of the southern counties.

One of the most magnificent sandstones to be found in any country, and one which has been greatly admired in our public and private buildings, is the free Diamond sandstone, of a rich dark-red, quarried on an extensive scale near Thistle in Spanish Fork Cañon. This stone can be cut and carved with great ease, and always with a rich and beautiful effect. There is a steady demand for it as far east as Kansas City and Chicago, and to the northwest as far as Portland and Washington Territory. Some of the finest buildings in Helena, Mont., have been constructed of it. Although so handsome for the fronts of buildings, its crushing resistance is not sufficient to recommend it for foundations, as it loses a portion of its strength when wet or moist; but it is nevertheless, one of the most serviceable sandstones that any country can produce.

Another stone having much the same texture as the Diamond but of a steel-gray hue, is the very popular Kyune, quarried on the line of the R. G. W. Railway, near the head of Price River, about twenty miles east of the summit of the Wasatch Mountains. When first quarried, this stone has a faint heliotrope tinge, which it soon loses and becomes a delicate gray. It also increases in hardness, and after a short time, resists the weather very well. It takes the most delicate carving very easily, and taken all together, is the most popular sandstone that we have. It is complementary in color to the diamond stone, and the two work together with splendid effect. These two quarries are operated by one company, who keep them going nearly all the year round, employing a force of men, and doing a great swinging business.

Parties identified with the Mountain Stone Company are opening up a quarry adjoining that of the Kyune, which promises to equal it in every respect. At the latest report this company was purchasing improved machinery for the systematic development of these new quarries with a view to large export business.

H. L. A. Culmer



Salt Lake City.

The Capital and Metropolis of Utah.

HALF a century is but a short time in the life of a common-wealth, and yet within that period wonderful changes have been made. Nowhere in this broad land is this fact more wonderfully impressed upon one, than when standing upon the ridges of the magnificent Wasatch Range, he looks down upon the beautiful city which has risen beside the great Salt Lake.

City & County Building, Salt Lake City.
J. W. Shipler, Photographer.

NEW CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

It was in July, 1847, that the pioneers of Utah first looked upon the valley which borders upon this great inland sea. Aside from the omnipresent grandeur of the mountain scenery, there was little there to attract the eye or charm the senses. On every side stretched a dreary waste of sage-brush and cacti, broiling beneath the rays of the summer's sun. But within a period comparatively brief, Salt Lake City has been transformed from a frontier settlement into a bustling, thriving village, into a prosperous progressive country town, into a magnificently appointed municipality, and that city to-day glorying in the sublime promise of its prophetic infancy, gives assurance of an importance conspicuous and potential, to which the efforts of contemporaries have been unceasingly directed for many decades.

Only forty-five years ago, the entire country was an unopened and almost inaccessible wilderness, thousands of miles from civilization. But through the indomitable perseverance of the hardy pioneers, supplemented by the well-directed industry and ceaseless labors of succeeding generations, the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. Situated in the heart of a valley, the beauty of which can only be compared to the thrift and hospitality of the people gathered there, prosperity has made the city an abiding place, and runs wild in the sunshine of a never ending season. Beneficent nature has crowded into this valley the most charming, and substantial of her contributions. Surrounded by mountains stored with exhaustless wealth, watered by rivers that run wanton to the sea, silvered over with streams and fountains that leap from their shady hiding-places and go loitering along babbling sweet music, as they flow, gratefully shaded at convenient intervals and possessing manifold auxiliaries for development and progress, is the success of Salt Lake City to be wondered at? Would it not rather be surprising if the contrary were true? Would it not rather be surprising if the city, from its location and the character of its inhabitants, had failed to become the base of operations for a complete and comprehensive system of industries, for efficient and invaluable systems of transporation, for financial, commercial and manufacturing systems, and for scholastic, charitable and religious organizations inspired by emulative energy and sustained by their intrinsic worth as also by the substantial acknowledgments of an appreciating public?

Standing upon the capitol grounds, 150 feet above the city, immersed in its daily routine of business occupations, one gazes upon the fairest type of Alpine scenery, to be seen between Cape Cod and the Golden Gate. A dozen miles away the great Salt Lake glistens in the sunlight. At one's feet lie factories, smelters, foundries and other evidences of mechanical progress, numerously interspersed with banks, public buildings, hotels, places of amusement, private residences, churches, schools and other additional proofs of the wealth and refinement thereat centered. The city is laid out with an eye to beauty and originality of design, nowhere else duplicated west of the Missouri River. In the original survey of the city, the streets were reckoned from Temple Square, and save in names, have since conformed to pioneer metes and bounds, being five times the width, with the blocks cut thereby ten times the dimensions of those of modern cities. Recognizing the necessity of water-courses, the founders of Salt Lake City tapped the mountain streams, and through every thoroughfare, avenue and boulevard courses, the sparkling waters of the Wasatch water-shed.

TEMPLE SQUARE LAKE SALT CITY.

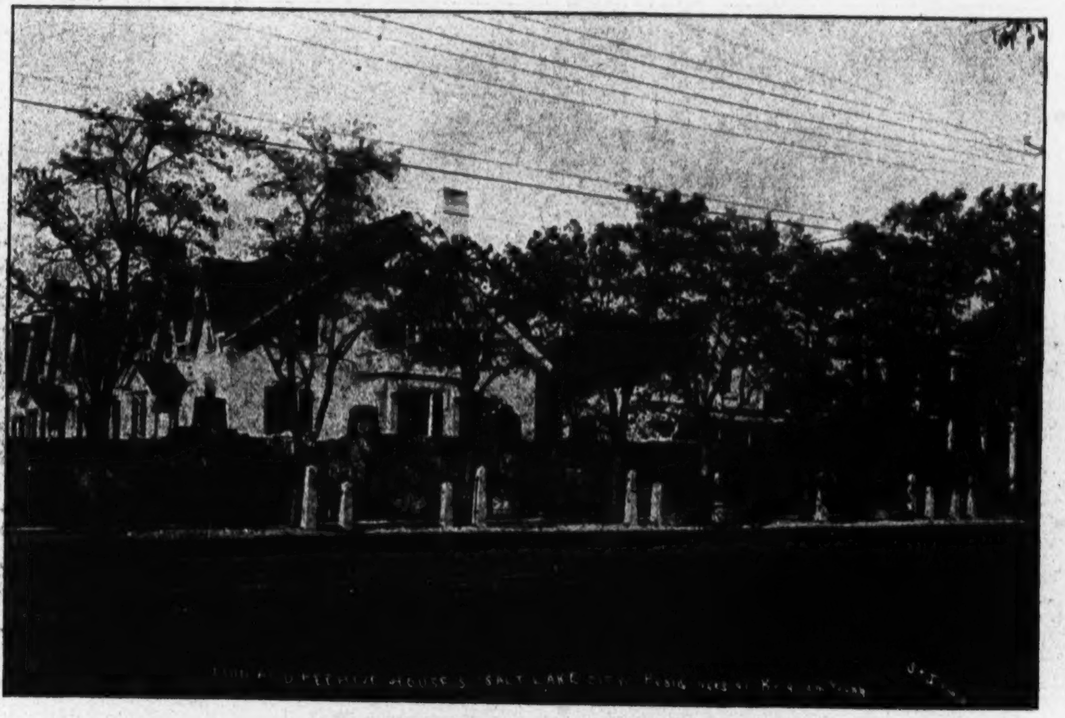
Architecturally speaking, the improvements completed and in contemplation or progress, emphasize the claim made for the city as one of the most artistically laid out and permanently constructed of any in the land. Nothing has been left undone in the behalf that will enhance the values of properties or add to the beauty of the landscape. In other departments of endeavor the situation is unchanged. Schools are liberally maintained, in which are provided courses of study adapted to the requirements of a service designed to furnish practical knowledge to the most humble of students. The curriculum embraces studies ranging from those of a primary character to the most advanced, attention being especially directed to mathematics, the sciences, etc., with other branches of equally inestimable value, preparatory to successful encounter in the varied walks of life. In addition to the public schools, established by an act of the Territorial legislature at the session of 1889–90, there are a large number of denominational schools, and other institutions of learning which furnish adequate facilities for similar purposes, and which will be mentioned further on. The cultivation of the religious system has ever been successfully conducted in Salt Lake City, and the history of the Man of Nazareth from the Manger to Gethsemane, to Calvary, has been rehearsed to communicants of every creed, while his teaching and his example have been inculcated from pulpits of nearly every Christian denomination. Socially, the city is preeminently fortunate, while the fields of art, literature, the press, finance, commerce, trade, manufactures, etc., are assiduously cultivated in a spirit, emulative and progressive.

That the climate of Salt Lake City is in many respects not surpassed by that of many inland localities, experience and scientific investigation have established. Both east and west of the city the climate is said to be more severe. Extremes of heat and cold are rarely observable, and so equable is the temperature during nearly every month that the seasons seem to drift into one another imperceptibly. In summer the days are cool, and nowhere can be found a more delightfully pleasant evening in that season than at Salt Lake City. Indian summer is prolonged until late in November, and during the continuance of the winter solstice there are never more than thirty or forty days of weather that might be described as moderately cold, the raw winds of spring, indigenous to the north and east, are of exceptional occurrences, while tornadoes, cyclones and other eruptions of nature, from which scarcely any portion of the country is entirely exempt, are unknown. The city is said to have an average of 277 fair days in the year. In the remaining eighty-eight days there are very few in which the sun does not shine a part of the day. The records of the signal service office for fourteen years indicate the existence during that period of fifty full cloudy days per year, or about one day per week. This almost perpetual sunshine, the superb drives, inviting parks, delightful resorts and balmy air attract people out of doors, and in the enjoyment of such pleasures good health is insured. Hardly any form of disease, it may be said, originates in Utah, while upon many diseases originating elsewhere, residence is often more beneficial than ordinary medical treatment. Malaria is a stranger to the locality, and almost every complaint to which humanity is subject is reduced to a minimum by the climatic forces to be found here, and the city is rapidly acquiring an extended reputation as a health resort. According to late statistics the mean temperature is quoted at 51.5 degrees, the average maximum, 97.1 degrees, the average minimum, 1.7 degrees, and the average range, 96.6 degrees. The average rainfall is stated at 16.76 inches; average speed of the wind, 5.2 miles per hour; average humidity, 48.9 per cent; average monthly range of temperature, 47.5 degrees, and the average daily range, 20.1 degrees.

The Environment of Salt Lake City.

is such as irresistibly tends to the promotion of the city's growth, to the beauty of its location, to the enrichment of its inhabitants and to the inspiring of unbounded confidence in its future. In fact, it is universally conceded by those familiar with the premises, that the natural resources available, are destined to make Salt Lake City the inter-mountain metropolis. Of minerals there are gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, sulphur, coal, mica, soda, plumbago, antimony, petroleum, graphite, salt, zinc and others, and where the same have been developed bounteous returns have resulted. The soil and climate are also adapted, specially so to the cultivation of fruits and cereals, while the cost of production is claimed to be materially less than in the states and territories adjoining. "In the matter of garden and field products and temperate clime fruits" declares a writer on the subject: "the productiveness of the Salt Lake Valley is without a rival, and the demand for these products comes from every part of the United States." Continuing, he relates that: "The wheat of Utah is admitted to be the best flour maker known. It has been shipped to California and sold at a good profit in the face of the recognized excellence of California as a wheat grower." From another account it is learned that in the year 1889, William Gibby, who then conducted a farm on the outskirts of the city raised a crop of wheat averaging eighty bushels per acre and received the American Agricultural National prize of $500 for the largest one-acre crop in the United States. Other grains are equally productive, while vegetables and fruits of the most delicious and delicate character grow almost spontaneously. Of late years stock raising has ceased to be an experiment and become an established fact. Horses for draft, road and track purposes, all standard bred, through whose veins courses the blood of sires and dams of acknowledged superiority are numerous as also are the choicest strains of horned cattle, swine and sheep. The latter interest is assessed at more than ten millions of dollars and the value of the annual wool clip is correspondingly great.

As already stated, the cause of Salt Lake City prosperity is due in the main to the abundance of natural resources in the country adjacent which have attracted not alone the "boomer"



LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES, SALT LAKE CITY.

and speculator, but the merchant, the manufacturer and the investor. To these should be added its importance as a health resort to which come the geologist, the botanist and the army of tourists which annually gather here, and to other causes as potent as they are interesting.

The Municipal Government.

Prior to the fifties the city presumably was without any regularly constituted municipal government. During that decade, however, the growth of the present metropolis necessitated re-organization and the employment of means for the proper conduct of public affairs. In 1851, J. M. Grant was elected to the mayoralty, and since that date the executive authority of the city has been vested in a mayor, the legislative department being within the jurisdiction of a board of aldermen, chosen at stated periods, whose prerogatives include all powers necessary to the framing and enforcement of ordinances, the remaining city officials being either elective or appointive, and charged with duties incident to the management of trusts committed to their care.

The Police Department.

The department of police embraces thirty-five men, twenty-five of whom officiate as patrolmen and maintain order over an area of more than ten square miles, a condition of affairs that speaks volumes for a city in which one policeman to every two thousand inhabitants, is deemed sufficient,

The Fire Department.

Under the pioneer regime, fires were of rare occurrence outside their legitimate uses, and a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the "incipient conflagration" before it had exceeded the limits usually accorded it by the busy housewife. The present department is described as "one of the most complete in the country." It includes twenty-eight members, and is supplied with a full complement of apparatus embracing steam engines of the Silsby pattern, chemical engines, hose carts, hook and ladder trucks, with hose and other appliances, indispensable to an adequate and efficient service. The department is also supplied with the Gaynor fire alarm system. The city contains twenty-eight alarm boxes and the equipment is made up of all known means for successful operation, in addition to twenty-eight miles of wire, and 322 hydrants. In the year 1891, there occurred 102 fires in the city, entailing a total loss of $85,175, upon which there was an insurance of about $73,000. The value of the department is attested by the low rate of insurance, and its running expenses do not exceed $35,000 per annum.

EAGLE GATE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

Department of Streets.

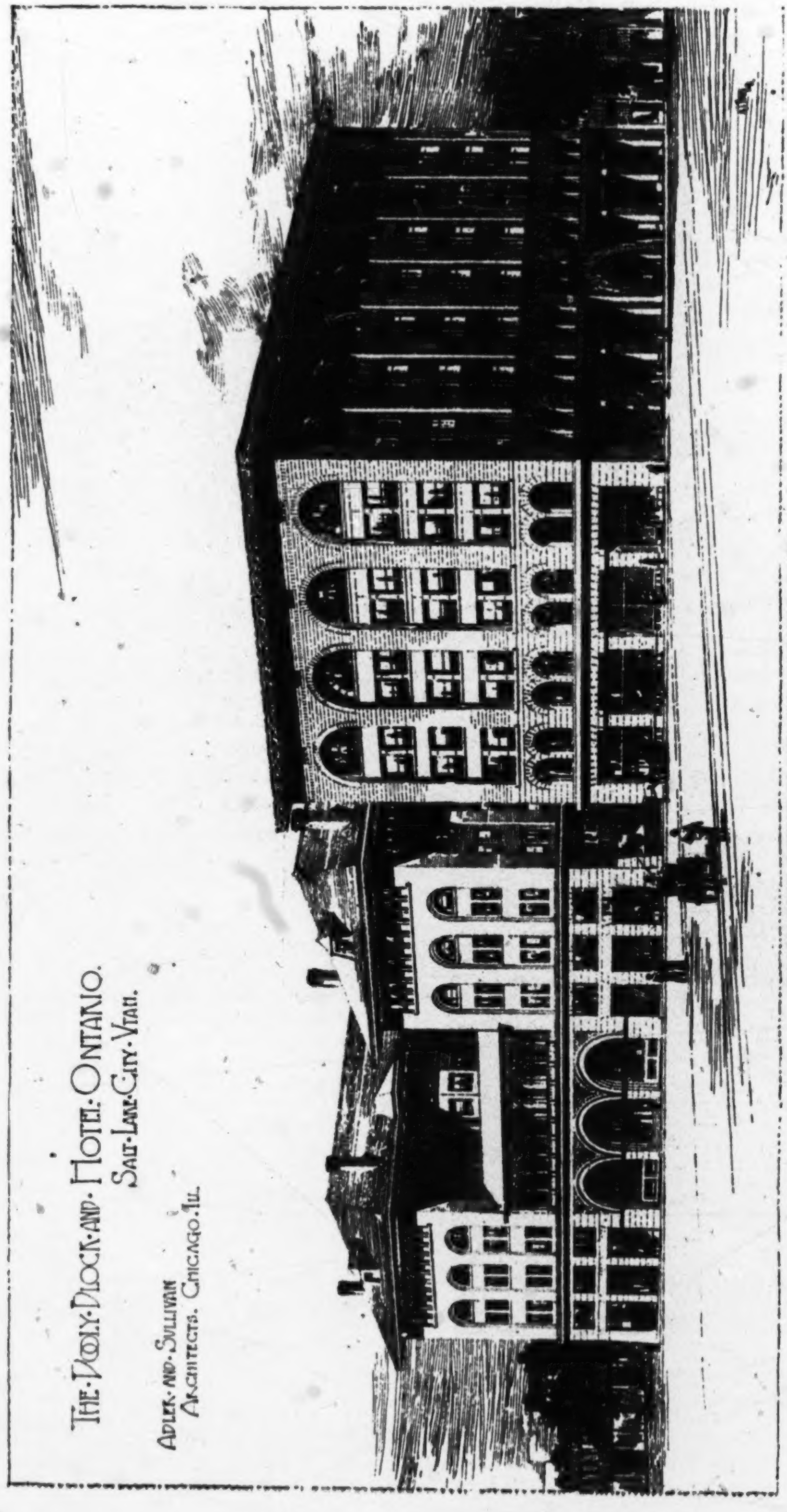
An ordinance providing for the paving of streets took effect May 15, 1889, and the city now has nearly fifteen or twenty miles of well-paved thoroughfares, ten miles of which were completed in 1891, at a cost of $8,000 per mile. The work, which is constructed either of stone, cement or asphaltum large quantities of the latter material being found in the immediate vicinity, will be continued during the current year.

The Sewerage Department.

Three years ago arrangements were completed for the introduction of a sewerage system. The preliminaries disposed of, work was commenced and prosecuted with such diligence, that thus far eighteen miles of sewer pipes from six inches to two feet in diameter have been laid according to the best approved scientific demand, and the expenditure made for this public improvement have met the approval of all classes of citizens. The system is the best obtainable and further conduces to the good health for which the city is famous.

Light and Water Supplies.

The claim is deservedly made that Salt Lake City is one of the best lighted cities in the country. Gas and electric lights


The Dooly Block and Hotel Ontario.
Salt Lake City Utah.
Adler and Sullivan
Architects. Chicago Ill.

DOOLY POST OFFICE BLOCK AND ONTARIO HOTEL.

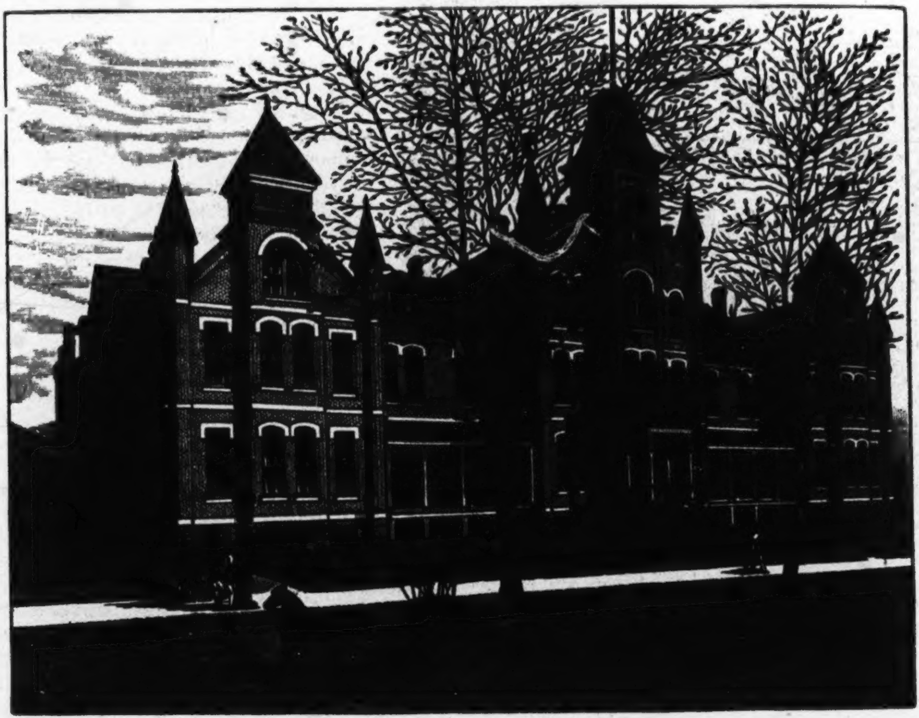
are the agencies employed, each street intersection being illuminated with an electric light of two thousand candle power, elevated at a height of twenty feet above the ground; arc and incandescent lights are also used in the business houses and residences. The water supply is almost unlimited; reservoirs are located at various eligible points fed from the City, Emigration and Parleys creeks in phenomenal supply, from which clear sparkling water free from injurious impurities is distributed to consumers in all parts of the city through eighty-five miles of water mains. In addition to these sources of supply artesian wells have been or will be sunk in the near future, flowing both salt and sulphur water, thus materially adding to the natural water power that will be available for various uses.

The Press.

The press of Salt Lake City indicates the enterprise and character of the inhabitants. At the present date there are four papers issued daily:—the *Tribune*, Republican; *Herald*, Democratic, both morning publications; the *Times* and the *Deseret Evening News*, both afternoon papers. The weeklies embrace the Utah *Free Press*, the Salt Lake *Advertiser* and Western *Weekly*, besides bi-monthlies, monthlies and quarterlies, chief among which are two papers published in the Swedish language, the *Great Salt Laker*, *Juvenile Instructor*, *Irrigation Age*, *Woman's Exponent*, *Young Woman's Journal*, *Contractor*, *The Society and Dramatic Reporter*, *Perry's Magazine*, *Tullidge's Western Galaxy*, *Hotel Reporter*, the *Sanitarium Historical Record* and the *Advocate*. The papers are well conducted by editors who rank high in the profession and have proved potent factors in the promotion of the business, social and moral interests of the city under the wise and discriminating influence exercised by Byron Groo and William Hyde of the *Herald*, Judge C. C. Goodwin and Mr. Nelson of the *Tribune*, C. W. Penrose and Mr. Nicholson of the *News*, Mr. Ifft of the *Times*, and others. The Fourth estate has succeeded to a position never previously accorded journalists in the territory, and has given an additional and irresistible impulse to progress and development never before attempted.

Eleemosynary Institutions and Hospitals.

Charities are administered with a liberal hand in Salt Lake City, and besides the private beneficial organizations sustained by donations from church societies and private individuals, the city contains three hospitals, St. Mark's, Deseret and The Hospital of the HolyCross,all supported by public contributions. The Industrial Christian Home, recently opened under the auspices of the Women's Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, is one of the latest acquisitions. It was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, and is designed to assist women and their children of tender age, who feel themselves wronged and oppressed by polygamy. A magnificent building has been erected, and besides affording a pleasant home, provides instruction in various branches of self-supporting industry to those who avail themselves of the association's hospitalities.



WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN HOME.

The secret societies consist of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pithias, Elks, Ancient Order of United Workingmen, Foresters, Grand Army of the Republic, railroad aid associations and labor and building societies. Each controls a roster of membership exceptionally large, and the greatest good to the greatest number is the purpose kept steadily in view.

Post-Office.

The post-office is located in the Dooley building, and the amount of business transacted for the year last past indicated a very considerable increase over that of 1890. In 1891 there were $284,070.62 in money orders issued and $350,663.23 paid; 39,400 registered letters received and 19,000 dispatched, 19,200 pieces of mail matter in transit, or a total of 103,400 pieces handled during the year. The gross receipts for the same period were $126,299.23. The force employed consists of 18 carriers in addition to the postmaster and his assistants. Ninety-two letter boxes are distributed about the city; mail is delivered in the business district four times and collected six times per diem, and the service is efficient and prompt.

The Public Buildings.

The public buildings of Salt Lake City are many of them noted for the beauty and elegance of their architectural designs and proportions, as also for the high order of merit which has characterized their construction and equipment. In addition to the churches, hotels, exposition building, etc., brief mention of which has been made, there are the Temple, the Gardo House, the W. S. McCormick Bank building, the Dooley postoffice block, the City Hall and County Court House, now in progress of erection, and a large number of private residences. The McCormick Bank building is constructed of dressed Kyune stone, and the Dooley block of red sandstone quarried in the vicinity of the city. The city and county building in Washington Square, when completed, will be one of the most elaborate structures in the West. The style of architecture is Romanesque. Its dimensions will be 272x156 feet and four stories high. The four corner pavilions will each be 120 feet in height, while that of the center tower will be 250 feet. The latter will be surmounted by a figure representing Columbia, the corner pavilions being decorated with figures representing Liberty, Justice, etc. Kyune stone and brick compose the materials of which it will be built, and the cost of same will approximate half a million of dollars. The Ontario hotel is to be completed during the current year. The foundations are laid and work upon the superstructure will soon be renewed. Its estimated cost is quoted at one million of dollars, and when ready for occupation, it will excel in architectural attractions the famous Palace hotel of San Francisco. Edifices that are expected to materialize in a short time include the Capitol building, to cost three millions, the Keeley Institute, the Saltaire Company's hotel at Garfield Beach, a large number of public buildings and private homes, together with manufacturing and other establishments, involving the expenditure of millions of money and still further increasing the advancement of a city that is already in the van of improvement.

Public Parks.

Salt Lake City is well supplied with public parks, complete in all their attractions and upon which improvements are constantly being made. These include Tenth Ward Square, Washington Square, Pioneer Square, University Square and Liberty Park. The latter, consisting of a tract of 110 acres, handsomely landscaped and fitted up with an abundance of improvements that delight the eye and augment the value of the resort itself.

HON. F. S. RICHARDS' RESIDENCE.

The City Schools.

The basis of the educational system of Salt Lake City is the public schools, graded from primary to high school, in which promotion from the subordinate to the superior departments is dependent upon the proficiency of the candidate. Up to a recent date there were twenty-two district schools in the city, each under separate management; latterly, however, they have been placed under the jurisdiction of a Board of Education composed of representative citizens, who administer the trust with a fidelity born of determination to make them institutions in fact as well as in name. Notwithstanding difficulties encountered new buildings were obtained, and the results thus far attained have been gratifying in the last degree. As before stated, the course of instruction is that taught in cities where graded schools have been established, with the routine of which all are familiar. A high school department has also been inaugurated, which is on a par with the best academical institute in the country. It is provided with a corps of five teachers, and is equipped with all necessary apparatus, in addition to a complete and well selected library. The course occupies three years, and the enrollment is upward of one hundred students. In the schools proper there are 126 teachers employed, with a total enrollment of about 7,100 pupils and a daily average attendance of say 5,000. The annual cost of maintaining the schools is about $150,000, including salaries, supplies, etc. Arrangements are now in progress for the enlargement of facilities in this department of public endeavor, and the sum of $600,000, appropriated for the purpose, will be expended before the dawn of another year.

The denominational schools embrace the University of Deseret incorporated in 1850 and accessible to matriculants of both sexes over fourteen years of age. The course is comprehensive and thorough, and the different departments are well equipped with apparatus for illustration and practical work. A department of mining has recently been added and it also contains a school for deaf mutes, a library of more than ten thousand volumes, an art gallery and other auxiliaries of substantial and invaluable merit. All Hallows college founded in 1886 is supported by the Catholics and has already attained to prominence not more surprising than deserved. The course includes three departments, preparatory, commercial and collegiate, and an efficient corps of sixteen teachers is employed. St. Mary's Academy for girls, to which boys between the ages of six and eight are likewise admitted, is also under the control of the Catholic denomination. It was opened in 1876 and has been prospered abundantly. Twenty teachers are employed and special attention is devoted to music, the arts, and languages. A course of book-keeping, shorthand and stenography has been introduced into the curriculum and gymnastics and calisthenics are important features of the institution. St. Josephs' school for boys is a valuable adjunct to the course of education likewise maintained by the Catholics. Salt Lake Academy directed by the Congregationalists was established in 1878, the purpose of the trustees being to found an academy after the plan of New England high schools. It is supported by Congregational churches all over the country and is free to all pupils for a nominal consideration. The usual branches are taught here and a course of manual training has been recently introduced. Salt Lake Seminary represents the educational interests of the Methodist church. It was established in 1870 and its career has since shown a steady growth. The courses, five in number, are: College preparatory, scientific, academic, commercial and normal, together with grammar and ordinary grades. It is designed at an early day to add a department of stenography. Collegiate Institute, controlled by the Presbyterian church, supplys four courses, viz: Academic, grammar, intermediate and primary, and no pains have been spared to maintain a high reputation for wholesome moral training, good discipline and thorough work. Among those remaining are St. Mark's school for boys, St. Mark's school for girls and Rowland Hall, a boarding school for girls, all controlled by the Episcopal faith, together with commercial colleges, kindergarten schools, manual training schools, etc., etc., affording unsurpassed opportunities for the acquisition of an education in Salt Lake City. The city is also supplied with libraries, there being in addition to those cited, a circulating library managed by the Masonic order, that of the Odd Fellows, the Fireman's Library, Salt Lake Free Library, the Deseret University Library, Law Library and a number of undertakings of a similar character under the direction of local organizations.

The Churches.

In addition to the Mormon Temple and the twenty-two ward churches of that sect, nearly every religious denomination is represented, and many are provided with houses of worship. These include St. Mark's and St. Paul, Episcopal, both of which are fine structures, the same society conducting services in St. Peter's church, near Warm Springs; three Methodist-Episcopal churches; the First Presbyterian and Westminster Presbyterian churches, the First Baptist, the Swedish Lutheran church, the Scandinavian church, the First Congregational church, the African M. E. church, the Christian church, the Catholic cathedral and the Josephites, a congregation reorganized by members of the Mormon faith. The Hebrew society possesses a large congregation, for the accommodation of which, a fine synagogue is nearing completion, and the Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army each control a numerous following engaged in effective work.

The Temple.

This historic structure, so intimately associated with the earliest settlement and subsequent history of Utah, is rapidly approaching completion, the ceremonies of laying the capstone having been arranged for April 6, 1892, just thirty-nine years from the date of the equally impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone. The temple is built entirely of granite obtained in the quarries of Little Cottonwood cañon, the interior being finished according to ornate designs. The top floor is set apart for the purpose of an assembly room with a capacity of seating an audience of about one thousand. The three floors remaining are divided into rooms of varying sizes. Five of the towers will be surmounted by spires, while the sixth, the central eastern tower, will be crowned with a bronze figure of the angel Gabriel, the east and west central tower spires with small horizontal figures of angels. The building will be perfectly heated and ventilated, lighted by electricity and supplied with elevators and all modern conveniences. When completed the structure will represent an outlay approximating three million five hundred thousand dollars.

Private Residences.

The superb climate and advantages of soil and productions render Salt Lake City one of the most delightful points for residence purposes to be found in the West, a fact conclusively demonstrated by the number and elegance of the private residences distributed throughout the city. No special style of architecture has been observed in their erection and decoration, nor has any special portion of the city been appropriated to their occupation. But the streets are at intervals lined with handsome homes, situated in the midst of lawns, surrounded by the foliage of trees, the air redolent with the perfume of the choicest exotics and with many other attractions that speak of the taste and refinement, as also of the wealth and enterprise of residents. The conformation of the territory upon which the city has been built is peculiarly adapted to the location of residences which rise one above the other upon terraces, thus furnishing an unobstructed view to occupants.

The Banks.

Annually is Salt Lake City attaining to more conspicuous importance as a financial center. Its location, the site of the city as an industrial and commercial emporium, the facilities afforded by the banks for business transactions, the ready aid furnished by them in times of extraordinary demand and other causes conspire to make the city all that is claimed for it in this connection. The total banking capital is, in round numbers, $3,500,000.00, with a total surplus of $640,000, and undivided profits aggregating $187,000. The city has the American National, Deseret National, Commercial National, Bank of Commerce, Deseret Savings, National Bank Republic, State Bank of Utah, Union National, Utah Commercial and Savings, Utah National, Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company, Zion Savings and Trust Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., McCormick & Co., T. L. Jones & Co., and Cyrus L. Hawley, besides other institutions which enjoy an enviable reputation in the monetary world. They are members of the clearing house, and several of the banks are equipped with safety deposit vaults.

Photo by Shipler.

MR. W. McCORMICK'S RESIDENCE.

Camp Douglas.

To the east, a distance of about three miles, and overlooking the capital city of Utah, (soon to be a state) is Camp Douglas, the representative of the United States in the west. Situated in the midst of fields and orchards, Camp Douglas, wiht its orderly and soldierly arrangements, is of itself an attraction. Trains and street cars run frequently between the city and the post, and a birds-eye view of the former from the latter is almost unequaled. The quarters are built of red sandstone, quarried in Red Butte Cañon, near by, and the grounds are planted with trees, vines, etc., giving to the scene an appearance both beautiful and picturesquely rural. Efforts are being made to secure an appropriation from congress for the purpose of beautifying that portion of the reservation lying between the fort proper, and the city. If such action is favorably determined upon, a park of 1,000 acres will he laid out, one of the most beautiful in the United States, and commanding a view which for grandeur cannot be excelled at home or abroad.

Mountain and Lake Side Resorts.

The city and vicinity is unsurpassed as a health resort, and a rich field is furnished for the seeker after pleasure in the abundance of mountain and bathing places easily accessible. Among the former are City Creek Cañon, seven miles above the city; Ensign Peak, directly to the rear of the city, from the summit of which an unobstructed view of Salt Lake City and the surrounding country for miles in every direction can be obtained; Emigration and Parley's Cañons, lately coming into prominence, the resort at the head of Big Cottonwood, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; American Fork Cañon, which opens into Utah Valley, and a number of others equally attractive and efficacious from a sanitary standpoint. Garfield Beach, eighteen miles west of the city on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, is reached by the Union Pacific railroad, and is becoming one of the most noted bathing resorts in the world. The improvements consist of a hotel, bathing houses, a dancing pavilion, restaurants and private club houses. During the season a grand concert is given every afternoon in the pavilion, a sacred concert Sunday evening and a reception and ball Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Beck's Hot Springs, three miles from the center of the city in a northerly direction, accessible by electric and railway cars, is admitted to be one of the finest bathing resorts in Utah, possessing all necessary accommodations for the convenience of patrons, including hotels, private baths, swimming pools for gentlemen and ladies, and other equipments comprehensive and elegant. The new Keeley Institute is to be built at the Springs, and plans for a large hotel are now under consideration. White Sulphur Springs are situated one mile from the Temple and can be reached by street cars. It has ten private plunges for ladies and gentlemen. The springs flow in a strong stream from beneath a perpendicular rock and have a temperature of 128 degrees Fahrenheit. Bathing at White Sulphur has been found to be beneficial to victims of catarrh, rheumatism and other diseases. The diversity and excellence of the resorts and baths in and about Salt Lake City, in short, beggar description. Their real value to the city can not be estimated as sources of attraction to strangers, of benefit to invalids and of wealth to those by whom they are owned and operated. The resorts about Salt Lake City will annually become more and more valuable.

Photo by Shipler.

GARFIELD BEACH ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Hotels and Places of Amusement.

The hotels and places of amusement of Salt Lake City are well known and popular because of their absolute merit. Many of the former, in respect to their accommodations, appointments, luxurious furnishings, adequate conveniences *cuisine* and service are not surpassed by any of a similar character in cities of more pretentions and greater opportunities. To use a well-worn aphorism the hotels are well kept, and add to the reputation and attractions of the city as elegant homes for tourists and travelers. Among these are the Knutsford, one of the most magnificent in all respects west of New York or Chicago, completed and opened last spring, at the corner of State and Third South streets; Continental, corner of West Temple and First South; Cullen, on West Second South near Main; Templeton, corner of Main and Brigham; Metropolitan, West Temple and Third South; Walker House, Main street; Union Pacific, near Union Pacific Depot; Clift House, Main and Third South; St. Elmo, third South and Main, and many others. To these should be added a number of European hotels and elegant boarding houses all of which are handsomely maintained.

Salt Lake City has been declared to be one of the most desirable amusement centers between the Missouri and the Pacific, in some respects rivaling Omaha and San Francisco. As a consequence, this city is continually entertained by musical, operatic or dramatic combinations of the superior order, an eloquent and conclusive acknowledgment of the taste and refinement of the citizens. At present, accommodations are not sufficient in volume to meet the requirements of occasions, but their absence will be supplied in improvements now in progress and within a comparatively brief period, temples devoted to the displays of histrionic and lyric art will be among the most splendidly designed and magnificently appointed and decorated of any in the land. Salt Lake Theater, erected by the late Brigham Young about 1869-70, is a commodious structure, conveniently arranged and rich and attractive in make-up and appearance. It's the resort of a most aristocratic patronage and has a seating capacity of 1,800 and upward; Wonderland, a unique and original medley of light acts, etc., the Deseret Museum having on exhibiton a fine collection of minerals, ores and fossils from Utah, stuffed birds and animals, native and foreign, curiosities and curios, relics of the early occupation of Utah, etc., etc., with other resorts highly reputable and much in favor. At the Tabernacle, musicales are given at brief intervals. The organ, which enjoys a national reputation, and a chorus of from 300 to 500 voices are particular objects of admiration.

Wholesale and Jobbing Trade.

The wholesale and jobbing trade of Salt Lake City is yet in its infancy. In recent years a rapid advance has been made in both directions, and to-day the demands levied upon merchants and jobbers are only equalled by their capacity to supply. Some claim, even now, that the largest jobbing trade between Denver and San Francisco is done at Salt Lake City, whence dealers and consumers in Southern Idaho, Northern Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Northern Colorado, Montana and points more remote obtain their stocks and supplies. The business in 1891, exceeded that of the year previous by about ninety-five per cent. and amounted in values to figures approximating two millions of dollars.

The retail stores of the city include every line of commercial business, and many of them in size, architecturally, capacity for the carriage of stock, equipments, conveniences and quality of wares, merit the encomiums passed upon them as being of a superior character. They enjoy a large trade, employ a correspondingly large force and are operated by those for whose convenience and patronage they were established.

The Stock Exchange organized in 1890, for the purpose of affording opportunities for the sale of mining and other stocks is in the enjoyment of a prosperous career. The sales for 1891, aggregated 4,083,415 shares of a cash value of nearly one million dollars. The same may be said of the Chamber of Commerce established in April 1887.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing industries were established, though to a limited extent, in Salt Lake City at an early day. With the progress of years this branch of the public service was annually rendered more important and self-sustaining, until now it has become one of the most potent, if not indeed the most valuable of the ventures undertaken. The city's position, together with the fostering care of enterprising business men, have brought about such results, and the consensus of opinion is that within a comparatively brief period, Salt Lake City will take position of one of the most prosperous centers in the West. Statistics of a recent date are not available, but according to the reports of R. G. Dunn & Co. for 1890, the capital invested that year in business, exclusive of banking, real estate and buildings, approximated $10,000,000, of which, a by no means inconsiderable proportion was employed for manufacturing purposes, giving employment to an army of skilled workmen, to whom thousands of dollars were paid in wages, and producing an annual output approximating millions of dollars in value. These embrace every conceivable variety of productions which are distributed over the neighboring states and territories to the enrichment of both the factor and the consumer. Among the products for which Salt Lake City is specially noted, are boots and shoes, burned and pressed brick, carriages and wagons, carpets, cigars, burial cases, wire fences, harness, sadlery and collars, hosiery, artificial ice, dairy products, rough and smoothed lumber, leather, lime and cement, lead pipe, patent medicines, wrapping paper, paper bags, boxes and mailing tubes, preserves and pickles, rope, rubber stamps, table and fancy salts, beet sugar, ales and beer, soda and mineral waters, show cases, galvanized iron and copper cornices, glass, hats and caps, iron and asphaltum, paints, soap, shoe polish, tin-ware, trunks and traveling bags, vinegar, wash-boards, whips, wood carving, yeast powder and washing soda, land plaster and plaster paris, hats and straw goods, crockery, matches, nails, cutlery, pumps and one silk factory. Most of these are operated upon a small scale, and though prosperous, are in need of additional capital, thus offering inducements for men of wealth and enterprise to locate and make investments with assurances of almost immediate and substantial returns. There is also a field here for skilled labor and as the compensation is liberal, while rents and the cost of living are comparatively low, there can be no question that the accession of this class of artisans will be attended with profit to themselves, as also to the interests of the city and country.

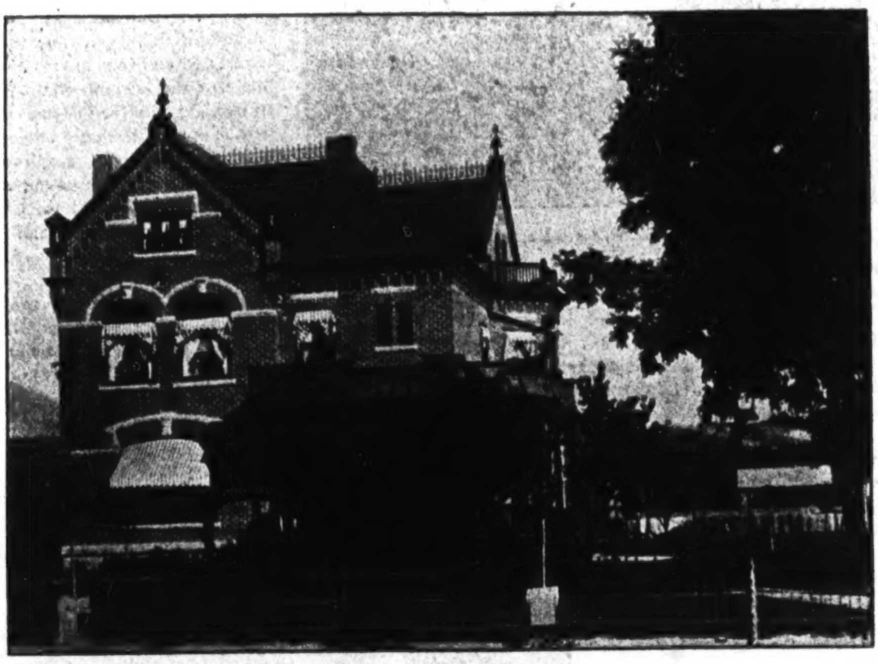


Photo by Shipler. MR. HENRY SADLER'S RESIDENCE.

Transportation Facilities.

No single agency has contributed more powerfully to the building up of Salt Lake City than the very complete and desirable transportation facilities at hand. Not only have they accomplished much in the behalf mentioned, but for the future, in that they afford unequalled opportunities for expansion, for constant accessions to the population, improvements in the city and correspondingly low rents, invitations for the location of industries, mercantile undertakings, residents, etc. as persuasive as they are necessary. The city is connected with all parts of the United States by lines of railway that stretch out in every direction. New York and the East as also San Francisco and points on the Pacific coast are reached via the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Utah Central and Rio Grande Western systems, while the Utah & Northern and

Oregon Short Line roads furnish expeditious communication with Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Besides these the Burlington and Missouri, Chicago and Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe are extending their several fields of operation thitherward with the least possible delay. Branches of the roads centering in Salt Lake have been constructed to Tintic, one of the most prominent mining towns in the Territory; the Utah and Nevada has been extended to Garfield Beach and Tooele, with a supplemental line known as the Echo Park City branch running to the Park City mining district. Little Cottonwood cañon and the mines at Bingham canyon have been made tributary to the city by the Rio Grande Western, and other points contiguous and remote will be drawn nearer to Salt Lake City in the near future. Among the prospects determined upon is a road to the Deep Creek country, one of the richest mineral districts in the world; the Utah, Nevada and California to run from Provo through the rich southern country to the borders of Utah; a road is also to be built from Provo to Park City via Provo cañon, connecting with lines for the city, also one from the city to Soltaire Beach on the Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs road, in progress of construction, has been completed to Centerville and is now in operation to that point. In 1891 the average increase in the traffic of the roads running into Salt Lake City was about twenty per cent.

Photo by Shipler. RESIDENCES OF GOV. A. L. THOMAS AND MR. CLAWSON.

In the month of April, 1890, the city granted franchises for the construction of two lines of street railways to be operated by electricity. Since then fifty miles of track have been completed, and two electric systems with cars and equipments of the most modern and luxurious pattern supply a service not surpassed by that of any city in the United States. The city contains over one hundred miles of street railways, radiating in all directions and furnished the very highest class of facilities for rapid transit. It might here be stated that the subject of intramural transportation has been widely discussed by capitalists and citizens of Salt Lake City, and every determination is manifested to meet all possible requirements of an expeditious and thorough service. Additions will be made to that at present in use, and improvements will be introduced as rapidly as needed.

Photo by Shipler. MRS. JENNINGS' RESIDENCE.

Union Stock Yards.

The Union Stock Yards Company was organized in October, 1890, the stock being subscribed for by leading capitalists and citizens of Salt Lake City, Omaha and other western points. A tract of land containing 305 acres, being a portion of what is known as the old Cooper farm, was purchased and preparations entered upon for improving the same. For some months subsequent, however, a combination of causes prevented the inauguration of active operation, finally, it was decided to issue bonds to the extent of $50,000, to run five years with six per cent. interest, with the proceeds of which, work could be commenced. This was accordingly done, and on the first of last January, the bonds were disposed of to the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. Up to a recent date the improvements were of limited dimensions, but work will be prosecuted to a successful finality without delay. Those contemplated embrace an exchange building, stables for the accommodation of stock, railway tracks, hay and feed barns, cattle scales, waterworks, etc., with every other known improvement requisite to a complete and satisfactory service. In addition to these, the handlers of dressed meats at Salt Lake City and elsewhere, have made proposals to the stock yards company for the building upon the grounds of extensive plants for the slaughter and packing of cattle, sheep and hogs; for the erection of tanneries and wool scouring establishments, and for the manufacture of leather from hides and skins of all sorts by chemical process A large amount of capital is now being expended in the preliminary work and the satisfactory shape in which the project now is, is the subject of enthusiastic congratulation. The yards will be located in Davis county, in communication with points east and west by the Rio Grande Western, the Union Pacific, Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs roads, and their connecting lines.

The Natural Gas Developments.

The American Natural Gas Company was incorporated February 24, 1891, with a capital of $5,000,000, for the purpose of developing natural gas discovered in the regions north and west of Salt Lake City. Preliminaries having been considered for the lease of what is known as the "Great Basin," an area of 12,000 acres, including the portion of the Great Lake between the Antelope, Oquirrh, Farmington and Wasatch Faults. Work was commenced near Farmington, and early in December, 1891, gas was tapped at a depth of 550 feet. It burst forth with such volume as to be heard for over a mile distant, and becoming ignited, until extinguished through the combined labors of the residents of the neighborhood, burned with a degree of fury indescribable. Since that date two additional wells have been sunk with successful results, and more are in progress of construction. The company has obtained a franchise granting it the right of way to construct gas mains through the streets of Salt Lake City for the purpose of supplying gas for heat, fuel and motive power. The future of natural gas in Salt Lake City is of course impossible of a satisfactory solution at this time. Those who are versed in the sciences, however, and have devoted no inconsiderable investigation to this recent outburst of nature,so to speak, are of the opinion that wherever it can be made available it will not only flow for an indefinite period, but with increasing volume. If such conclusions are realized this interest adds one more to the resources of Salt Lake, and will resolve the city into one of the greatest between the oceans.

The Future.

The city now contains a population of nearly sixty thousand. Its history has not been altogether free from vicissitudes, nor fraught with experiences altogether sunny. Yet bright memories blossom out of the shadowy past, glorifying and beautifying its dimness, and tinting the years to come with colors of never ending fascination. No city in the United States possesses greater possibilities. The year 1891 witnessed an improvement over the business of 1890. The total transactions of the clearing house aggregated more than $80,000,000. The volume of business in commercial, transportation, manufacturing, jobbing and trade lines generally was gratifyingly encouraging, while the assessed valuation of property advanced from $54,353,000 to $57,965,668. The transfers of real estate for the year represented a total valuation of nearly twenty millions of dollars. In the matter of rents, there was an increasingly steady demand for residences, business blocks, manufactories and manufacturing sites at figures that assures to holders and investors a splendid interest on their money. The country tributary to the city has been prospered almost beyond precedent and the benefit to the city has been corresponding. The assets of the city amount to $104,396,198.82 with liabilities aggregating $1,050,000, borrowed on bonds in various sums, dating from 1888, for the purpose of permanent improvement, and for which two per cent. per annum is paid.

GARD HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY.

The future of Salt Lake City is no longer problematical. Taking the past as a criterion, the conclusion is irresistible that a greater growth and more perfect and general development is coming. What, if anything, is needed to promote their speedy arrival is capital. To those who contemplate a change of base, either for residence or business purposes, the city offers unsurpassed inducements. The monied man who seeks new fields of enterprise for the investment of his resources will be welcomed, and the householder, the laborer, the student, the professional man and the artist will be greeted with a hospitality as universal as it is sincere.

REAL ESTATE.

A desert region. A handful of religionists seeking a new home. An oasis in the "Great American Desert." A Transcontinental Railway. An attractive stopping place for tourists—to investigate a peculiar region and the wonderful Great Salt Lake. A quiet city growing slowly. A few land speculators bringing in *new money*. A few strangers investigating and beginning to appreciate the wonderful advantages of the land-locked Empire, and the combination of resources and attractions of the peculiar city. *A sudden increase in land values.* A great awakening among home people and a great influx of live men from the surrounding States and Territories. A great city being built up with massive buildings, Electric cars, beautiful homes, new railroads, a new appreciation of great mineral springs, the Great Salt Lake, mountain resorts and the advantages of the city as a sanitarium. Splendid mineral developments in regions directly tributary to the city. Gradual extension of commercial relations. Great stock yards and packing houses; natural gas—supplying light for the homes and fuel for hundreds of factories. Magnificent hotels. The tourist resort of the West. The most prosperous and attractive city of its size in the New World. Such is the story of Salt Lake City. Its real estate history is unique and surprising. The few transactions in early days consisted chiefly in trading cows or horses for city lots. Anybody could own almost a farm within the city limits.

In 1887 a few speculators foreseeing a great future for the city, and realizing that prices were ridiculously low, began to invest in real estate. The first buyers came from Colorado and Iowa.

Many came to investigate, but only a few had the nerve to invest—the few who had watched the growth of other Western cities not so favorably situated as Salt Lake City. *Money* alone was needed to work the change.

With 1888 the great awakening came. The combination was too great to remain unappreciated longer. A Chamber of Commerce had been organized just before and its good work was quickly recognized. Southern California was enjoying its "boom." Puget Sound cities were springing up at a lively rate. Spokane and Denver were prosperous. The conditions were right for Salt Lake City to advance, and a mighty step forward was taken. New men and new *money* came from all directions. As before, many came to investigate. Some believed, but many who did not investigate fully were discouraged by the sneers of the bears and fossils, and passed on to other places.

"*None but the brave deserve the fair*," and looking backward to 1888 we are not surprised that many who came did not remain. Then our own Mining men—taking millions from Utah's hills—were sending their money to other points for investment. With only a partial acquaintance and friendship between the merchants and factional fights being the rule rather than the exception, business men did not impress strangers favorably.

In other places politics and religion were kept away from business relations; here they seemed to be a part of the very existence of the people and entered into and soured every relation in life.

The progress and the changes since 1887 have been remarkable. A better feeling has grown up between the classes. A spirit of enterprise has taken the place of apathy. And our mining kings are keeping their money at home, developing home enterprises—new buildings, car lines, factories, etc. Public improvements in the city have kept up with land values and we have to-day a city of nearly 60,000 with a good sewerage system, a water system owned by the city, (and valuable enough to offset the entire bond indebtedness) 660 miles of Electric car lines, paving well under way, many miles of good sidewalks, the best hotels between Omaha and San Francisco and in fact all the advantages and facilities of a Metropolitan city.

With the remarkable advancement of the city, the region tributary has been enjoying a splendid growth. The spirit of progress has taken hold of the people. Immense irrigating works and manufacturing institutions have been completed and many more are under way. Immense sums are being expended in the development of new mining districts and all classes are now engaged in the mining industry. A large amount is being expended in the improvement of the bathing resorts, Sulphur Springs, railroad work, etc., and, on every road we see the results of the splendid work started by the energy and money of a few speculators in 1887 in Salt Lake City. Money did it and money will continue to force progress in Utah with such rapidity that the "Utah problem" will soon be a thing of the past. The man who hesitates to invest now in Utah or to investigate the claims of Salt Lake City, should study the power of *money* as illustrated in the developments of the past three years.

Salt Lake City Real Estate

Is on a solid basis. The panic which has, during the past twelve months, prostrated all business, has had a less depressing effect here than in other western cities. This statement is verified often by the investigations of investors who are interested in many of the western cities. A good portion of our unimproved city land is owned by non-residents—men abundantly able to hold and improve their property, many of whom intend to close out their business at other places and make their permanent homes here. The whole town, therefore, is not "for sale" as has been said of so many western cities. Salt Lake City is both an "Old" and "New" town, with the advantages of both.

In comparing prices of particular classes of property in different cities, it is difficult, of course, to state values with absolute fairness and accuracy as circumstances and conditions vary to such a great extent. It is safe to claim as true the statements of the many who investigate and who assert that, considering the present conditions, and the prospects for the future, real estate valuations in Salt Lake City are very much *under* the ruling prices in other western cities. Many western cities being built upon the plains, or upon low hills, all directions are available for building sites. In Salt Lake City the area is not so great. Only two directions are available for desirable residence purposes, and from one to two and a half miles from the centre the mountains interfere with the street extensions. Choice residence property in the older portions of the city, within a few minutes' ride from the centre, is worth from $50 to $150 per front foot. Splendid building lots, with advantages of city water and electric car service (and suburban lots within fifteen minutes' ride), can be secured at prices ranging from $200 to $1,500 per lot.

Business Property

Is held at reasonable prices when compared with the values in other cities, where business districts are not necessarily confined as in Salt Lake City, with its wide streets (132 feet) and its large ten-acre blocks.

Our best business property is worth from $500 to $1,500 per front foot, second-class business locations being held at from $200 to $500 per foot. Many fine building sites, which will soon be valuable for retail business purposes, can be secured now at from $250 to $400 per foot.

Building lots, to accommodate factory operatives, are worth $100 to $300 each.

Lands for manufacturing purposes, with railroad trackage facilities, can be supplied at reasonable prices, and manufacturing institutions seeking new locations are able here to find favorable sites at very low prices, and oftentimes free of charge.

It is believed that at the present time

Salt Lake City Offers to the Investor

Home-seeker and invalid greater inducements than can be found elsewhere. Combinations win, and Salt Lake City possesses the combination of Wealth and Health, which must be appreciated. For 1892 the progress of the city will be very great. The wonderful discovery recently of

Natural Gas

Is alone sufficient to double the population. The inducements to manufacturers are now so great that attention will be directed quickly and large plants located in the near future.

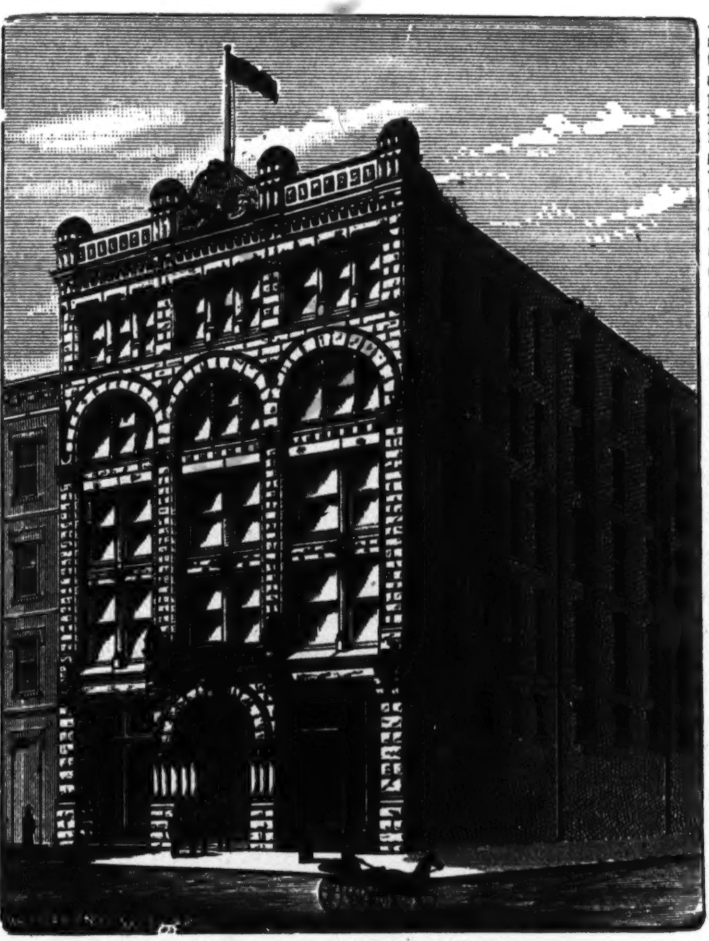
A new field is now open to Manufactures and the Inter Mountain region, so rich in raw materials, will soon be noted for the variety of its factories and the advantages of home industries.

The Union Stock Yards Company,

In which Omaha and Kansas City Capitalists are interested, has expended large sums and the results of the operations of this company are not appreciated yet. Persons acquainted with the growth of cities in Indiana and Ohio due solely to Natural Gas, and to the growth of Omaha and other cities owing to the Stock Yards and Packing houses, will realize that this combination must surely force Salt Lake City ahead rapidly in 1892 and 1893.

As a City of Homes

Salt Lake is gaining in population rapidly. Here are the homes of the men who direct the mining, stock and commercial enterprises of the great Basin region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Many persons from the surrounding states are securing their home sites as Salt Lake City is the place where they will finally live and educate their children.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

As a Summer Resort

Thousands are attracted to Salt Lake. Many come to see and decide to remain.

"The climate suits us," they say. Salt Lake City with its wonderful lake and mountain's is the natural

Summer Resort of the New West.

Its climate and attractions now are sufficient to justify a population of 100,000.

As the great Commercial Center between Denver and San Francisco, its business must increase gradually and rapidly.

As the objective point for all new railroads pushing to the West, it merits the attention of enterprising people who may be looking for new locations. It is the Metropolis of a region the resources of which are just beginning to be appreciated and which will surely surprise the inquirer. In Utah alone the resources are sufficient, when fairly developed, to support many good cities.

The progress of Utah for 1892, must be rapid. The wonderful strikes in the Mining Camps, the extension of irrigating systems, the increase of the products of the ranges, the new railroad building now assured, to open a new Transcontinental route, and the efforts now being made to spread to the world the advantages of the climate, will certainly reproduce here the great expansion so noticeable in Colorado during 1889, 1890 and 1891.

Utah Wants Money

To assist in developing her wonderful resources. Profitable investments can be made in many branches of business as well as in City Real Estate and Range lands.

Our own people have not sufficient capital to engage in the work of development to the extent resources warrant. Money is wanted from the outside. It will be safe, and with ordinary care in placing capital, large profits can be secured.

Our prospects are bright, we ask a careful investigation of our claims, feeling sure that the attractions which have drawn so many new people to Zion since 1887 are great enough to draw many more during 1892.

C E Wantland

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce

Was organized April 6th, 1887, by the election of the following officers: President, W. S. McCornick; First Vice-President, S. P. Teasdel; Second Vice-President, F. W. Jennings; Secretary, Hugh Wallace; Treasurer, T. R. Jones. Directors: W. H. Remington, W. S. McCornick, S. P. Teasdel, F. W. Jennings, Jas. Glendenning, J. C. Conklin, Fred. Auerbach, H. L. A. Culmer, M. H. Walker, A. Hanauer, Geo. A. Lowe.

At the close of the year 1891, the Chamber was officered as follows: President, Fred. Simon; First Vice-President, Jno. W. Donnellan; Second Vice-President, Heber M. Wells; Treasurer, Geo. M. Downey; Secretary, H. V. Meloy. Directors: Fred. Simon, Jno. W. Donnellan, Heber M. Wells, C. E. Wantland, Spencer Clawson, Harvey Hardy, David James, S. W. Morrison, Wm. H. Shearman, W. H. Irvine, T. G. Webber. At the annual election held in January, 1892, Col. Jno. W. Donnellan was elected president and S. W. Sears was chosen its secretary.

To those who are unacquainted with the history and growth of Salt Lake City it may be well to say, that at the time of the organization of the Chamber of Commerce there was great need for its existence. It is a coincidence worthy of note, that contemporaneously with its existence (from 1887 to 1891), Salt Lake City enjoyed her greatest growth. For the first time in the city's history— under the benign influence of the Chamber—the hitherto cross-purposes of the public-spirited and progressive business men were reconciled, united and concentrated, to do service for the general good.

Whenever the good and true men of any community forget petty personal differences, and throw their combined strength into measures and schemes for the general advancement, fortune seems to smile on their endeavors.

The pluck and energy of the live men of Chicago have made the World's Columbian Exposition on the Lake shore a possibility. Who will say at this time, that Chicago will not reap a most bountiful harvest as a result of her indefatigable zeal for the success of this gigantic undertaking? Who will say that she will not add largely to her accumulated wealth for every dollar expended in its interest? A conservative estimate will readily place the ratio of Salt Lake City's benefit for every dollar expended by the Chamber since its organization, as twenty to one; and that as a direct result of the efforts of that organization.

It is true that the work of the Chamber, in the past, has been seen most in the channels of advertising. Through its efforts some few facts and figures relative to the mining and agricultural achievements in these mountains and valleys, or some pen or brush paintings descriptive of their wealth and beauty, have found their way into almost every hamlet throughout the length and breadth of this broad land. The fame of Utah and the Valley of the Jordan, the fertility of her soil, and the great mineral wealth of her mighty mountains, only partly concealed by their overshadowing grandeur, have now become proverbial.

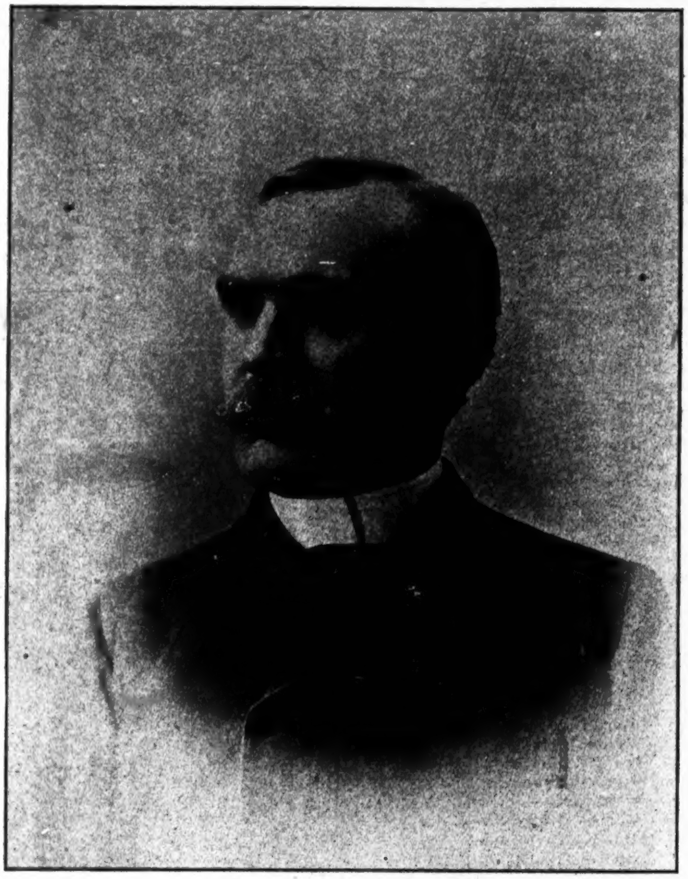


Photo by Shipler. COL. JOHN W. DONNELLAN,
President Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City.

Photo by Shipler. H. V. MELOY,
Ex-Secretary Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.

This advertising was necessary, and it has been most fruitful. Up to the time of the commencement of the work of the Chamber, nothing was known of this vast region aside from the fact that it was the stronghold of Mormonism. At the present time information concerning Salt Lake City in particular, and Utah in general, is sought after from every part of the United States. Those who are seeking new places in which to recuperate their failing health or shattered fortunes, or to invest their surplus capital, turn toward this most promising valley. To the mind of the Chamber it was necessary that the world should know something of the great advantages of this great inter-mountain country. What they have written has been well written; but every day the country unfolds new and grander attractions, and greater resources than the most enthusiastic ever dreamed of, and they begin to see how feeble and inadequate were their most glowing contributions. In conjunction with this extensive advertising, and following closely upon its heels, has come the more substantial work of the Chamber. As yet, to a great extent, this city is in the formative state, and new questions of public policy are constantly taken up and ably handled by the Chamber. The detail work is therefore very extensive, and can scarcely be appreciated by the community. The Chamber has been slow in encouraging questionable manufacturing enterprises, and has thus saved the public much money in ill-advised bonuses, from which other Western cities have suffered greatly. To bona fide and reputable manufacturing enterprises, however, the Chamber has given substantial and valuable aid.

It may be said of this community, that there are no manufacturing enterprises appearing within its borders that are not paying and growing into permanent institutions. Among the movements now on foot, and largely through the influence of the Chamber, are the Deep-Creek railway project, the Union Stock Yards and Packing House project, a systematic controversy with the railroads looking to an adjustment of the freight and transportation rates to and from Salt Lake City, and the preparation of a bill for presentation to the next legislature, contemplating a revision of the Salt Lake City Charter.

Of the Deep-Creek railway project the Chamber is especially solicitous, as to its mind therein is to be found the key which will unlock the secret of Salt Lake City's future and certain supremacy as the commercial center of this entire inter-mountain region. A committee has now in hand measures for raising $150,000 or $200,000 to aid in the construction of the road, with decidedly good promise of success.

The Union Stock Yards and Packing House buildings are now under construction, and only matters of detail are delaying their early opening for business.

The freight and transportation controversy is also assuming definite shape, and permanent results are expected to follow in the early part of '92. Before proceeding in this important work, the Chamber thought it advisable to procure the subscription of enough money monthly to cover the expense of employing a competent and able commissioner to direct the movements of the Transportation Bureau, and to provide for all incidental expenses. This has been accomplished and the work will begin after January 1st, 1892. Many more effective measures, of more or less importance, have been diligently prosecuted by this organization, and it is now looked upon as the best institution for general good in the city. It has a membership of over three hundred, comprising the most active and influential business men of the city, and the handsome building, a cut of which appears in this work, is an enduring monument to the push and enterprise of the live and progressive men of Salt Lake City. The chamber is the pride of all citizens, and its fame, like that of Salt Lake City, has extended far beyond the confines of its field of action. The recent *lucky* and all-important strike of natural gas, within twelve miles of the city, promising an inexhaustible supply of cheap light, heat and power, establishes the fact beyond question, that Salt Lake City is about to enter upon a period of unparalleled prosperity. It is within the possibilities that such a growth will immediately begin as will place her, in a phenomenally short time, among the greatest cities in the United States. It is now held as a certainty, that the Chamber of Commerce will have its hands full during the coming summer in locating and providing for some of the largest manufacturers which have ever turned their eyes to the vast country west of the Mississippi river. Already, as this article is being written, the Secretary is besieged with a voluminous correspondence pertaining to these gas strikes, and strong prospecting companies are being organized daily. Experts in gas are slipping in and out of the city, and the wires are kept hot between Salt Lake City and points in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The work for the Chamber of Commerce for 1892 is contemplated on lines for the furtherance of new railroads, the establishment of new freight rates and new factories, and the increase in home consumption of home productions. How important a part natural gas will play, in rendering easy this work, can scarcely be calculated.

H. W. Meloy.

A Review of the Commerce and Industries of Utah.

From the very beginning of the settlement of this Territory, the conditions surrounding it, whether observed from a political or social standpoint, were different from those which generally connected themselves with the people who settled the other territories of this western country.

Leaving their settlements in the East on account of real or imagined persecutions and sufferings endured, that state of affairs, which, for many years, existed and characterized the Mormon people as decidedly differing from the balance of the people of this country was bound to develop, and could not help but have its influence upon commercial and industrial pursuits.

Indeed, so intense was the religious feeling of this people, that all other issues were either used as means of building up their religious power, or else relegated into the background as secondary considerations.

Within a short time after the pioneers had settled in this valley, we find them engaged in various industrial pursuits, and while the products were more or less of a crude nature, they answered the purpose intended, and obviated the necessity of the importing of goods from either the eastern or western markets.

Sugar was extracted from sorghum, woolen mills established, which produced cloths, blankets and knit goods. Wagons and plows of a fair make were manufactured, and many other articles were produced, useful either on the farm or in the homes of the people. Where the means to purchase woolen cloths were lacking, the homespun product was consumed in the making up of clothing. The manufacture of boots and shoes became quite an industry at an early date, and many of our wealthiest men made their first start in life in the pursuit of these industries.

A number of mercantile houses established themselves, which, from time to time, brought train loads of goods across the plains and disposed of them to the people, taking in exchange such products of the farm as were raised by the people in the different valleys.

For many years money was a scarce or unknown article, and not until the mines in Montana and Idaho were discovered, was there any visible increase noticeable in the wealth of the people of Utah.

With the opening of these mines began an era of prosperity which laid the foundation of much of the wealth accumulated by the residents of this city and Territory.

With all this, the starting of mercantile concerns was delayed, and only in exceptional instances was the contrary the rule.

With the building, however, of the Union and Central Pacific roads, a change came over this Territory, which, beginning in 1869, rapidly changed the programme which had characterized its earlier history. Mining industries were inaugurated, and manufacturing and mercantile endeavors received a new impetus.

One of the first mines developed was the Emma mine, which was sold for over $5,000,000 in England, and from that moment on a steady influx of settlers took place, which has continued to this day.

The commerce of this Territory was also retarded owing to the insufficient facilities, but after the coming of the railroads the population continued to increase, and a number of wealth-producing mines were developed. Commerce and manufacturing industries did not, however, progress in the same proportion, and we find the city, while surrounded by unlimited resources, making but little progress, resulting in a stagnation of business, which reached its climax in 1886. Real estate depreciated from twenty-five to fifty per cent., until a sale, whenever it was consumated, was looked upon as an extraordinary event, to be recorded by the different papers of the city.

A large commercial company had been organized, called the Z. C. M. I., at the head of which was placed the President of the Mormon church.

This institution absorbed, to a great extent, the small establishments, and for many years supplied the outside settlements with such wares and merchandise as were consumed by the people. Under such conditions smaller business houses found it up-hill work to gain a foot-hold in this city, and we therefore find but few new firms starting up during the succeeding years. Such firms as made the attempt from time to time, found themselves obliged to discontinue after a trial of a shorter or longer period. While the Z. C. M. I. is still a powerful organization presided over by the President of the Mormon church, it has, to the greatest possible extent, fallen in line with the balance of the business houses established here, and can to-day be ranked amongst the largest conservative houses of the country. Under the management of Mr. T. G. Webber, as superintendent of the business part, and Mr. W. H. Rowe, superintending the manufacturing plant, a model business is carried on, aggregating over $6,000,000 annually, and giving employment to many hundreds of people.

A number of thinking men, realizing that something had to be done to change the prevailing depression, conceived the idea of starting the Chamber of Commerce, which should have for its prime and main object the developing of trade, and the establishing of various industries for the manufacture of articles wanted by the people. In the constitution and by-laws of the organization, an article was inserted prohibiting the discussion of politics or religion in the Chamber of Commerce. The intention was to unite all factions, irrespective of creed or party, for the common good, and a special committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining members. The movement was at first regarded by many of the leading Mormons with considerable suspicion. But as soon as a number of liberal-minded Mormons realized that the Chamber of Commerce had been started in good faith, with but that one aim in view—to develop the commercial resources of the Territory—these men became the most ardent and zealous workers, and are to-day to be found among the most energetic members of the Chamber of Commerce.

One of the first to grasp the situation, was the late Francis Cope' General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Utah Central railroad, who, himself, worked day and night to accomplish its establishment. He made the remark to the writer of this article, that he fully realized what this work meant, but if the Mormon church could not continue to grow and prosper in the same manner as other churches advanced, he was satisfied to see it go down, as it could not then be recognized as a church containing the principles necessary for its future prosperity.

Within a year after the Chamber of Commerce was started an exposition car was sent out containing an exhibit of the mining and industrial products of this Territory. The car was sent all over the country, as far eastward as Syracuse, N. Y., and was the means of attracting thousands of people, who became investors and residents of this city and Territory.

The city doubled its population in three years, and in the last city election, two years ago, gave the gentiles complete control of the municipal government. The same result had been achieved in the city of Ogden about one year earlier, and the masses of the Mormon people fell into line and joined in the march of progress; and, let it be said to their credit, that once this policy was adopted, it was carried out with a zeal and energy noticeable in various directions.

Many industries have been established within the past three years. In a pamphlet just issued by the Chamber of Commerce, dwelling upon the industries of Salt Lake City, we find the following manufactories represented: Boiler and machine shops: manufactories of engines and locomotives; mining and milling machines; brass foundry; three extensive brewery plants; the Z. C. M. I. factory, which produced during the year 1891 114,000 pair of boots and shoes and 10,000 dozen overalls; a large plant for the manufacture of fire-brick, water and sewer-pipe, grates and mantels; a large pressed-brick plant; a plant producing all grades of brooms, whisk-brooms and brushes; carriage and wagon works; three large candy factories; four cigar factories; two cracker factories, producing eighty-two varieties of crackers; five stone-cutting plants; three large flouring mills; several large plants manufacturing saddles and harness; two ice and cold-storage plants; six planing mills and ten lumber yards; three tanneries; one large cement plant; lead pipe and tinware manufactories; mineral paints; a large plant manufacturing wire, hair and wool mattresses; a paper mill; canning and pickle factories; paper boxes and paper bags. One of the largest industries just developed is the salt industry, receiving its inexhaustible supply from the Great Salt Lake. The product is now shipped in car and train loads all over the United States.

The Lehi Sugar Works deserve more than a passing mention. The works have a capacity for crushing 350 tons of beets per day, and produced in one run, over a million pounds of sugar.

Two soda and mineral water plants; a large show-case and cornice factory; two soap factories, producing both common and toilet soaps: a weaving establishment, producing tablecloths, towels, etc.; three tent and awning factories; three trunk factories; a wash-board manufacturing establishment, which produced 1,000 dozen in 1891; two vinegar plants; a manufactory of yeast powder and washing soda. The Deseret and Provo Woolen Mills produce a very superior grade of blankets, flannels, dress goods, cassimeres and knit goods. The product of these two mills aggregates $250,000 annually. The goods are shipped all over the United States, and have an established reputation for superior quality and honesty of make. Various other industries have been started in other parts of the Territory, of which the writer has no record.

The general depression of the money market during the past year, left its impression upon the city and Territory; as it occurred at a time when large sums of money were being required for building and manufacturing purposes. With all these drawbacks, very few failures have occurred, and real estate maintained its valuation in spite of the depression.

With the beginning of this year, this city is entering upon a new era of prosperity of which the signs are apparent in many different directions. The discovery of natural gas within a few miles of this city, and possibly right in the very heart of it, suggests thoughts of almost illimitable scope. With such resources at our very doors, what can prevent making this city the largest commercial and industrial center in the West? Surrounded by smelting and manufacturing plants, giving employment to many thousands of people, new outlets will be found for commerce in a northward and southward direction for a distance of many hundreds of miles.

It must be conceded that what political agitation and strife was not able to accomplish, was achieved by peaceful and progressive measures. The barriers, which, for many years, divided the people, are disappearing. Rapidly the people of Utah are recognizing the fact that if they wish to enjoy happiness, peace and prosperity, they must fall in line with the balance of the sixty-five millions of people who make up this great and glorious nation. When this is accomplished, it will again have been demonstrated that commerce is the strongest revolutionary power, that it accomplishes by peaceful conquest and by peaceful means, what neither the dungeon, the fagot or the sword is able to achieve.

NOTE

The accompanying pages are devoted to brief, but reliable and complete (so far as the same has been possible), sketches of the industries and agencies to which the prosperity, shown to-day across the Territory of Utah, and the progressive cities within her jurisdiction is in a great measure due. The facts and figures cited have been obtained from sources presumably correct, and neither desire nor diligence has been spared to make them acceptable to those for whose information they have been secured, and for whose indulgence and liberality the publisher offers his grateful acknowledgments.

HENRY DINWOODEY FURNITURE COMPANY.

The commercial history of Salt Lake City discloses no business house which can advance so many claims to public favor and notice as that of the Henry Dinwoodey Furniture Company, located 37, 39, 41 and 43 W. First South Street, occupying as it does to-day, the most conspicuous position among the best and strongest establishments in every branch of trade in the city, not only on account of the magnitude of its business and the far-reaching influence of its transactions, but for its honorable record throughout thirty-four years of the city's history.

The founder of this mammoth establishment is Mr. Henry Dinwoodey, who began business on a very small scale in 1857, probably never hoping to realize the extent of the operations that now characterize the firm. In the early history of his business career Mr. Dinwoodey made his own chairs, hauling the timber from the mountains for the purpose. His trade was then, of course, confined to Salt Lake, but it now extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming, with an annual business of half a million. The average amount of stock carried is $200,000, and embraces some of the most elegant and costly goods ever seen in Eastern emporiums of like character.

The building and grounds occupy a space 62x115 feet, six stories in height, with a warehouse 40x100 in the rear, three stories high. Hands to the numb er of seventy-five are constantly employed in the establishment, and the pay-roll is one of the largest in the city. The firm has recently been incorporated under the laws of the Territory, with Henry Dinwoodey, President; J. A. Jennings, Vice-President; H. M. Dinwoodey, Manager, and Wm. R. Wallace, Secretary and Treasurer. The members of this firm are old residents of Utah, some of them having resided here for over thirty-five years, and are among the most respected and substantial citizens and business men of the entire Territory. The phenomenal success of the firm is certainly an indication of what pluck and perseverance, backed by integrity and honor, can accomplish in this modern age.

HENRY DINWOODEY FURNITURE COMPANY.

BURNHAM, HANNA, MUNGER & COMPANY.

One by one the large eastern establishments are realizing that Salt Lake City is rapidly becoming a most important center for commercial operations. In view of this fact, and the unquestionable future of Utah and her surroundings, many of them have opened branch offices in her limits. Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., have a reputation of long standing all over this western country, but not until recently have they given Utah special attention. Their representative S.V. Shelp came out here November, 1890, and soon after opened offices and sample rooms in the Constitution building. They have since been enjoying a largely increased business. Mr. Shelp continues to study the wants and pleasure of the trade. In addition to the extensive line of dry goods and notions carried by Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., they show a very complete line of furnishing goods, shirts, pants, overalls, etc., of their own manufacture. This department has received special attention, and is deserving a well earned reputation, its business operations being especially large, extending to Western Colorado and far north as Montana.

THE VALLEY-TAN LABORATORY.

The history of proprietary or patent medicines, as they are termed, discloses a wonderful number of different brands throughout the world. Many of these preparations possess valuable medical qualities, while others are worthless, if not positively detrimental. A good patent medicine or family remedy, however, is deserving of mention, and the editors of this work feel inclined, from the well-known merit and excellence of its preparations, to give the Valley-Tan or V. T. R. Laboratory of Mr. C. E. Johnson, located at 54 and 56 S. West Temple, an extended notice in these pages. This enterprising manufactory is essentially a home institution in every sense of the word. It deals in and manufactures home-made medicines for family use, taking advantage of the many valuable remedies growing at our very doors, and combining them all with the good remedies of the known world, to produce an effective and useful whole. The composition of the various remedies was chiefly the result of the life-long labors of Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, the father of the present proprietor. The Laboratory was put in operation some six years ago, by C. E. Johnson, and its success has been a phenomenal one in the history of enterprises of this class.

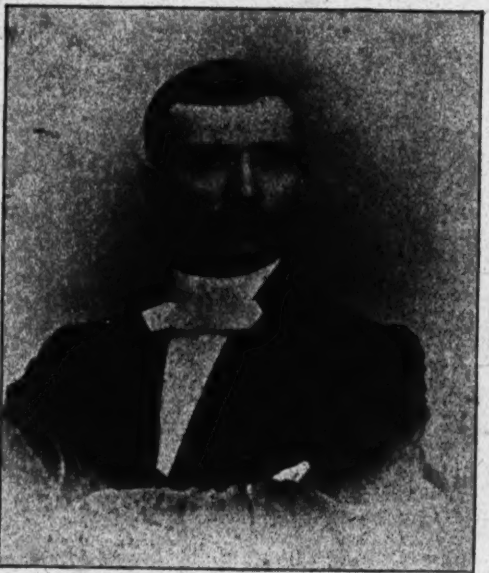


Photo by S. & J.

C. E. Johnson.

The preparations of the Laboratory are designated as "Valley-Tan Remedies," and the "V. T. R." trade mark which appears at the head of this article is very familiar throughout the west. An analysis of the V. T. R. trade mark appears at the bottom of this article, and will be found well worth a perusal, from the fact that it is unique and shows evidence of much thought and care for detail, which is a marked feature in all Mr. Johnson's affairs. The principal preparations of the Laboratory at the present writing are:

Johnson's Oil of Science, V. T. R. Cough Cordial, Johnson's Ginger, Kol-Kura (JOHNSON), V. T. R. Canker Syrup, V. T. R. Eye Salve, Compound Boneset Pills, V. T. R. Liniment, Johnson's Essence of Life, Johnson's Peach Tonic, Magic Corn Cure, Johnson's Blackberry Tonic, V. T. R. Worm Lozenges, Baboria (JOHNSON), Johnson's Wine of Wormwood, Johnson's Juniper Tonic, Johnson's Pills, V. T. R. Lung Troches and other articles such as Elixirs, Syrups, Tinctures, etc.

The excellence of these medicines are amply exemplified in the numerous testimonials that Mr. Johnson has received and also by the gold medals, diplomas, etc., awarded him at the Territorial Fairs.

Joseph E. Johnson, the discoverer and inventor of these valuable remedies, was born in New York State in 1817. At a very early age he manifested a disposition to follow the practice of medicine, and began to study the nature of remedies and theory of diseases as well as he could in so early a day. Following this up, he gathered herbs, roots and barks and compounded them for neighbors and friends, and was among the first to note the evil effect of mineral poisons and endeavor to find vegetable substances possessing the benefits without the damages attending them.

He was passionately fond of plants and flowers, both for their beauty and remedial qualities. By his discovery some ten or twelve new varieties of plants have been added to the botany of the United States, four of which were named after him by Government Botanists. Joseph E. Johnson was in many respects a remarkable man. He was of a roving disposition but always had an object in view, viz.: To make "the desert blossom as the rose." He sought always to develop new territory, and was ever among the advance guard of the Daniel Boone type of pioneers, who set their faces toward the land of the setting sun. Whenever a railroad caught up with him he pulled up stakes and moved forward.

In 1848 he emigrated to Nebraska, where he established large supply stores for furnishing and outfitting the overland emigrants to California. He also embarked on the sea of journalism and was editor and proprietor of the first paper printed on Nebraska soil. He edited and published the *Omaha Arrow*, the *Council Bluffs Bugle*, the *Crescent City Oracle*, the *Western Bugle* and the *Huntsman's Echo*. He was also postmaster at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for several years and assisted largely in the development of that State as well as Nebraska. He made a visit to this territory in 1851 and was very much impressed with the future prospects of Utah, and returned home with the intention of moving out as soon as circumstances would permit. He returned in 1861 and established a home at Spring Lake Villa when Utah was still "Deseret" and published the *Farmers' Oracle*. He moved onward to St. George in 1868, where he remained until 1882. He here published the *Rio Virgen Times* and *Utah Pomologist*, during all of which time he commanded the confidence and respect of all. In 1882, in company with other members of his family, he removed to Temple, Arizona, at which place he died the same year. Before his death he gave to his son, Mr. C. E. Johnson, who had been his constant companion and co-laborer all his life until within a few months of his death, all his recipes, formulas, etc., with the desire that they should be manufactured and placed upon the market in proper shape.

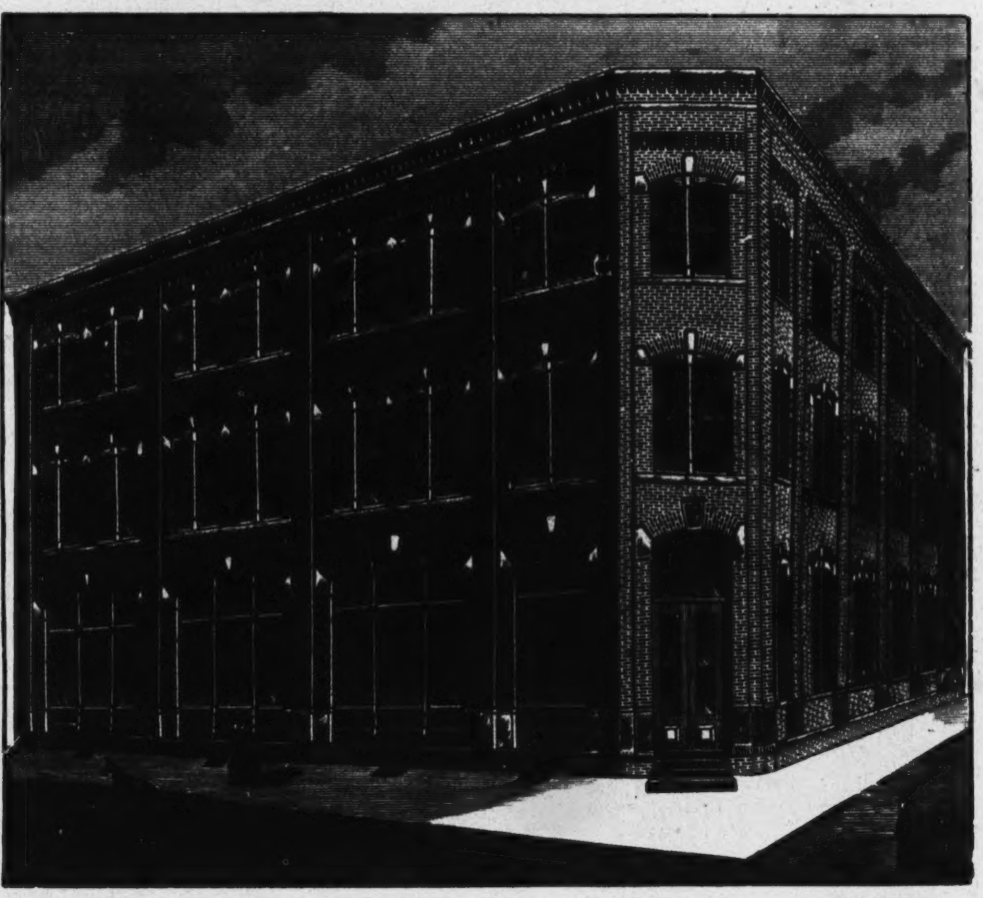
With the establishment of the V. T. R. Laboratory, Mr. C. E. Johnson infused new life, and inaugurated many changes in the method of preparing the medicines by which more elegant preparations resulted. The labels, wrappers, circulars, etc., were all made in new and neat designs, the printing being done in Mr. Johnson's own V. T. R. printing office where two presses are kept busy all the time, the office being uder the more immediate care of Mr. G. W. Johnson, a brother of the proprietor. New moulds for the special V. T. R. bottles were made, new engravings, etc., were obtained, and a uniformity never before attained in the history of the remedies is the result.

There is one thing which Mr. Johnson desires especially to inform the public, and that is the fact that the Valley-Tan Remedies are not intended to take the place of a physician, but rather as an aid to him. For instance, take the V. T. R. Cough Cordial. If there is any need of a preparation to ease a cough in connection with *any* disease, instead of writing a prescription for a special mixture, the cough cordial is already prepared, is always the same, and, being sold at all stores, is easily obtained. It can be taken at the same time with other medicines and does not interfere with its action. All the V. T. R. preparations are the same. They will never do any harm under any circumstances. It is a sad fact that human nature is so suspicious of anything produced at home, and many people are so prejudiced that they will not give home-produced articles a trial. For this reason many persons have hesitated to test the virtues of the Valley-Tan remedies. Those, however, who have tried them have been so pleased with the result that they keep them always at hand thereafter. Should any of the readers of this book who have not already done so, feel like trying any of the remedies, Mr. Johnson will be pleased to furnish them free samples for the purpose. To use Mr. Johnson's own words: "If I can only get people to try them, or even to look at them, they will be pleased I am sure, and feel like encouraging a home enterprise." They are put up in as good style and are as cheap as the same class of imported articles. They are much better adapted to the cure of the various diseases as they occur in the mountain regions than those brought from other locations.

The Laboratory is situated in a large building 36x120 feet, where a number of persons are kept busy putting up the remedies, the preparing of the same being done by Mr. Johnson only.

Mr. Charles E. Johnson, better known as "Charlie" Johnson, the proprietor of this interesting and valuable home industry, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, but has resided in Utah practically all his life. "My dear little mother walked across the plains—from Omaha to Utah"—says Mr. Johnson, "and I often contrast her dreary and perilous journey with the journeys over the same ground to-day, especially when I hear some lady friend remark "we had a dreadfully tiresome journey (via Pullman palace sleeper)." He is thoroughly identified with Utah in all its interests in a practical manner, and is a man of business abilities, is enterprising and liberal in all business matters, and is destined to rank among the most prominent commercial and manufacturing men of the country. In the establishment and operation of this industry he has contributed materially to the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the city, as his industry is especially a home one. The value of such a plant to the city cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, is an equal partner with Mr. P. P. Pratt, Jr., in the successful firm of druggists known as Johnson, Pratt & Co. who have the largest wholesale and retail drug house in Salt Lake City, and also a partner with Mr. Hyrum Sainsbury in the leading photographic firm of "S. & J. "(Sainsbury & Johnson). Socially he is recognized as a kindly spoken and cultured gentleman. He is very fond of music and a patron of all legitimate amusements, and is very popular in consequence therof. In all the walks of life he is the same genial gentleman, with always a leaning towords "the under dog in the fight." With these characteristics there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Johnson will, in the near future, be numbered among the most honored and successful business men of the land. "There are seven Johnson boys," says Mr. Johnson—"ranging from my own age downward, so that there are strong chances that the Valley-Tan Remedies will for many years be manufactured by *the Johnsons.*



SPENCER, CLAWSON & COMPANY, Wholesale Dry Goods.

ANALYSIS OF THE "VALLEY-TAN" TRADE MARK.

The CIRCLE—when complete, represents the unending circle of time—without beginning or end. The circle is a symbol of beauty. It is a symbol of The Earth, and of everything above, below, around, about or upon it.

The BROKEN CIRCLE typifies the mortal existence. Man cometh up in the morning and goeth down in the evening of life. Whence and where, who shall truly tell?

The SUN is the giver of all life. It is emblematic of every other thing that mankind comprehends. Its glory typifies the Glory of Him we call God. Its daily appearance and disappearance illustrates the brevity of human life; and what more beautiful comparison than the one which leads to the thought that we die and lay our bodies down to arise again in brighter glory. Light and heat are LIFE; Darkness and cold—DEATH! The seed dies in the cold soil unless the sprout soon reaches the warmth and light of THE SUN! Every thought of it is sublime!

The OAK WREATH is an emblem of long life. The Oak tree is looked upon as attaining the greatest age of anything we speak of as being *alive.*

The LAUREL WREATH an emblem of victory. Man obtains a victory inexpressible when he has learned to "speak no ill, but lenient be to other's failings as his own." Are *you*, reader, in possession of this wreath of laurel?

The SHIELD—an emblem of protection; its application as boundless as time and space.

The RIBBON OF LOVE which binds firmer than chains of steel. Dynasties are swayed by it.

The MOTTO—*VIRTUS SEMPER VIRDIS* "Virtue is ever-bright, or ever-green."

The SOUND SYMBOLS, V. T. R. are the initials of the words Valley-Tan Remedies. Combinations of the sublime and ridiculous are made from them in almost endless numbers.

The TRADE MARK in its entirety makes a neat and tasty design by which our friends may instantly recognize the preparations emanating from the "VALLEY-TAN" or "V. T. R." Laboratory. We shall never permit a poor article to go out, bearing the V. T. R. Trade mark.

SPENCER, CLAWSON & COMPANY.

Salt Lake City naturally being a great distributing point for a larger and vast section of this western country, it is no wonder that she stands justly celebrated for the magnitude and extent of her trade, and the enterprise of her merchants and business men. In every branch of trade the city can boast of representative business houses which will compare favorably with other cities having a much larger population. With reference to commercial affairs, however, it is the wholesale dry goods business which must always occupy the most prominent position as promoting most materially the mercantile importance of a community, and in our endeavor to make on these pages some lasting and historical record of those firms and commerical enterprises, which have mainly contributed to the importance and standing that Salt Lake City now holds in the mercantile world, we find none more worthy of special consideration, than that which heads this article. This enterprise was established over nine years ago by Spencer Clawson, and has had a remarkably successful trade since its inception. The house carries a $50,000 stock of dry goods, the magnitude and excellence of which would be difficult to rival in any store in the country. The enterprise is located in a large and commodious four-story building 75x100 feet in dimensions, admirably arranged for the rapid transaction of its immense business. The first floor is devoted to staple goods, while fancy articles occupy the other three floors. Ten assistants are employed in the industry, and several traveling representatives, are constantly on the road. The trade of the firm covers the Territory of Utah and Southern Idaho and its annual sales foot up the handsome sum of $300,000. The stock is the most complete in all its lines that could be imagined, and the varied assortment from which to select, leaves no doubt of the ability of the house to suit and accommodate the trade generally.

The members of the firm, Spencer Clawson and Orson Rogers, are among the best and most widely known men of the Territory. They "are natives to the manor born" and grew up with the country without having to emigrate, in order to follow Horace Greely's advice literally

Mr. Clawson, the founder of this mammoth enterprise, occupies a position in the commercial and financial circles of Salt Lake, that reflects high honor upon his abilities and integrity. He is a director in the State Bank of Utah, treasurer of the Brigham Young Trust Company, the combined capital of which amounts to one million dollars, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Also director in the Utah Sugar Co., a new and important concern in this Territory. In addition to these important trusts he is largely interested and prominently identified with many other industries that have a particular effect and bearing upon the growth and prosperity of his native city. Socially he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire community. In all Salt Lake there is probably no man more universally respected and more highly regarded than Spencer Clawson. At the last regular municipal election Mr. Clawson was elected a member of the board of public works.

Mr. Rogers is also a gentleman of prominence in both the business and social spheres of life, and has a reputation for integrity and honor that has never been tarnished by any act of his. All in all, the firm is essentially a strong one, from the fact that its members possess a thorough knowledge of their business and are therefore able to successfully meet and overcome all competition from whatever source. As citizens, none, have or could occupy more prominent positions or have aided more to elevate and extend the trade and reputation of the city of Zion than Spencer Clawson and Orson Rogers.

Photo by S. & J.

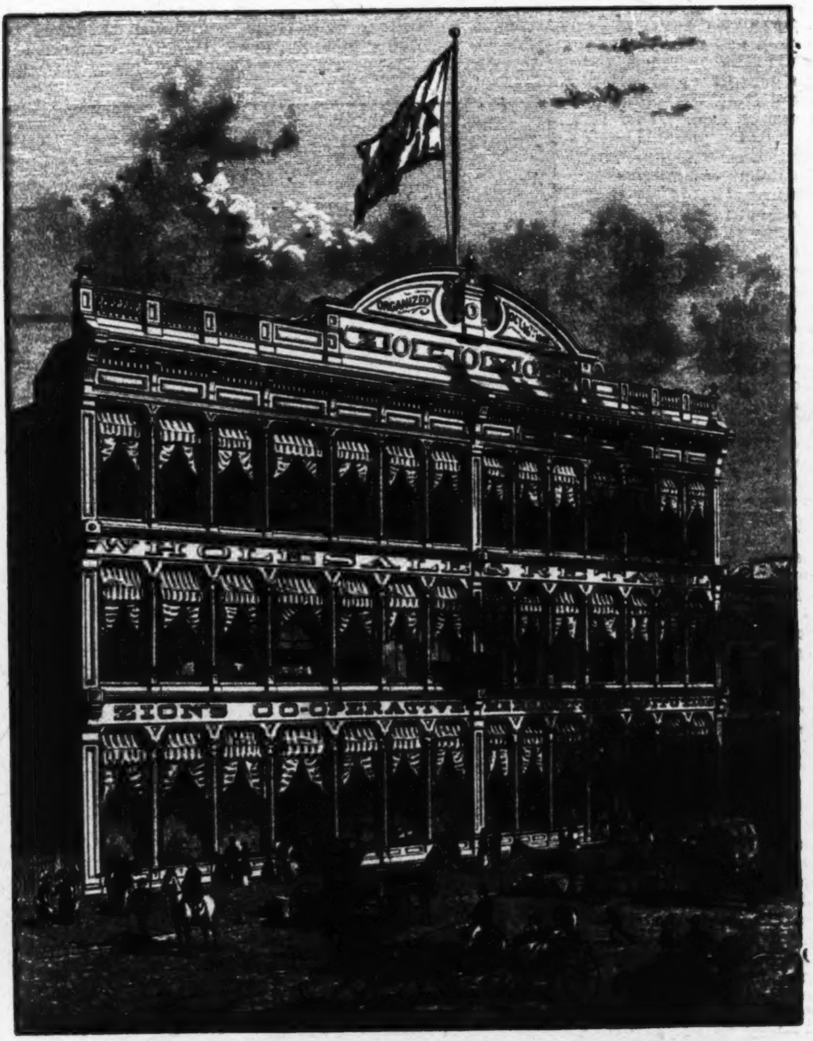
SPENCER CLAWSON.

PHIL NEDER & GEO. M. CLELAND.

This valuable and well equipped establishment plays a prominent part among the industrial forces of the city. The concern was originally established four years ago by Mr. Phil Neder. The present firm succeeded to the business in the beginning of the last year. The firm occupy a convenient and commodious two-story structure 88x100 feet dimensions in which are employed twenty-five men engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages and other vehicles. The firm also build all kinds of vehicles to order and do a general blacksmithing, trimming and painting business at 158 W. First South St. The N. & C. carriage and wagon works have a large capital invested in their business and enjoy an increasing annual trade, their custom being derived principally from Utah. Mr. Phil Neder is a practical mechanic in the line of iron work and devotes most of his attention to this branch of the business. Mr. Geo. M. Cleland is one of the finest carriage builders in the land and personally superintends all work in that line. He is a native of New England while Mr. Neder hails from Ohio. The latter has been a resident of Salt Lake for twenty-one years, and is one of the best known business men in the city. The manufacturing facilities of the firm are complete, embracing all the latest improvements applicable to the business, and every convenience that can be brought to bear to facilitate or improve productions. Skilful and experienced artisans only, are employed and the work turned out at this establishment commands a wide preference in trade, on account of its excellent character and reasonable prices. All orders are filled with promptness and despatch and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. The enterprise is one of considerable magnitude and exercises a most potent influence for good upon the general welfare and prosperity of the community. The proprietors are gentlemen of high reputation. Mr. Cleland was for many years connected with the Brewster Carriage Company who are manufacturers and builders of the finest carriages in the world, and was with this firm when it received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition for the best display of goods. He was also with Hinks & Johnson for some time, who are known as the largest carriage builders in the New England States, and are successors to Woods Bros. who ranked among the greatest manufacturers in the country. With his practical knowledge and skill in the carriage-making line it may be predicted with a degree of certainity that the Union Carriage and Wagon Works will continue to grow and in the near future, be one of the largest and most successful institutions of the kind in the entire West.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

Standing prominently at the head of the great commercial houses of Salt Lake, is the Extensive and Veteran Establishment that forms the heading of this sketch. This great institution has claims upon the attention of the reviewer of the business interests of Salt Lake that are paramount to all others by reason of its magnitude and the influence it has had and still has in developing the rescources of Utah and advancing the commercial interests of Salt Lake. The high character earned by twenty years of honorable business enterprise, the great resources and facilities accumulated and acquired during that time, the experience of the wants of the trade, gained by a long observation of its requirements, and the energy, business ability and liberality, that characterize all operations of the house, command for it the most conspicuous and honored position among all the mercantile institutions of Utah. This great establishment was founded on the plane of broad, liberal ideas with the view of bringing the cost of the necessities of life down to a basis of reasonable prices. There is an old maxim commonly current in trade of "Live and Let Live." This corporation, however, thought that they could improve upon this old saying and adopted the motto of "Live and Help to Live," and that the same has been a decided improvement thousands of the people of Utah testify to-day in broad and unmistaken terms. The institution to-day stands head and shoulders above every other line of business in the territory in magnitude and popularity. The organization was originally effected with a capital stock of $500,000, the stock-holders comprising the most influential men of Salt Lake. The city was then nothing but a village but the wants of its people were many and the supply was limited. Money was scarce and articles of necessity were dear. These public spirited men realized that something had to be done to relieve the pressure upon the people. They banded themselves and their capital together and paid half-a-million dollars in cash to establish the enterprise and buy goods. By this means the necessities were purchased at a lower figure than could be obtained on the credit system, and the consumer received the benefit of low prices. Prior to the establishment of this enterprise, the pioneers of '47 had blazed the way to civilization and progress to a large extent by the opening of stores and mercantile houses, some of which are institutions of considerable magnitude, and amply able to supply the people with all necessary goods in time of fair crops and although there was at no time in the history of the settlement of Salt Lake, any immediate danger of a famine, the country was sparsely settled. Cultivation of the soil was limited, transportation facilities were of a primitive nature, and the establishment of this vast house served to allay any fears that may have arisen in the minds of the pople regarding the scarcity of the necessities of life and infused new vigor and life into the hearts of all by plaacing Salt Lake and her population beyond the possibilities of want. The progress of this institutionhas been remarkable. Inch by inch, and step by step, it has ascended the ladder of commercial fame until now with a stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with annual sales of over four million dollars, its stockholders can look down from the high pedestals of mercantile 4uperiority upon the grand and beautiful work which their great enterprise has accomplished. In addition to the huge establishment in Salt Lake the company has reached out the powerful arms and located branches at Ogden, Provo, Logan Utah and Idaho Falls, Id., all of whom transact an enormous business annually. The institution is located in a large and magnificent iron front, 3-story and basement building, 100x318 feet, and containing in all 12,000 square feet. The factory is a four-story and basement structure 50x165, and provided with four boilers of eighty-horse power each, and two engines of 100-horse power. The factory has a capacity of 500 pair of boots and shoes, and fifty dozen overalls daily. The drug department is separate from the main establishment and is 30x120 feet in dimensions, and filled with the largest and best selected stock to be found anywhere in the country. An elevator of the most modern construction, which costs $5,000, runs the main establishment and runs to all departments except the drug store, thus facilitating the transaction of business, and providing for the comfort of patrons. The establishment supplies nearly, if not all the necessities of life, and a majority of the luxuries also, and is the most complete in all its details and arrangements that could be conceived. Every department is perfect in itself and presided over by competent chiefs with an able corps of assistants. In this vast institution is employed three hundred men and women, and the pay-roll amounts annually to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The (twenty-second) annual statement of April 1, 1891, set forth by this corporation shows the resources of the same to be $2.311.940.78, with total cash receipts for the year of $4,588,398.59. A dividend of



ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

three per cent. is declared quarterly and paid to the stockholders.

The officers of the corporation are: Wilford Woodruff, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice-President; T. G. Webber, Secretary, and A. W. Carlson, Treasurer, all of whom are among the most prominent and best known men in the Territory. The Board of Directors consists of such influential men as Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, H. J. Grand, John Sharp, Geo. Romney, J. R. Winder, H. Dinwoodey, P. T. Farnsworth, J. R. Barnes, W. H. Rowe, and John H. Smith. Several of these gentlemen have held the highest positions within the gift of the people of the city, and one of them has represented for many years the people of Utah in the halls of the National Congress.

The General Superintendent of this vast business, Mr. T. G. Webber, is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, calm and placid amid all the bustle and excitement incident to the daily transaction of such an enormous business, is polite alike to patrons and his subordinates, and possesses all the characteristics that distinguish a real gentleman from the ordinary class of men. That he is a man of marked ability in the commercial and financial community is plainly attested by the successful management of this immense corporation. Mr. Webber is also prominently identified with a number of other substantial institutions in the city, being a director of the Zion Savings Bank and Trust Company, Home Life, and Home Fire Insurance Companies, and President of the Benefit Building Society. In the management of the business Mr. Webber is ably assisted by Mr. W. H. Rowe, who is a man of great commercial ability, prominently and well-known all over the Territory, and is a director in the State Bank, and Benefit Building Society.

Taken in its entirety the Z. C. M. I. presents a combination of capital and stock, and a galaxy of such prominent officers and directors, as to place it upon the highest pedestal of commercial fame, entitling it to rank among the highest and wealthiest organizations that exist upon the broad face of the Globe. Its Stockholders are to be found all through Utah, Nevada, and other Western States and Territories. Some are also to be found in New York and the New England States, and its fame as a great institution has gone abroad in all the land.

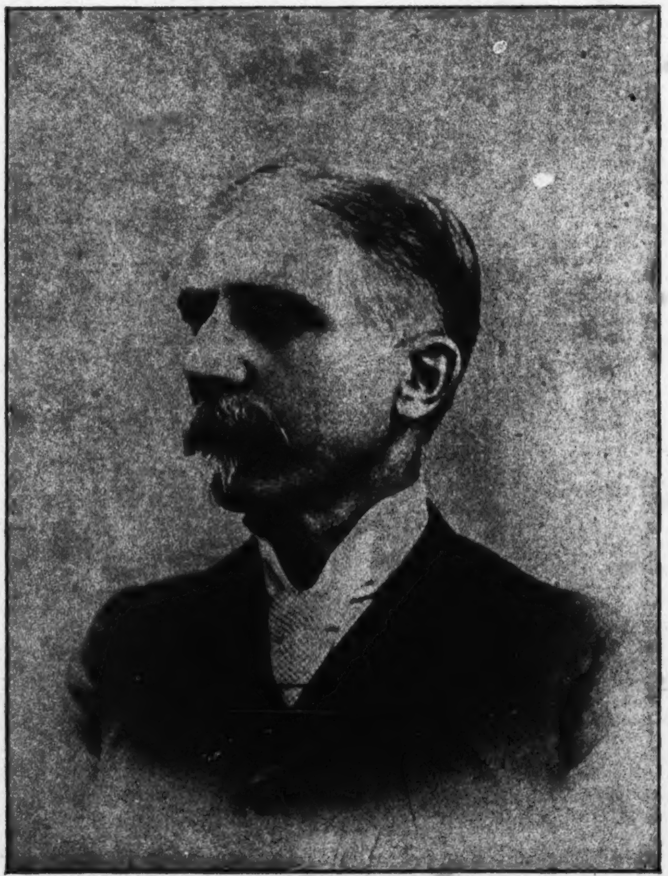


Photo by S. & J.

THOMAS G. WEBBER, Supt. Z. C. M. I.

R. M. JONES.

Among the practical inventions of the age—and second in importance to no others—are those known as Electric Lighting, the Electric Railway and Electric Transmission of Power. These stand side by side among scientific improvements and discoveries with the Electric Telegraph, the Electric Telephone, the Generating and Application of Steam and other great trophies which genius has wrested from nature's storehouse.

Without going into details as to the peculiarities of these useful systems, the editor of this work begs leave to submit, for the information of its readers, a reference to Mr. R. M. Jones, to whom Salt Lake City is largely indebted for her local passenger traffic over the systems of electric railways through the various streets of the city, aggregating more than sixty miles.

Mr. Jones is the leading contractor for the construction of electric street railways, electric light and power plants, complete in all departments.

To him is due the credit for the excellent workings of the Central Edison Station at Laramie, Wyoming; also at Evanston, Wyoming; at Park City, Utah; the Edison Light at Salt Lake City; the Isolated Edison Station in the Union Depot at Ogden, and other small installations, together with the Electric Railway at Butte City, Montana, and a portion of the Electric Railway at Helena, Montana.

All of the above electrical installations, including the roads of both Salt Lake Street Railway Companies, have been done under R. M. Jones' personal directions, and under contracts from the several local companies directly with him.

Mr. Jones has been in Salt Lake only about two years, but is a thoroughly western man, and is recognized as a practical mechanic of superior ability, the successful working of all the fore-mentioned plants furnishing sufficient evidence of the statement.

His field of operations covers a large territory and is constantly extending. In addition to his business as contractor for construction — and as a necessary adjunct there to—he has installed himself in the massive Hooper Block, 25 East First South street, where, in a room 30 x 100 feet, with basement, he is carrying the most complete display of electrical supplies west of Chicago, and is fully prepared to meet all demands upon him at rates more favorable than can be had elsewhere. His stock of motors and generators, from twenty-five down to quarter horse power is ample for all current demands; and his stock of bare copper and insulated wire of all sizes and kinds required in railway and electric light construction and repairs is complete. Also wires of high insulation for house-wiring purposes. His display of electroliers and combination fixtures, also the finest glassware for fixture trimmings is of the best, and in complete variety. He also carries in stock a complete line of house supplies and electrical test instruments of the highest grade manufactured.

He has in the last few months obtained U. S. patents for Jones' Insulating Crossing, Jones' Trolley Line and Feed Wire, Circuit Breaker, and Jones' Trolley, all of which inventions were necessities suggested in the successful prosecution of his work, no like appliances having been furnished by other inventors that fully met the requirements of the service.

The success of the venture in a general electric supply establishment of such proportions in Salt Lake, to meet the demands of the wide range tributary to this great inter-mountain, midcontinent city, is already assured.

The ever-growing demand for applications of electric energy to every branch of human industry will mark Jones' Electric Supply House as one among the leading commercial enterprises of Salt Lake City.

THE LONDON TAILORING COMPANY.

The special branches of commercial industry pursued by the dealers in merchant tailoring goods and kindred supplies are of such importance, and withal, are so conducive and necessary to the industrial advancement of the community as to be deserving of special mention. Among the firms prominently engaged in this line of trade is the London Tailoring Company, located in elegant and commodious quarters at 53 West Second South Street. They occupy as a sales and show-room a space 18x60, and have five rooms as a work-shop, in which twenty-two skilled workmen are constantly employed. The company is an incorporated one with a capital of $15,000. The officers are: M. M. Allan, President and Treasurer; A. E. Bean, Vice-President and Manager, and J. W. Heywood, Secretary. The business of the company has prospered to such a large extent that it will soon be necessary to increase the capital stock and employ additional workmen. The company has a patronage all over Utah and Idaho, and the work turned out has a just and enviable reputation for excellence. They carry a fine line of domestic and imported goods, which they make up at very reasonable prices. Mr. M. M. Allan, President and Treasurer, is an expert in the merchant tailoring business. He became one of the partners of this concern in August, 1891, and his experience in the clothing business makes him a valuable acquisition to the company.

Mr. Allan was born in Texas, and removed in early life to Kentucky. From thence he went to Kansas City and conducted a collection agency, known as the H. H. Craig Law & Collection Agency, of which he was manager and proprietor.

Under his able supervision the business rapidly increased to such proportions that it was soon necessary to establish branch offices in St. Joe, Omaha and Denver. Mr. Allan remained at the head of the above institution for six years, when he became identified with large wholesale clothing houses of Chicago, and was, for a long time, their representative in various parts of the West. He came to Salt Lake City in the spring of 1891.

During Mr. Allan's sojourn in Kansas City he formed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and gained a very popular place among them.

Mr. Bean, the manager and vice-president, is also a skilled man in his profession, and for many years carried on a large establishment of his own in Kansas City. He is thoroughly practical and devotes his personal attention to all the details of the business.

The secretary, Mr. Heywood, is an active business man, of good address, intelligent, and easy in conversation, both of a business and social nature.

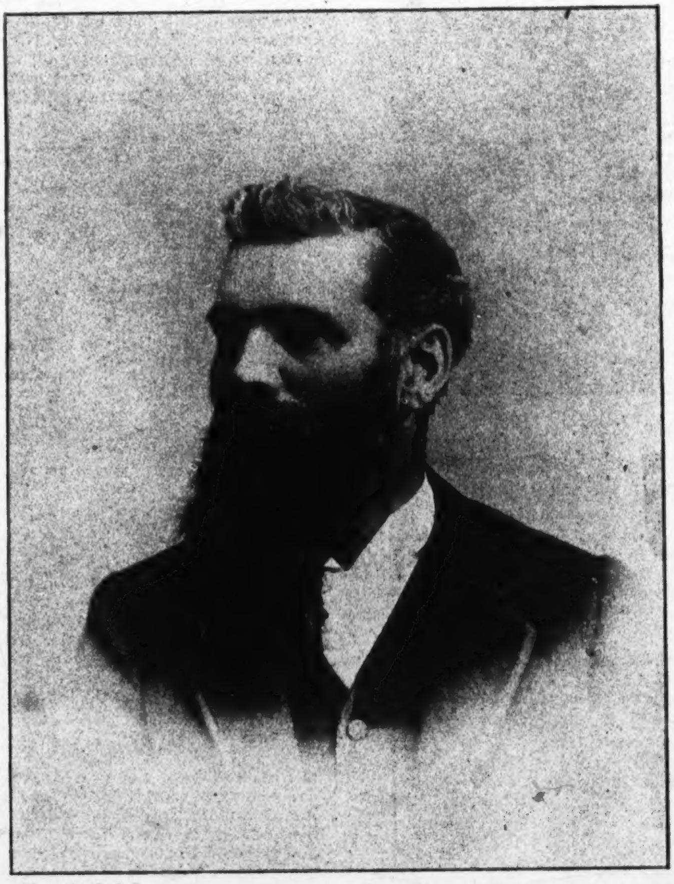


Photo by S. & J.

WM. H. ROWE, Asst. Supt. Z. C. M. I.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.

The hotel business of any city is in a large measure dependent upon the traveling public for success and good hotel accommodations are therefore in great demand in consequence. Among a number of good hotels in Salt Lake City at which guests can live at a moderate expense is the St. Elmo, 271 to 279 Maine St. Cor. Third South. The house was founded in 1884, the present proprietors taking charge in 1889. It has had a remarkable run of success ever since its opening. The hotel is a three story brick structure 100x75 feet in dimension. All their rooms are large and well ventilated and supplied with all the modern conveniences for comfort. The house has also one large parlor which was fitted up with a special adaption to the wants of guests. The hostelry is conducted on the European plan, a large restaurant being one of the important auxiliaries of the same, where the public can be supplied with choice edibles at reasonable rates. The proprietors of this establishment, Messrs. F. Elmendorff & Co. hail from Colorado and have been residents of Utah for two years. They are thoroughly practical men in all the duties that pertain to their avocation, and enjoy in consequence the full confidence and esteem of the traveling public. In all the public places of entertainment in Salt Lake, where generous accommodations are afforded the St. Elmo Hotel occupies a leading position and is justly entitled to the partronage which is so liberally bestowed upon it. The genial landlords are ever ready to welcome those desiring to stop with them and always take great pleasure in supplying the wants of patrons.

PURSELL'S LIVERY & BOARDING STABLES.

There is no class of business in which the people of a city take more pride than a first-class livery stable, where, whenever their friends come to visit them, they can find a suitable outfit that for style, safety and speed is not surpassed anywhere. Such a place is the one under discussion, located at 39 W. Second South street, or telephone No. 39. It is in the business portion of the city, is well arranged and first-class in every respect. Horses, carriages, buggies, and saddle horses are ready day and night for the service of its patrons. The enterprise was inaugurated three years ago by Mr. J. N. Pursell, and has had a very liberal patronage since its inception. He occupies a large and commodious building 30x200 feet in dimensions, with a capacity of stabling one hundred head of horses. He keeps some of the finest drivers and saddle horses that ever cut dirt on the soil of Utah, and no better horses are to be found in any other livery establishment in the Territory. His buggies and carriages are of the best make and modern construction, and he has them in abundance. He makes a specialty of keeping fine drivers and saddle horses, while his turnouts are acknowledged to be equal to any in the city, and in many cases superior. Mr. Pursell is an Iowan by birth, and in 1866 went to Montana where for two years he was engaged in mining and ranching with various success. Subsequently he removed to Utah and settled at Corinne where he engaged in the livery business for several years. Afterwards he returned to his native state where he remained until 1888, when he came to Salt Lake and embarked in his present business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Pursell is an industrious, enterprising citizen. Those desiring good rigs should not fail to visit his stables, where they will meet with courteous attention and reasonable rates.

G. F. CULMER & BROS.

The growth of any city depends in a large degree upon the character and extent of her business houses, and the quality and amount of energy and vitality of the men controlling the same. No city in the world ever rose to a position of commercial superiority that did not owe the credit of such position to the men within her limits. A broad and liberal use of the talent that God has so generously vouchsafed to man is the only way in which a city can ever attain to mercantile prosperity and greatness. Narrow minded men never accomplished anything for the good of a country. A ten cent piece is so big with them that they cannot see a dollar behind it. It is the grand, noble thoughtful business man, with a full sense of the powers within him and a trusting confidence in the future of the city of his choice, that pushes her onward and upward the ladder of fame and grandeur until the top round is reached. Success is the guerdon for which all men toil, and although they often labor on, comparatively in the dark, without one ray of light to illuminate the semi-darkness of commercial poverty; yet to men who have the pluck and pertinacity to hold on, there will come ere long, the bright golden sunshine of prosperity and they will gather a harvest of shining dollars and better still, perpetuate a monument of honorable enterprise and gratitude in the hearts of mankind. There are some grand enterprises in Salt Lake. Enterprises that reflect credit upon the city, and that redound to the honor of the originators and projectors. There are bright intelligent business men within her territory that have, with a full faith in her future, not only invested their money in commercial pursuits, but in addition, have erected costly and magnificent blocks which stand as a substantial guarantee of their confidence in the community which they have selected as a home. Such men as these, are the ones who build up a city. They exemplify the old adage that "actions speak louder than words" to its fullest extent and are the most influential factors, in all combinations that go to make up a great city. The gentlemen composing the firm, which heads this article, are men that Salt Lake City may well be proud of, and are types of the order that we have described above. Their business is one of the largest and most extensive of any character whatever in all the city. In addition to being wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, and art glass, they are manufacturers of mirrors and show cases, and workers in art and stained glass. They carry a stock of $40,000 and send goods to Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and Nevada, their annual sales amounting to $200,000. They have a large three-story brick factory and store on Commercial avenue where sixteen skilled workmen are constantly employed in turning out goods, the excellent qualities of which, have been publicly acknowled all over the western country, in a solid and substantial manner. They have a number of traveling men on the road, and the firm transacts the largest business in its line of any other enterprise in the Territory. In addition to the above business the Culmer Bros. are owners and proprietors of the Western Cornice Works, which manufacture galvanized iron work of every description. One special feature of this manufacture being improved metallic sky-lights, which are taking the lead above all others in Salt Lake City. In this department they employ twenty-five workmen and do the largest business of this character in all the west. They are also interested in and are the practical owners of "The Wasatch Asphaltum Company's" mines situated in the Wasatch Mountains, the deposits of which are the only ones in America that are composed of Asphaltic Limestone, all others being Bituminous Sandstone. These deposits closely resemble the celebrated Valde Travers and Seyssel, of Switzerland, and are said to be practically inexhaustible. From other mines they expect to furnish the material for supplying the paving not only for the inter-mountain country, but most of the

Photo by Shipler.

GEO. F. CULMER.

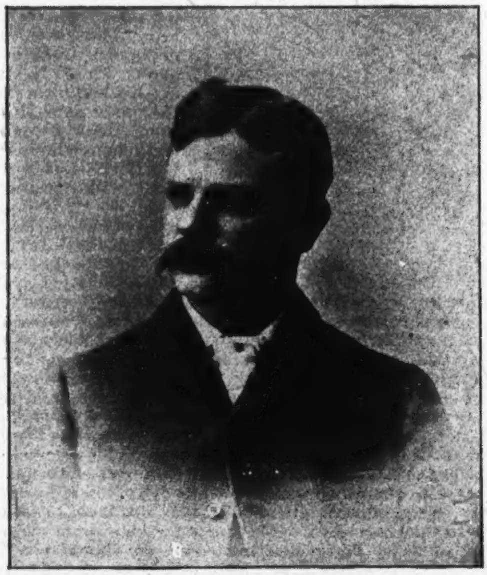
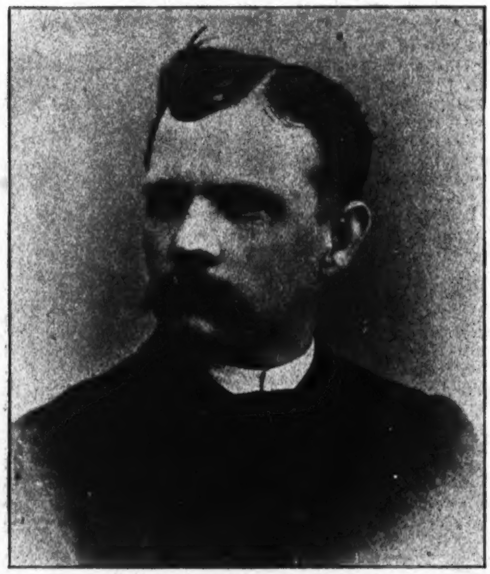


Photo by Shipler.

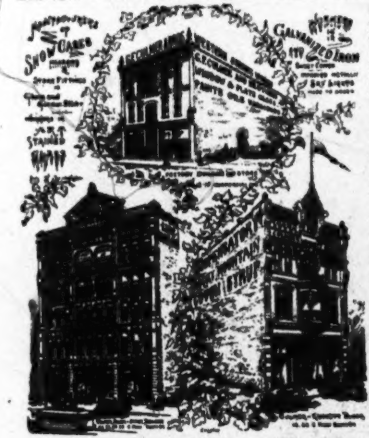
H. L. A. CULMER.



W. H. CULMER.

Western States and Territories, and are engaged at present in filling extensive contracts for paving the streets of Salt Lake City.

They are also the principal owners in the Wasatch Marble Quarries, which comprise a phenomenal deposit of excellent white marble, but which is at present too remote from transportation to be utilized, though it will in the near future be placed upon the market. They are also editors and proprietors of "The Journal of Commerce" a publication devoted to the mining, wholesale, financial and manufacturing interests of Utah. This paper is regularly mailed to the Boards of Trade and financial institutions throughout the United States, and has accomplished a wonderful power of good in showing the advantages possessed by this great Territory. The brothers are the owners of the handsome Culmer Block on 1st South street which is recognized as an architectural beauty of the finest variety. It is a massive and elaborate structure five stories in height, and built of brick and stone. The elegant store room of this building is occupied by the great dry goods house of R. K. Thomas, while the ninety-two offices above are occupied by lawyers, doctors, and real estate men. This building is fitted up with steam heaters of the most modern pattern, supplied with a safe and rapid passenger elevator, equipped with electric lights, and is in all respects a modern building. They also own the Culmer-Kennett block a fine three-story structure on 1st South near Main street. This building is occupied by various lines of business and is a credit in its mode of construction and finish to the city, and a standing monument to the enterprise of its owners.



Among the recent important and promising operations of the Culmer Bros. is the development and energetic working of the pure gum asphaltum mines at Pariette in Eastern Utah, owned and controlled by the Salt Lake Gilsonite Company, of which the Culmer Bros. are principal stockholders. The material as taken from these mines runs over 99 per cent. pure, being the purest hydro-carbon produced in the world. An analysis shows it to contain elements as follows:

Carbon	78.00
Hydrogen	11.00
Oxygen	8.00
Nitrogen	2.40
Ash	.40
Total	99.80

The vein is several miles long, being a perpendicular fissure about two feet in width. The depth is unknown, but it cuts through a country rock of dull yellow sandstone of horizontal stratification. The article is variously known in science as intahite, gilsonite and grahamite, but it is in reality simply and absolutely pure asphaltum, jet black and brittle and wholly soluble in turpentine and benzine. The material is shipped from Price Station on Rio Grande Western to all points in the United States where it is a staple in demand for the manufacture of black japans and asphaltum varnishes.

The Mountain Stone Company of which G. F. Culmer is President, and H. L. A. Culmer, Secretary and Treasurer, operates four quarries of sandstone, about thirty miles from Salt Lake and on the line of the Utah Central Railway. The active management of this enterprise is in the hands of Mr. W. H. Jennings. The stone is of pink and white formation and is admirably adapted for flagging purposes, a large quantity of which has already been put down on the streets of Salt Lake. The product of the White stone quarry resembles in a very great degree that of the Fort Collins, Colorado stone, but is superior in many respects to the same. All the stone produced from these quarries is dense in character even in fracture, and exceedingly strong and kind to the tool. The flagging of the future, in Salt Lake will no doubt be largely composed of this material as the merits of these quarries are coming into more favorable notice every day. The company employ from ninety to one hundred men in their various operations, and the output averages five cars per day. The Culmer Bros. and Mr. W. H. Jennings are also operating a quarry of very fine soft steel gray sandstone at Kyune on the R. G. W. road which is said to be of excellent character by all who have examined it. They are also engaged in developing and operating coal mines, and clay deposits, with good results. The brothers have spent a great deal of time and money in developing the possibilites for the manufacture of Carbonate of Soda, from the sulphates of soda deposited in large quantities every winter on the shores of the great Salt Lake. The results of these experiments have proven the entire feasibility of the enterprise, but the magnitude of the undertaking is such that it will require the investment of several hundred thousand dollars, and they are not yet prepared to devote their time and means to the development of this one of Utah's most important resources.

The Culmer Bros. are gentlemen of unusual business ability, possessed of characteristics of unquestionable honor and liberality, which coupled with their well known enterprise have gained for them the respect of the community and confidence of the trade. Such establishments and such men give reputation to a city, and add materially to her progress and prosperity. Mr. Wm. H. Culmer is a native of England and came to the United States in 1867 and one year later landed in Salt Lake City, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Culmer served as an apprentice for five years in learning the carpenter and painters' trade and is a practical man in both lines. In 1878, he entered the service of G. F. Culmer & Co. wholesale grocers, as saleman, a position he held for six years, when he became a member of the present firm, taking the road in its interests, being the first traveling salesman that ever went out in the interests of a Salt Lake house.

In 1885 he became manager of the several industrial enterprises in which the firm was interested, and is at present general manager of the paint, oil and window glass department and of the factory. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director in the Wasatch Asphalt Company. He is a man of recognized business abilities and a gentleman, highly esteemed and regarded in social circles.

Mr. H. L. A. Culmer was born near Canterbury, England, and came to America in 1867, and in 1868 arrived in Salt Lake, which he has ever since made his home. In 1872 he became connected with the wholesale grocery firm of Culmer & Company, with whom he remained five years. This line of business not being suited to his taste he left it and engaged in the printing and publishing business, pursuing the same for five years. During this time he issued the first Directory and Gazetteer of Utah ever published, and which proved of great benefit to the entire Territory. He also edited and published the Utah *Miner*, a journal devoted to the mining interests of the Territory, and subsequently started the *Journal of Commerce*, of which he is still the editor. In 1881 he was admitted into partnership with the present firm, of which he has been one of its most active members ever since. Mr. Culmer is also an artist of some reputation, having several times taken the first prize at the Territorial Fair for best painting in oil of Utah scenery, and also first prize in water colors. He also has a fine reputation as a descriptive writer, and is highly thought of in the social spheres of life. Mr. Culmer is now a director in the National Bank of the Republic.

Taken in all its entirety, individually and collectively, the firm is one of the strongest in the West, and has done as much, if not more than any other concern in all Salt Lake in advancing her interests and in developing the resources of the Territory, and is deserving of all the commendation we can give it.

Mr. G. F. Culmer, the head member of the firm, is well known throughout Utah as an enterprising and go-a-head citizen as well as a sound and able business man. It is through his superior judgment and keen executive guidance that all the various interests and departures of the firm have been brought to a successful issue and established on a firm and profitable basis. Mr. G. F. Culmer has been prominently identified with the commercial and industrial development of Utah for the past twenty-five years, and has aided very materially in the general work of advancement.

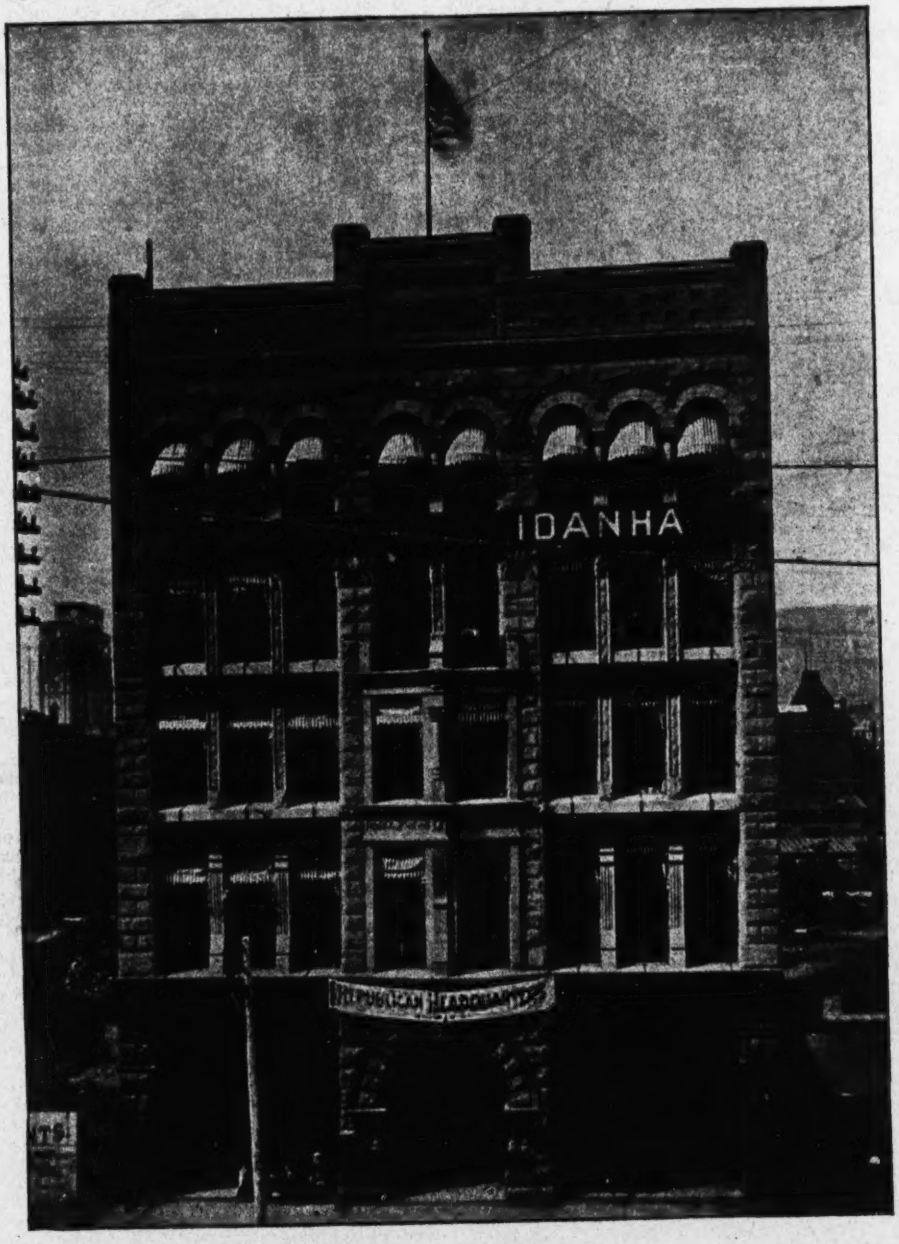
He is president of the Wasatch Asphaltum Company; president of the Mountain Stone Company and director in the Salt Lake Foundry and Manufacturing Company; also director in the Salt Lake Soap Company. In all of these large and important companies he takes an active part, and his valuable service and counsel, in their proper direction and manipulation, is esteemed and appreciated by all co-officials.

Mr. Culmer also has a thorough knowledge of both the practical and scientific principles entering into the mechanical arts. He is an expert on steam power and appliances, and also electricity, and his advice and suggestions are widely sought after and relied upon by the people of this community.

JENNINGS & CAINE.

Fire insurance is one of the industries carefully looked after in Salt Lake and vicinity. Competition has established favorable rates, and the leading companies of the Union and of England, as well, are represented here. A large share of these have as agents, Jennings & Caine, whose insurance of fire is a strong factor in local business affairs. The agency was established in 1890 by Isaac Jennings and Joseph E. Caine. The firm represents six companies, the Palatine Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, with a capital of $5,000,000; the Reading, of Pennsylvania, with a paid-up capital of $250,000 and assets $640,919; the Western Assurance, of Toronto, with a paid-up capital of $500,000 and assets amounting to $1,800,000; the American, of Newark, N. J., with cash assets of $2,048,584 and a surplus of $1,604,853 and the Ætna, of Hartford, a capital of $4,000,000 assets to the extent of $10,457,497, and a surplus of $3,842,776, and the California, with a capital of $600,000, assets of $1,284,679. A very large insurance business has been done in the few months in which the new agency has been in operation. Mr. Jennings is in the stock raising business and is also interested in mining. He has a herd of 4,000 head. He is a director in the Mammoth Mining Co., of Tintic, and the Yampa at Bingham. He went into the cattle business at the age of fifteen years and has been in it for eighten years. His total shipments will be about 600 steers this year.

Mr. Caine, though he does not pose as a capitalist, controls and manages a number of the largest properties in Salt Lake City. He and his wife own a half interest in the Hooper Building and in the Dyer Building, and in addition to these Mr. Craine has the *carte blanche* management of other properties aggregating over half a million dollars in value. He is a son of Hon. John T. Caine, the present delegate to Congress from Utah.



JENNINGS & CANE, HOOPER BLOCK.

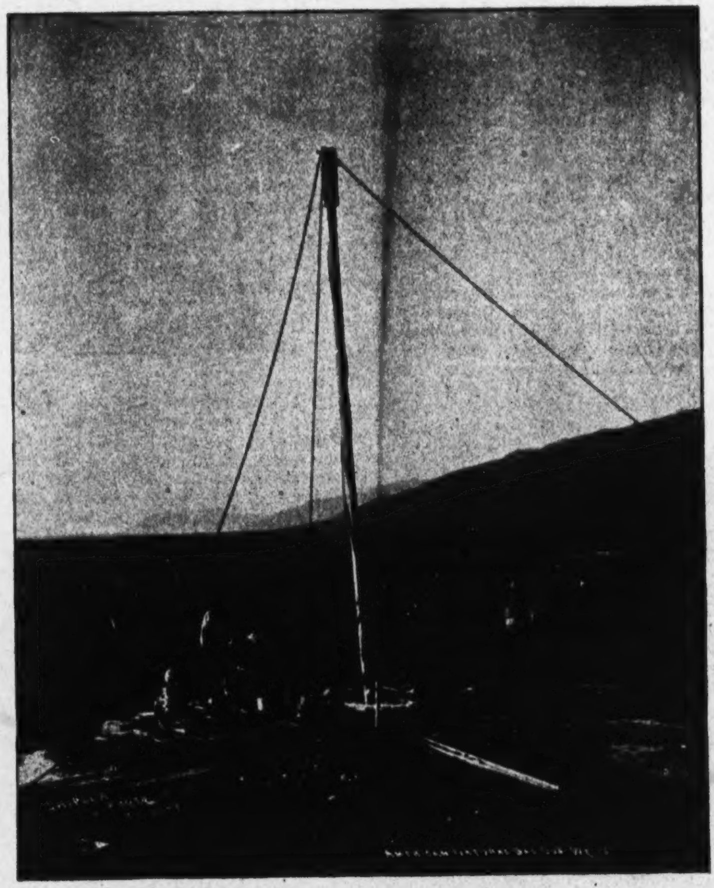
AMERICAN NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

In speaking of the early Mormon settlers, and speculating as to their reasons for selecting this particular spot out of the endless stretch of country then uninhabited and at their command, it has often been remarked, that here, they found gathered together within one small radius, a combination of resources and latent wealth, embracing almost everything of value, contributory to the requirements and sustenance of man. That this supposition is well founded is conclusively authenticated by the fact that the Territory of Utah does contain almost every element of intrinsic worth that is universally sought after.

Recent discoveries and developments, however, establish the existence of certain natural resources, located contiguous to our largest centers of population that were never thought of, or even suggested to those early pioneers. These new discoveries consist in a natural production of such vast importance to our growth and welfare as to practically revolutionize the source of supply of an indispensable adjunct to the advancement of civilization, viz.: light and fuel; and this promised revolution comes to us in the form of natural gas, which exists at a reasonable depth in inexhaustible quantities midway between Ogden and Salt Lake City. The tests, experiments and developments are thus far most gratifying, and make the appropriation of the gas for practical use in both cities a feasible undertaking.

Evidences of the existence of natural gas in the vicinity have been noticed for a long time, and it has even been used in a small way by near-by residents, but not until Prof. Wm. Lay, a geological expert from Oil City, Penn., visited this section and pronounced, after making careful observations, the lay of the country and the indications to be almost identical with the famous oil and gas fields of Pennsylvania had any serious interest been taken.

Following this report, however, a company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Utah for the purpose of getting control of the land and making further investigations, and it was not long before the correctness of Professor Lay's predictions was fully verified.



AMERICAN NATIONAL GAS COMPANY WELL.

This company, under the title, American Natural Gas Company, now owns and controls about 6,000 acres of land situated north and west of Salt Lake City, about eight miles distant, extending to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, and including that portion of the Lake between the Antelope, Oquirrh, Farmington and Wasatch Faults.

The geological structure is all that could be desired, and the surface indications show over twenty-five distinct flows of gas.

A well nearly 600 feet in depth has already been bored, from which there is a free flow of dry gas with a pressure of 150 pounds. This well has been sunk merely for the purpose of supplying sufficient fuel to operate the machinery used in boring another large ten-inch well, to go down 2,000 feet, or whatever distance is required in order to strike the Trenton Rock.

This new well will produce sufficient gas to supply both Salt Lake City and Ogden with cheap light and fuel for all purposes, and for many years to come. Besides the incalculable benefit accruing to both cities consequent upon the introduction of light and fuel in such a cheap and convenient form a great stimulus will be given to the manufacturing industry, offering unexcelled inducements to those wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, not only in the cities above named, but at any point along the pipe line conducting the gas to them. What a boom this new and valuable agent for the supply of fuel in any quantity will be to the Territory of Utah, with her immense and varied stores of wealth, it seems impossible to estimate. She is noted for the extent and richness of her deposits of gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, iron and other precious metals, to say nothing of the exhaustless quantity of sulphur, alum, borax, arsenic, titanium, alabaster, onyx and other valuable stones. The immense iron deposits alone demand a cheap fuel. Iron can here be delivered at the reduction works for at least twenty per cent. less than in most sections of the East, and an analysis shows it to be a superior quality.

The American Natural Gas Company itself, proposes erecting a large chemical works in the near future to supply cheap chemicals for the refining of bullion, and with the advent of this new institution the refining of all the bullion in the intermountain country is destened to take place in this vicinity, where cheap chemicals and fuel are to be had.

It will probably be a question of but a few months, judging from the vigorous and energetic manner in which the company is at present pushing operations, before the citizens of Salt Lake City will know of the merits of natural gas as a fuel product by actual test and usage.

The company is composed of some of our wealthiest and most enterprising men, and no time or money will be spared in the prosecution of the work. Mr. James F. Woodman, the President, is well-known as a man who never delays in the carrying out of his undertakings, and is quick to invest capital when his superior judgment tells him that the project is a feasible one. Mr. Henry L. Driver is also a desirable man to have connected with such an important and vital enterprise. He is known to the people of Salt Lake as one of our leading and prosperous business men. He is energetic and well-to-do, and has at heart the interests of what he believes will be the greatest lift the Territory has ever had, and devotes much of his personal attention to the work, watching its progress with keenest interest.

Mr. P. L. Schmidt, Superintendent and Manager, is a most valuable man to this enterprise, having formerly had much experience in other gas-fields.

WATSON BROTHERS.

No place of any size is fully supplied with the necessities of civilization without such works as the above, and in the compilation of this work the editors would have been derelict in their duty, had they neglected or omitted to mention the same. To build up a great city requires enterprises of every legitimate nature. Each and every one has a bearing in the shaping and building up of great interests. None of them is without influence and prestige. Of the numerous enterprises in the west, engaged in business as the above, none has obtained a wider range of usefulness and higher reputation than the establishment of the Watson Bros. The business was inaugurated nearly a quarter of a century ago, and step by step has climbed up the ladder of prosperity until the top round is almost in sight. The enterprise occupies three large yards where from fifty to eighty men are employed, while traveling representatives bring in large orders from Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The firm are builders and contractors; dealers in tombstones, monuments, plaster, center pieces, and wholesale marble dealers, and make a specialty of marble, iron and slate mantels, marble, sandstone and tile hearths. A visit to the yards of this firm revealed a scene of busy activity that is difficult to describe. Scores of busy and skilled mechanics were applying the chisel, hammer and other tools in shaping the rough stone into beautiful and costly monuments to the memory of dear loved ones who had crossed the river Styx and are now waiting upon the other shore for those they left behind. Monuments large and small, monuments costly, and others at moderate cost, were seen in endless profusion. Many of them were finished and were fine specimens of the handiwork of man and a tribute to the skill and progress of the artist in this modern age of advancement. The manager of this enterprise, Mr. Jos. M. Watson, is a practical mechanic, a thorough master of the art and avocation he follows, and by many years experience has fully qualified himself for all the duties and details of the business. The marble and stone work is under the management of Mr. S. M. Barrett, who is also a practical man and skilled mechanic. He personally superintends all the details of the work and has demonstrated his efficiency by the excellence of the work turned out. The architectural department is under the direction of that young and rising artist, Mr. R. Bowman, who is also in charge of the extensive stoneyards on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway. He is an energetic young gentleman, prompt and reliable in all his business transactions, and highly esteemed in social circles.

The firm of Watson Bros. has the confidence of the public to an unlimited extent and is deserving of the large patronage so generously accorded it.

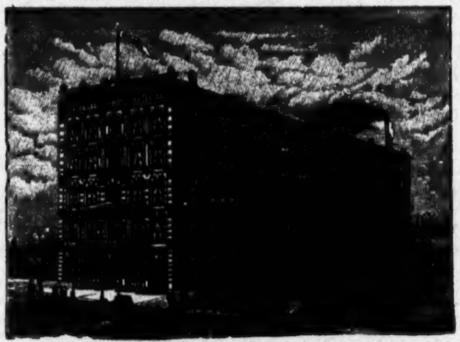
THE BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

In a careful review of each important branch of trade in the city of Salt Lake, none will be found to be of more importance than the lumber business. In a populous and growing section of the country such as this city is, there are no branches of trade that command more attention, and patronage than that of the company which heads this article. The lumber industry offers to the public such articles as are indispensible, and in consequence meets with a ready patronage. The Burton-Gardner Company was incorporated on February 1, 1887, with a capital stock of $200,000 for the purpose of dealing in lumber and the manufacture of combination fence, sash, doors, blinds and all kinds of mill work. The officers are W. S. Burton, President; W. C. Burton, Manager, and Geo. F. Fedt, Secretary. The directory board comprises W. S. Burton, L. G. Hardy, O. H. Hardy, E. W. Weiler, Elias Morris, H. Dinwoodey and W. C. Burton. The company does business through Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado, and transacts an annual business of $250,000. The employes of this plant number sixty, and the pay-roll is very large in consequence. The factory and yards and main office are located on the corner of Eighth South and State Road and are very commodious and convenient. The plant covers two and one-half acres of ground, and the planing mill is a large structure of two stories, a portion of which is of frame 40 x 60 feet in dimensions, while another part of the building is a brick structure 40x60 feet in dimensions, thus making the largest floor surface of any similar institution in the Territory.

The mill is supplied with all the modern machinery necessary for the rapid transaction of the immense business enjoyed by the company. The corporation is noted for the excellent management with which it is conducted, and has a reputation for honesty and integrity of purpose that is not excelled by any other similar institution of its kind in the country. The company exercises a powerful influence for good upon the community in the matter of prosperity and general welfare of the Territory, and is an industry that is justly deserving of all the patronage that can be accorded it.

HOTEL CULLEN.

Among the many fine hotels in Salt Lake which, by a career of popularity and generous patronage, have become part and parcel of the city itself, the "Cullen" is well worthy of an extended notice in the pages of this work. The present host, Mr. S. C. Ewing, opened the house to the public in October, 1887, and by his uniform courtesy and attention to guests has made the "Cullen" a favorite with the traveling public. This popular hostelry is a magnificent five-story brick building, 75x200 feet dimensions, and provided with all the modern appliances for safety and comfort. It has one hundred sleeping rooms with a capacity of one hundred and fifty guests, a dining room capable of seating one hundred and twenty-five people, and two large elegant parlors. In addition, it has a splendid bar, bath and reading rooms, and in fact all the conveniences in keeping with the first-class character of the modern hotel. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A forty-horse power engine furnishes the power for elevator, heating and laundry purposes, and there is water on every floor. All of the rooms are in direct communication with the office by means of electric wires and buttons, thus insuring prompt attention to calls and rapid fulfillment thereof. The menu of the house is unsurpassed by any hotel west of the Missouri river and this side of the Pacific coast. The table is constantly supplied with all of the best substantials in the market, and all the delicacies and luxuries in their respective seasons. The culinary department is presided over by some of the best chefs in the country, while the dining room attendants are trained and practiced employes, who are very polite and attentive to the wants and comfort of guests. The hotel employs a force of forty-eight persons, all of whom, from clerk down to bell-boy, are courteous and obliging to all who are fortunate enough to be domiciled beneath its roof. The landlord, Mr. Ewing, is an old experienced hotel man, having been in the business in Salt Lake for eighteen years, and is known from Maine to California as one of the most genial, pleasant and accomodating hosts in all the land. Possessing a large experience he is thoroughly practical in his line, and can always be found in perfect accord with the wants and demands of the traveling public. Under his proprietorship the "Cullen" is recognized as a favorite stopping place by all who visit Salt Lake, either on business or pleasure, as they are always made to feel at home within its walls. Taken in its entirety, there is no better place at which to put up in Salt Lake than the "Cullen."



HOTEL CULLEN.

C. H. PARSONS' BOOK STORE.

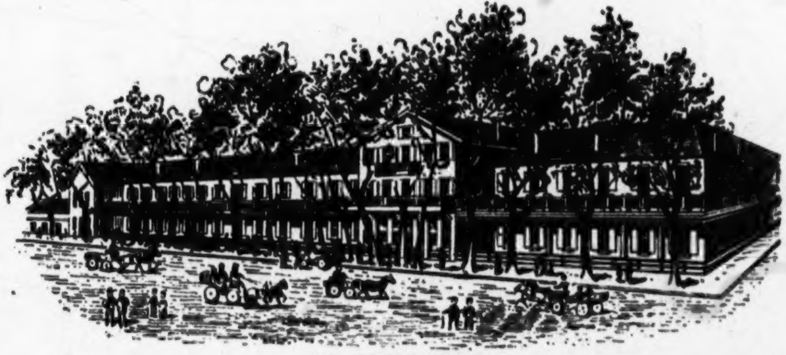
In every community there are men whose activity, enterprise and strong business talents bring them into prominence—men in whose hands a branch of business, is built up and managed with such skill that it assumes a prominent position in the mercantile affairs of a city. Such a gentleman and such a business is that of Mr. C. H. Parsons at 164 S. Main St. He established his present enterprise in Salt Lake in 1884 and by prudent management, and a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, the same has been brought to its present large and growing propertions. Mr. Parsons occupies two floors of an elegant building where he carries a stock of an average of $25,000. His stock embraces books, stationery, fancy goods, and all articles usually found in a first-class store of this character. He also keeps on hand the latest standard periodicals and newspapers. He transacts both a wholesale and retail trade and does an annual business of $60,000. He sells goods throughout Washington, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico and is gradually pushing his operations into other fields and pastures new. Mr. Parsons is a native of Iowa, but has been a resident of Utah for ten years and is thoroughly identified with the interests of the city he has chosen for his home and the pursuit of his business. He is an active business man of high standing in commercial circles and a gentleman of sterling worth. Promptness and reliability are leading characteristics and he is deserving of unlimited patronage.

Mr. Parsons has been very active in all work for the advancement of Utah, a worker in the liberal party from the first and rejoices in the progress due to its efforts. He has been one of the leaders in church, Sunday school, Y. M. C. A. and Y. P. S. C. E. work. The success of the Y. M. C. A. is due to his efforts more than to any other one man. He was its secretary the first year and labored constantly for its upbuilding. He is the secretary of the Utah Y. P. S. C. E. Union, and of the Utah S. S. Association and the rapid advancement of these causes is also largely due to his untiring activity.

He is ever ready to assist by personal effort and financial aid, whatever tends to upbuild, uplift, and advance the best interests of the city and territory.

THE CONTINENTAL.

An important item of information for the visitor to Salt Lake City, whether he comes from adjoining parts of the country or Territory, or from a farther field, is where he can find comfortable accommodations during his sojourn in the city—where, in short, he will be made to feel most at home. Salt Lake City has no lack of first-class holsteries, where the visitor, tourist or business man can find comfortable accommodations, and among these are the Continental Hotel, which is first-class in all its arrangements and appointments. It is centrally located, being within one block of the post-office, and main business center of the city, one block from the Tabernacle and Temple Square, and with electric lines passing it in all directions. This hotel has lately been refitted throughout by the present proprietor, Mr. M. H. Beardsley, who has taken great pains to ensure the highest degree of comfort for his guests. The hotel is a large brick structure, 75x200 feet in dimensions, has 115 sleeping rooms and a capacity of 150 people. The dining room is large, airy and light, and seats 135 persons. A large and elegant parlor furnishes additional pleasure to patrons, and a fine bar and billiard room is attached to the house where the thirsty can regale themselves with choice liquid refreshments, and where lovers of the scientific game of billiards can handle the cue and punch the ivory to their hearts' content. The house is lighted by gas and electricity. Water on every floor, and all the rooms provided with the most approved modern electrical appliances conducive to convenience and comfort. The hotel has a force of forty-five employes who are trained hands in the business, and attentive to the patrons in all their various departments. The proprietor, Mr. M. H. Beardsley, is an old and popular hotel man, being formerly of the Palmer House at Green River, Utah. He is regarded by the traveling men who have been so fortunate as to partake of his hospitality, as one of the most genial, pleasant and accommodating landlords in the country. Under his able management, the Continental is receiving a large share of the public patronage, and as long as he remains at the head of it, will continue to be a favorite hostelry with the visitor to Salt Lake City.



THE CONTINENTAL.

Another feature of the hotel is the admirable arrangement for families, of which a large number have taken up regular homes there. Special rates are made for this class of patrons, and that such rates are satisfactory, is evidenced from the number who call the Continental their home.

WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Among the representative commercial enterprises of Salt Lake, that of the well known firm of White & Sons Company occupy a position of deserved prominence, and is entitled by reason of its magnitude, and the great part it has played in the commercial progress of the city, no less than by its extensive operations, to a prominent position in this volume. Identified with the trade and commerce of the city for a period of fifteen years it has gained a commercial standing second to none.

The business was founded in 1876 by Wm. White and has had a successful trade ever since its inception. The enterprise was incorporated in 1889 with a capital stock of $100,000 with Wm. White, president; J. C. Heywood, secretary, and John H. White, general manager, who, together with the following named gentlemen, Wm. L. White, David H. White, and Benjamin B. Heywood, make the board of directors. The company are wholesale butchers and cattle dealers and the enterprise is the largest of its character in the territory. To give the public an idea of the magnitude of the trade of this concern it is only necessary to state that they have $250,000 invested in the same and nearly one hundred men on its pay roll. The company owns its own ranches, one of which comprises 80,000 acres and raises its own cattle for the markets. Last year they slaughtered the enormous number of 10,000 head of cattle, 25,000 sheep, and 5,000 hogs, and the annual sales reached the princely sum of a million and a quarter dollars. They are also heavy shippers of live stock and annually send train loads of choice cattle and sheep to the Omaha and Chicago markets. Out on the range their interests are upwards of 10,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep, to take care of same a large number of men receive constant employment. The excellent quality of the meat furnished by this establishment is testified to by all of the local butchers and thousands of people of Salt Lake City and Utah generally. The company in addition to the larger capital invested in its ranches and cattle are, heavy owners of realty in Salt Lake and have deeds on record calling for some of the finest business and residence property within her limits. The enterprise taken in its entirely is one of the wealthiest corporations in Utah and the advantages that Salt Lake has derived from this remarkable industry are many in character, wonderful in extent and powerful factors in the advancement of its growth, and the development of its resources. The officers and directors of the company are all prominent men in the commercial and social circles of Utah gentlemen of noted integrity, and liberal in all their transactions with the world. The manager, Mr. John H. White, a son of the founder of this great industry, is a young man, comparatively, in the prime of vigorous manhood and possesses commercial abilities of a very high order. Under his able management the concern is rapidly increasing its business, and the amount of the annual sale this year will be largely in excess of that of 1890. Mr. White has a thorough practical knowledge of his pursuit, is a gentlemen of broad business views, liberal and charitable to a fault.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.

This extensive and long established industry has made its mark on the progressive growth of the city to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other manufacturing establishment in Salt Lake. It was inaugurated in 1871 by Nathan Davis and sons, and succeeded two years after by the present company. Ever since the enterprise was established it has been regarded as one of the most important of the territory. The works are located on First West Street and occupy a space of ground, 212 feet front and running back to a distance of six to ten rods. The building, occupied as the new chair shop, is a substantial two-story structure, 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, and fitted up with the best machinery that modern invention can supply. The products of the works embrace wrought and cast-iron work, machinery, water jackets, slag pots and carriages, bullion moulds, tuyeres, car wheels, axles and brass work of every description. The work of mining machinery is made a specialty by the company, and its reputation for excellence in this line, and all other manufactures, is one of the most enviable in all the territory. Many of the most successful mining enterprises of the country use the hoisting works, mills and other products of this plant, which have established such a reputation, as to secure, unsolicited extensive orders for machinery from the mining camps all over the western country. The proprietors of this important industry are A. W. Davis, A. Howe and John F. Miller, all old residents of Utah, and thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and territory. All of the gentlemen have untarnished records as manufacturers and citizens, and are recognized as progressive, public-spirited men, and are very popular in the community. They have a large and long experience in their business and give its smallest details their careful attention. The works have an immense trade, built up upon the merits of their production. They are deserving of the success that has attended their efforts, and worthy of all the patronage that may be accorded them in the future.

J. W. FARRELL & CO.

The commercial and mercantile industries of Salt Lake City as they are presented to our view at present show in many lines of trade and departments of manufacture a growth and development that must necessarily be very gratifying to her business men. This growth means an increase of the city's population, the building of new residences and magnificent store houses and a more active trade in supplying the every day wants of additional people. And it also means new and increased wealth to plumbers and gas fitters. The name of a representative house in this line heads this sketch, and we propose to give a brief account of its history in connection with the industries of the city. It was founded in 1880 by J. W. Farrell and rapidly developed into one of the leading establishments of Utah. The firm does a general gas fitting, plumbing, steam heating and ventilating business and make a specialty of drive wells. The company is also agents for the celebrated Boynton hot water heaters which has a material reputation for giving perfect satisfaction. The comfort and happiness and the health also in many cases depend upon its heating, drainage and ventilating qualities, and if these are perfect exorbitant doctor bills are avoided. The Boynton heater is perfect in its workings and given up by the most competent judges to be the best in the land. It has been tried and tested for years and acknowledged to lead them all in superiority. The firm carries an average stock of $15,000 and does an annual business of $100,000. The immense business requires a force of thirty employes who are kept constantly busy. The enterprise was established by Mr. Farrell who is a native of New Jersey. Mr. Farrell emigrated to California twenty years ago where he remained about eight years and from thence went to Salt Lake City where he has since continuously resided. The premises occupied by the plant is a large and commodious building and in all respects well arranged for the purpose.

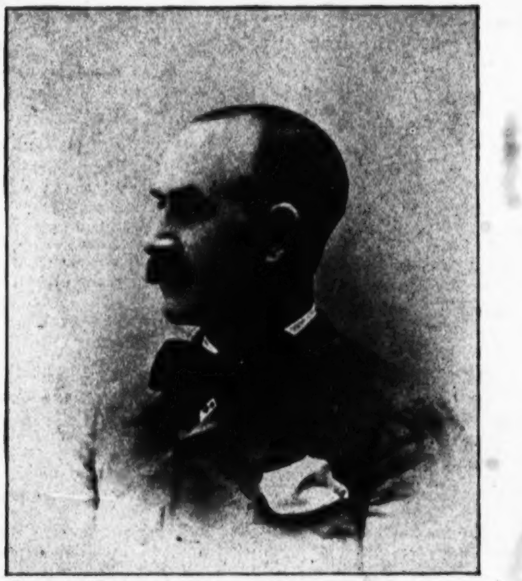


Photo by Shipler.

J. W. FARRELL.

Mr. Farrell is a thoroughly practical man, with a full knowledge of the various details of the business, superintending all its minutiæ. He possesses all the characteristics of an Eastern man, thrift, energy determination and enterprise, and is identified in a most positive manner with all the interests of Salt Lake City.

S. F. BALL & CO.

The majority of the human race are fond of the sweet things of this life. This aptly applies not only to the young but to all ages and sexes. This taste for sweet things also extends to all nations, and the manufacture of candies and confections has in consequence assumed large proportions. A number of enterprises of this character are in operation in Salt Lake, prominent among them being the firm of Ball & Co. who run the popular Globe Cafe at 24 Main Street. These gentlemen are refreshment contractors, and pastry cooks of a high reputation. They are dealers and manufacturers of ice cream, candies and cakes, furnish every description of confectionery on short notice, get up suppers to order, and furnish ornamented wedding cakes in any style. The establishment was started in 1889, and the gentleman have had a very successful run of business ever since. In addition to the stock mentioned they have a large and varied assortment of wedding ornaments for rental purposes in connection with wedding suppers and banquets. The firm occupies the first story and basement of a commodious building 22x150 feet in dimensions, in which is employed a force of twenty assistants. A large engine and boiler supply the necessary power for operating the plant. The firm has already built up an annual trade of $50,000 and sells goods throughout Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. The members of the firm, Messrs. S. F. Ball and H. A. Tucket are prominent and able business men and stand high in the commercial community. The later has been a candidate for councilman and is well known in politics. He is also highly esteemed in social circles, being an accomplished musician, and occasionally leads the great Tabernacle choir.

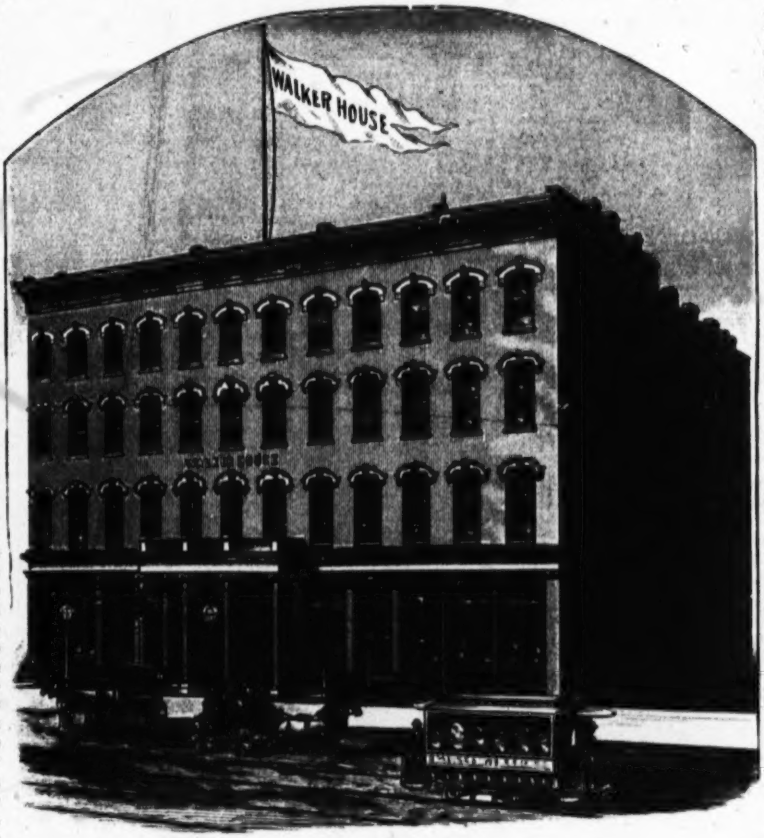
Mr. Ball is an accomplished exponent of the culinary art and ranks as the peer of any in the country in the profession. He has been instructor of the Unity Club cooking school, composed of the leading society ladies of Salt Lake. His services in this direction have been highly complimented and as a caterer he has few equals and no superiors in the country.

HENRY F. CLARK.

Among the many industries that contribute to the advancement and development of the commercial interests of Salt Lake City, in a very marked and material degree, is the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. Henry F. Clark, at No. 69 State Street, which was founded in 1880. A steady application to the business, together with a thorough knowledge of all its details has brought Mr. Clark many customers who are his patrons still, and will, in all probability, remain such for an indefinite period. Mr. Clark has always pursued a liberal policy with customers, and by this means has made many friends who patronize him to a large extent. At his house will be found all styles of the very best foreign and domestic goods, which he makes up at reasonable prices, and in the very latest style. Mr. Clark is a practical and skilled artist in his line, and in order to secure the best fits, he personally takes all measures, and gives the details of the work his direct supervision and attention. His advantages and experience enable him to offer inducements to customers that cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city, and he numbers, in consequence, as his patrons, some of the leading business men and prominent citizens of Salt Lake. His word can always be implicitly relied upon as to the quality of goods, but his large and increasing trade is sufficient and stronger evidence than we could give as to the merit and popularity of his enterprise. The gentleman makes suits from $25 to $75 according to quality and trimings and guarantees satisfaction in every case. He is a native of England but has resided in Utah for eighteen years, and may, therefore, be ranked among the old settlers. He is regarded as an honorable, enterprising and liberal merchant, who has prosecuted a successful business through the legitimate channels of commerce, and is fully entitled to the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the public.

THE WALKER HOUSE.

As the main commercial point in the Territory, Salt Lake City commands a position that imperatively calls for first-class accommodations of large capacity, and under able management. In this regard the city will be found in all respects capable of maintaining a reputation equal to that of any leading city of the country, being in the possession of several houses unsurpassed in their appointments and the excellence of their supervision; all of which tends greatly to increase the comfort of guests and visitors. In confirmation of these assertions, it is only necessary to refer to the well known Walker House, under the management of that prince of hotel keepers, the genial and accommodating Major Erb. This popular hostelry was refitted and reopened by the Major in 1877 at a cost of $13,000, and from the fact that the Walker House is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and from the great Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, deserves extended recognition in this work. The hotel is a handsome four-story brick edifice, is conducted on the European plan, contains 110 sleeping rooms, with a capacity of 180 guests, two large parlors, diningroom, reading, bath, bar and billiard rooms and all the necessary appurtenances and conveniences tending to the comfort of patrons. The rooms are supplied with all the latest electrical appliances, thus insuring quick communication with the office, and therefore the rapid supplying of the wants of guests. The entire building, which is 85x130 feet in dimensions, is lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam. An improved modern hydraulic elevator furnishes the power to carry guests to and from their rooms, with ease, safety and dispatch, and fifty-five employes minister to their wants. The features of this hotel which go to make up its high reputation are not of a fastidious character, catering exclusively to the simulated taste, but everything in hotel life essential to comfort and luxuryhas been employed in its equipment and arrangement. Major Erb, the proprietor, is a representative specimen of the traditional, "mine host." He is one of the most pleasant and accommodating hotel men in the United States, and those who stop with him once never fail to patronize him again when visiting Salt Lake City. The Major has been in the hotel business ever since he reached the age of twenty-four years and is therefore a practical man in all respects. Twenty-three ago he ran a hotel in Quincy, Ill., coming from there to Utah two years later and taking charge of the depot hotel in Ogden, which he ran successfully for six years. That life as a hotel-keeper is made pleasant and "something worth living for" to the Major is evidenced from the fact that when he began the business he weighed only 145 pounds, but now pulls down the scales to the 245-pound notch. The Major is an ideal landlord and deserving of the popularity and patronage that is so freely and liberally accorded him. During the past season the house has been completely renovated, and on October 1st, 1891, was opened as a first-class European hotel. Two large, fine restaurants are run in connection with the hotel. The table and cuisine is the very best the market affords, and the trade is of the very highest class people among the citizens of Salt Lake and traveling public.



THE WALKER HOUSE.

The Walker House is at present altogether the most popular and desirable stopping place in the city, and under Major Erb's able and efficient management is destined to remain so.

HUGHES FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

The fruit, produce and commission business has, of late years, assumed large proportions throughout the entire country and is now, in fact, one of the most important industries in the land. The dealer in this line of commodities supplies the people with many of the necessities of life, and therefore occupies a prominent position in the busy marts of trade. Salt Lake has several houses of this character, among which, that are deserving of mention in this work is that of the Hughes Fruit and Produce Co., whose office and warehouse is located at 114 W. First South Street, or telephone 542. It was inaugurated by Messrs. Hughes & Carpenter, in the beginning of the present year. Subsequently, Mr. Hughes purchased the interest of Mr. Carpenter and succeeded to the entire business. Mr. Hughes is an extensive, strictly wholesale, dealer in fruits, produce and game, and makes a specialty of handling fine creamery butter, eggs, poultry, California and Utah fruits and vegetables, of which he has always on hand a fresh and bountiful supply. The enterprise is conveniently located in a large commodious building and basement, 25 by 120 feet in dimensions, with a large warehouse on the railroad tracks for the storage of goods. Mr. Hughes in the short time that he has been engaged in business in Salt Lake has built up a very large trade, which extends through Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. Mr. Hughes is agent for Boyd & Dervines, celebrated fruit packers, of Riverside, California, also sole agents for the Prussing Vinegar Company, of Chicago, for this territory, and agent of the Co-operative Fruit Company, of New Castle, California. From these packers and dealers he receives the best line of fruits that the Golden State can produce. He makes a specialty of handling California and Utah fruits, vegetables, in car-load lots. Mr. Hughes is a native of California but left there about eleven years ago, and went to St. Louis where he was employed two years as United States Quartermaster's agent, after which he went to Kansas as agent for the Adams Express Company with whom he remained four years. Afterwards he went to Trinidad, Colorado, as agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Express Company, but owing to the altitude of that place, his health became impaired, and he resigned going to Kansas again, where he engaged for some time in the wholesale business of shipping eggs and poultry. He finally disposed of his business, however, and came to Ogden in May, 1890, and formed a co-partnership in the Midland Produce Company of that city, and was manager of the same for one year when he came to Salt Lake and started his present enterprise.

E. I. PITTMAN.

The jewelry business in Salt Lake City is admirably represented by Mr. E. I. Pittman, located at 221 South Main Street. Mr. Pittman is a highly proficient jeweler. He has every facility at his command for turning out the very best class of work. In his well appointed work-room, will be found every convenience and utensil known to the jewelry business. Watches, clocks and jewelry are repaired promptly and satisfactorily, special attention being paid to this branch of the business by Mr. Pittman in persom

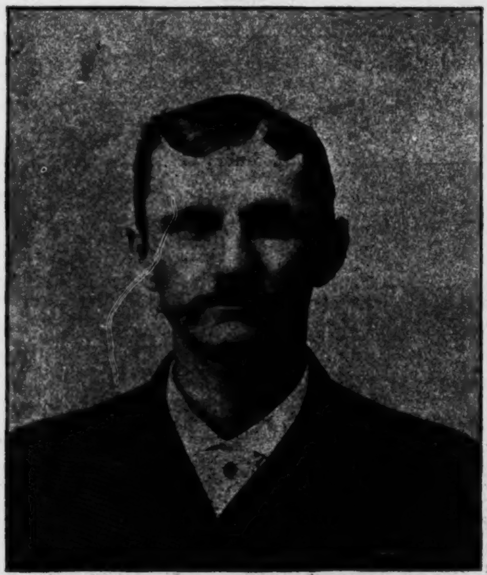


Photo by S.&J.

E. L. PITTMAN.

The store is handsomely furnished and fitted up with every modern appliance that can add to the attractiveness of the display of rare and costly goods with which it is replete. The stock is varied, comprehensive and carefully selected for its intrinsic value, and the beauty of its workmanship and finish.

Mr. Pittman recently came from Ennis, Texas, where he has been engaged in the jewelry business for several years. He served a long and thorough apprenticeship at the business, and has acquired a perfect knowledge of his trade through years of arduous practice and study, of the watch-maker's, jeweler's and engraver's art.

Mr. Pittman carries a $10,000 stock of diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, spectacles, etc., and can furnish any article or perform any class of work that comes within the province of the jeweler. He is also an expert engraver, and his work in this direction is noted for beauty of design and perfection of finish.

Mr. Pittman has located in Salt Lake City within the past year, and has already established a desirable reputation as an excellent business man and esteemed citizen.

MORGAN HOTEL.

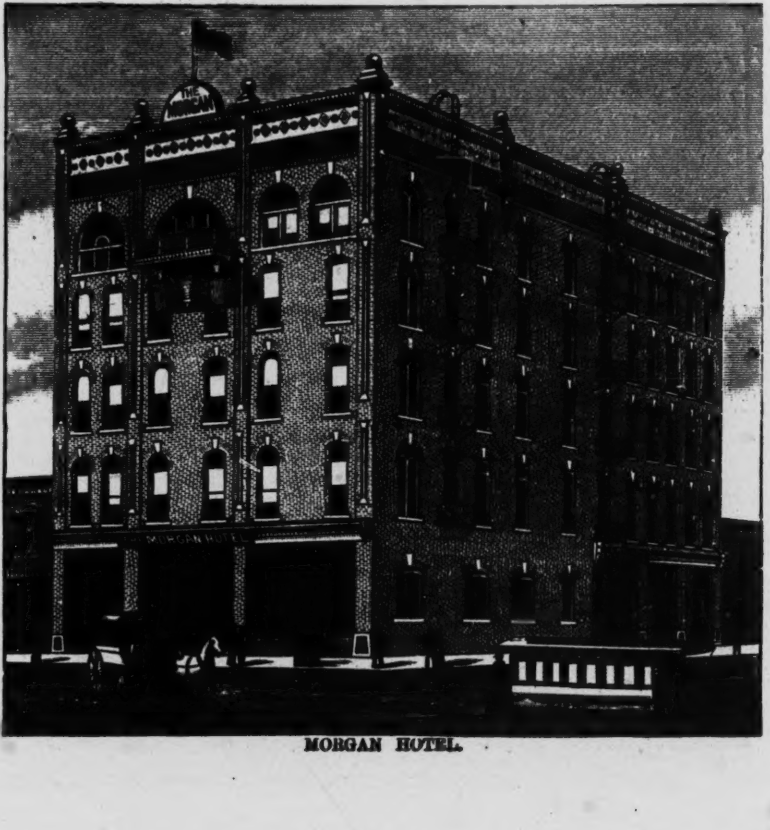
A review of the most interesting features and enterprises of Salt Lake City would be incomplete without a description of her principal hotels, and among these, the Morgan, located at 144 W. First South St., occupies one of the leading positions, being in all respects, among the most modern and completely fitted up and best equipped in the Territory. This house was only opened May 1st, 1891, but has already become very popular with the traveling public, enjoying a large patronage in consequence. The house is centrally located, contains 100 sleeping rooms with a capacity of 250 guests. The dining room is large and commodious, seating 100 people. The building proper is 58x130 feet, a five-story brick structure, lighted by electricity, steam heat and water on every floor, and electric bells connecting with every room. A fine large airy parlor affords much comfort and convenience for the guests. An elegant billiard parlor, bar, barber and bath rooms are attached to the hotel, and conducted under the management of the house. The hotel is supplied in a liberal and generous manner, with all the substantials, as well as the delicacies of the season being served up daily to its guests.

The proprietor, Mr. J. H. Clark, is an old hotel man of twenty years' experience and is one of the most genial hosts to be met with from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

The manager, Mr. E. Mulford, has also had a large and varied experience in the hotel business, and possesses the faculty of making all his guests feel perfectly at home. Under such management, the Morgan is very popular and gaining daily in favor with the public.

W. D. BOWRING.

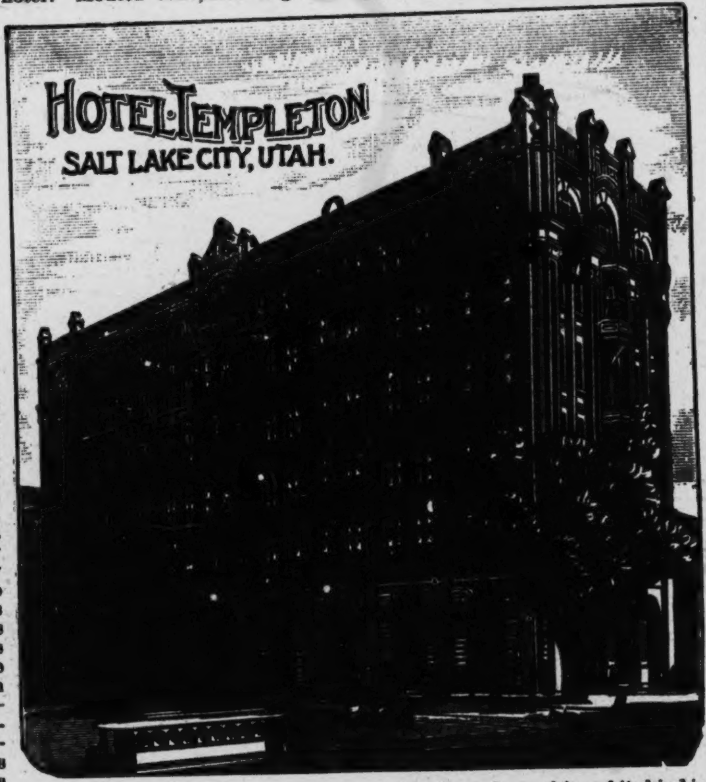
The business of a green grocer is one of considerable magnitude in any large city, and is a very desirable enterprise to have in any community. Among those engaged in industries of this character in Salt Lake City, is W. D. Bowring, dealer in fruits, vegetables and poultry at 26 S. Main street. Although the gentleman has only been in business in the city for five years he has already built up a large trade and numbers his regular customers by the score. One reason of this is that he is a practical man in his line having had eight years experience in the same before starting, on his own hook. Another reason of his success is that he carries a fine and large stock of vegetables and fruits in season and makes a specialty of poultry. In addition to these articles, he carries a varied line of canned goods, and a fine stock of tobacco and cigars. Mr. Bowring is a native of Utah and has consequently grown up with the country. He is well known in the country as an able business man and is highly esteemed and regarded by all.



MORGAN HOTEL.

HOTEL TEMPLETON.

To properly conduct a hotel is an art with which few are familiar. Its requirements are far more exacting than those unfamiliar with the business are wont to suppose. No other calling, we are bold to assert, necessitates as broad an understanding of human nature. It administers to the susceptible side of humanity. It deals with the sordid, the acrimonious, the fastidious and the prudish. It caters to the interminable shades of tastes, and endeavors to gratify the palates of every individual who seeks its hospitality. In fact, it strives to provide homes satisfactory to myriads of home seekers. Those who have the care of any single household, who are expected merely to please and study the work of the family circle, do not, by any means, find the task an easy one, but when they perform their work well they are always spoken of as excellent house-heepers. But if they were asked to preside over hundreds of homes, assume the culinary responsibilities, furnish airy and light sleeping rooms, as well as to look after the baggage and personal effects of each member, we are afraid the hampering burdens would well nigh distract their mind and exhaust their patience. But this is precisely what every good hotel is called upon to do. Who can estimate the breadth of conception or degree of executive ability, characteristic of the proprietor of a first-class hotel? Modern conveniences go far toward reducing labor and providing for the comfort of guests, but withal, the vital function of a hotel rests upon its management, and the public are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in having at their disposal such a well kept and appointed hotel as the Hotel Templeton, of Salt Lake City. This popular hostelry was opened to the public in November, 1890, by the Central Hotel Company, a corporation composed of D. C. Young, President; G. M. Cannon, Vice-President; A. C. Young, secretary; Alonzo Young, Manager. The board of directors consists of the three first named gentlemen together with L. G. Hardy, and Geo. H. Hardy. The hotel occupies a magnificent six-story brick structure, centrally located just across the street from the famous Temple Square, and guests are afforded grand views from all the windows. The hotel is of modern design and furnishings, the parlors especially being splendid specimens of the upholster's and decorator's handiwork. It has seventy rooms with accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests if necessary. An elegant reading room, together with barber shop and bath room are to be enjoyed at this hotel, while the rooms are provided with electric appliances and electric lights, that add much to the comfort and convenience of the guests. The elevator is constructed upon the most modern approved plan and is rapid and safe. The rooms are all models of elegance and good taste, elaborately furnished in new material of latest designs. The culinary department is presided over by some of the finest cooks the continent can produce, the table is supplied with the most choice viands that can be obtained and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. One important feature of this hotel and one most conducive to comfort and pleasure is the fact that the dining room is on the top floor, and the rooms, parlors, reading rooms, etc., are free from any odor that emanates from the culinery department. Another feature of this arrangement is the magnificent view that the guest has while eating his meal. From the dining room of the Templeton, one of the most grand views of the city and valley can be obtained, thus combining the picturesque with the substantial at one and the same time. This fact occasions food for conversation among guests thus prolonging the time for meals and giving a greater zest thereto in the enjoyment of the same and greatly aiding nature in its work of digestion. This hotel is patronized by the best class of people from all over the world, and many expressions of praise of the hotel and its management have been heard from travelers who were so fortunate as to be entertained beneath its roof. The management of this hotel is very popular with the traveling public and exceedingly courteous and attentive to the wants and comforts of guests.



THE PACIFIC LUMBER & BUILDING COMPANY.

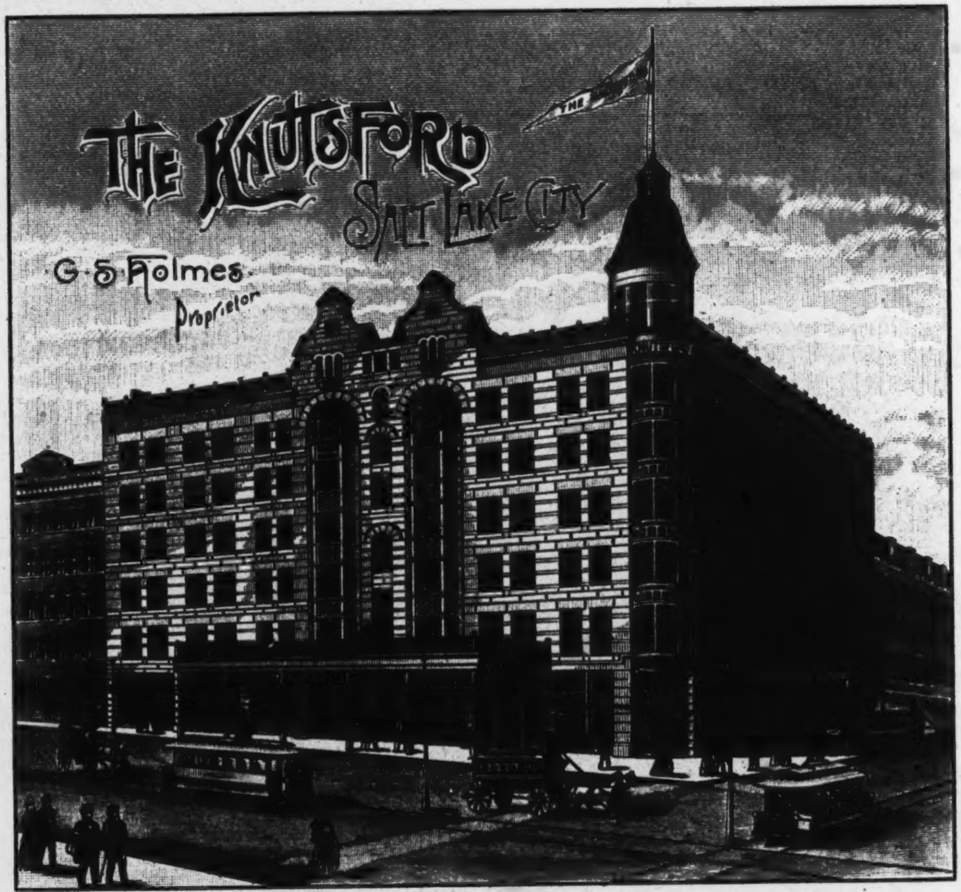
The lumber and building interests of any community occupy a prominent position in the rank of important factors that go to make up the commercial supremacy of a city. The interests mentioned involve the investment of a large amount of capital and the consequent employment of a great many men and the involving of a large pay-roll, the proceeds of which are largely distributed among families, and in turn, circulated among the merchants and business men of the community in which the industry is located. The Pacific Lumber & Building Company is one of the most valuable industries of Salt Lake, and adds very largely to her material prosperity. The company is an incorporated one, with Martin Garn, President; Joseph Jensen, Vice-President, and W. L. Hansen, Secretary and Treasurer. The business of the company is: wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, coal, contractors' supplies, and manufacturers of doors, windows, sash, blinds, wood-carving and architects' materials. That the institution is a solid one may be inferred from the following list of directors, comprising some of the best and most favorably known business men in the Territory: George Crismon, Hyrum Jensen, Christopher Alston, N. J. Hansen, J. R. Wilson, W. O. Ellridge, Owen S. Hardy, Lorenzo S. Clark and Jacob Garn.

The plant of the corporation covers four acres of ground, with a planing-mill two stories in height and 70x90 feet in dimensions. The company has recently placed in their planing-mill the latest improved Dr. Goehringgo geometrical moulding machine 6x18 feet, weighing 18,000 pounds, being the only machine of its kind in use in the western country, and is in consequence, prepared to furnish geometrical mouldings, carved mouldings, etc., for banks, hotels, public buildings and private residences in any quantity and variety. The motive power of this mill is two boilers of 50-horse-power each, driven by a Corliss engine of the most approved modern construction. The coal office, general office, lecture rooms, library and tenements occupy 500 feet frontage on Eleventh East Street, and 157 feet on Twelfth South Street.

The company carries an average stock of $75,000, and is transacting an annual business of about the same amount, which, however, has lately been steadily increasing. In the transaction of this vast business twenty-five men are employed and the industry thus affords support to a large number of people. The trade of this firm extends throughout Utah, and the transactions in consequence will compare favorably with any institution in the Territory. The Pacific Lumber & Building Company, together with the officers and directors, make a strong combination, and one that competitors will find difficult to emulate.

THE KNUTSFORD HOTEL.

Although Salt Lake City is yet in its infancy the importance and magnitude of some of her institutions and buildings, exceed by far, some of her older and more pretentious rivals. In one respect, at least, she is the superior even of such rivals, and that is in the character and nature of her hotels. Perhaps no better illustration of Utah enterprise, opulence and genius, is afforded than by an inspection of the new magnificent structure which was opened to the public, June, 1891. It is undoubtedly the finest, largest and most elegantly appointed hotel of any city between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and it may truthfully be said that the height of human ingenuity and skill in this particular line of enterprise was reached when the Knutsford Hotel was completed. The poet says "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and this saying can never be better exemplified than in viewing this massive and elegant structure, towering to a height of seven stories, with its beautiful walls of grey granite reflecting in the golden sunlight of the garden spot of the world. This mammoth hotel palace was erected by a stock company at a cost of $750,000. It is 132 by 132 feet, six stories and basement, with a four-story annex, 22 by 100 feet. It is constructed of grey granite and contains 250 rooms for guests, either single or ensuite, of which seventy-five are furnished with elegant bath rooms. In addition to this, every floor is provided with public bath rooms, a convenience no modern hotel should be without. The building has four public and fifty private parlors, elegant dining rooms, ordinaries, banquet, bar, reading and writing rooms, also barber shop and news room, and in fact, all the conveniences that modern science and mechanical skill could invent and construct. The office is a beautiful work of art, being finished in white and adorned with terra-cotta decorations and mosaic tiling of the latest designs and patterns in modern art. The great stair-case is a massive and imposing work of man's skill and ingenuity, being constructed of the finest marble, and facing the main entrance that leads from the office to the second floor where are situated the reading and writing rooms, parlors, banquet, ordinaries, and dining rooms. On this floor is a broad promenade extending around the interior of the building, and being under the same sky-light as the office it commands a full view of the rotunda. The ordinaries are striking illustrations of what beautiful things art can produce, being large, airy rooms and finished up in the skill and perfection of the modern artist. The building itself is practically fireproof, and thoroughly ventilated throughout the entire structure. The sanitary features are perfect, special attention having been directed to this important matter. The dining room is a model of beauty in elegance, being finished in white with terra cotta decorations, while the floor is laid in mosaic tilings. The ceiling is very high, extending the depth of two floors, while the windows are unique in design and elegant in their appointments, consisting of stained cathedral glass which gives a tone of beauty and richness to the appartment that would be difficult to excel. The hotel is supplied with three engines, one for electric purposes, one for elevators, and the other for the laundry.

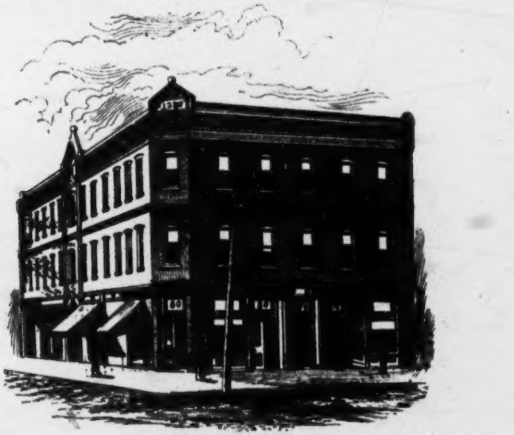


The kitchen, serving rooms, pantries, help's dining rooms and sleeping apartments, and all the heat and lighting appliances, are situated in the four-story annex, separate from the building but connected by a covered passage-way.

All the furnishings of the hotel are rich and in keeping with the character of the structure. The furniture, silverware, carpets, etc., are elegant in design, rich in construction, and represent an outlay of $100,000. The Knutsford throughout is a veritable palace and it would seem the acme of perfection has been reached in its construction and furnishings. The lessee and proprietor of the hotel is Mr. G. S. Holmes, the former proprietor of the Continental, and one of the most widely known and popular hotel men in the entire country. The traveling men all swear by him and under such favorable management, together with the grand character of the hotel, it has and will doubtless continue to have the cream of public patronage in Salt Lake City.

J. W. JENKINS & SONS.

The immense quantities of harness and saddlery goods used in the United States invest the industry of manufacturing these products with an importance that places it at once among the great branches of trade and commerce. An enterprising and reliable institution engaged in this line of business is the establishment of J. W. Jenkins & Sons, located at 76 East Second South street, which was founded in 1855 by J. W. Jenkins, Sr., now deceased, and was succeeded by J. W., C. H., and S. J. Jenkins. This is the largest house in its line in Salt Lake City, and we presume the oldest in this section of the country. Their trade extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, etc. They occupy a building 47x60 feet, arranged with due regard to the convenience of their customers as well as the eighteen men whom they employ. They are manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in harness and saddlery hardware. The grade of goods turned from this establishment maintains a high reputation for general excellence, and in consequence there is a steady demand throughout the entire West for its products. The trade of this house to-day will run over $50,000 per annum and is constantly increasing.


JENKINS & SONS.

The personnel of the firm, J. W., C. H., and S. J. Jenkins, are gentlemen who have followed this business all their lives, and of course are thoroughly conversant with it, and are held in high esteem by the community for their sterling business methods and many social qualities. They are gentlemen whose names are linked inseparably with Salt Lake City and her future greatness. The cut shown above gives some idea of the premises occupied. All grades and styles of articles pertaining to horse equipments are manufactured to order.

They also make tents, awnings and wagon covers, etc., which are made by hand, all work guaranteed to be durable and give entire satisfaction. Strong material and thorough workmanship are always embodied in the work turned out by this concern, and a trial will convince patrons that they are skilled and reliable manufacturers.

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.

In a write-up of the industries of the city, it is the object and aim of the editors of this work, to incorporate all those establishments that contribute in a material way to the prosperity of Salt Lake. Standing conspicuously in the ranks of the old pioneer firms that have aided to such a wonderful degree in the development of the city, is the one that heads this article. The industry was founded in 1869, and incorporated in 1887. The firm are manufacturers, contractors and builders, also dealers in all kinds of building material and building hardware. The plant occupies two acres of ground, which is the property of the company, and employs sixty men in the transaction of its immense business. A forty-horsepower engine, of the most approved modern pattern, is used in the planing mills and sash and door factory, which is a two-story structure, 50 by 120 feet, where the manufacturing of sash and doors is carried on daily on a large scale. The officers of the company are G. H. Taylor, president and assistant manager; F. Armstrong, vice-president; Geo. Romney, manager, and G. E. Romney, secretary and treasurer. The directory board comprises the above gentlemen, with the addition of W. H. Armstrong, and Heber J. Romney. They are all men of commercial ability and very prominent in the mercantile community. The industry they represent is of great value to the city, and is one that reflects credit upon the numerous manufacturing establishments with which Salt Lake City abounds.

GEORGE A. LOWE.

The irrigated farm lands of the Jordan valley and of the other sections of Utah produce abundant crops. The farmers here are in a much more prosperous condition than those of the states lying to the east of the mountains, being independent of the climatic conditions so important in that region. Accordingly they are in a position to ask for and get the best auxiliaries to the pursuit of their avocation. The farm machinery sold in this section is of the most improved pattern and the demand being at all times especially brisk, the establishment of a big business in agricultural implements in this quarter depends only on the merit of the goods offered. The house of George A. Lowe has evidently succeeded in winning the confidence of the farming community, for the business carried on by it is heavy enough to call for the congratulations of any. This house was established in Corinne, Utah, in 1870 and removed to Salt Lake in 1874. The concern carries a full line of all kinds of farming machinery, wagons, carriages and buggies and caters to every branch of the trade. The amount of capital invested is about $200,000, and on this basis a business of $500,000 a year is easily transacted in the territory alone. Thirty employes are kept busy at the Salt Lake and Ogden houses, and from this place a business is carried out over the boundaries of Utah and into Southern Idaho and adjacent states. In Salt Lake the plant occupies four buildings for offices, salesrooms and storage quarters, the ground area being 125 by 350 feet. On this ground sheds are maintained for wagons and other stock, and the finest display of carriages and buggies that could be desired is to be found. Aside from the business of dealer in agricultural implements Mr. Lowe carries a heavy realty traffic, and owns and occupies one of the most attractive residences in the city. His business relations are with the heaviest financiers in the territory, and he is generally looked upon as a solid citizen and an acquisition to the city's traffic promotion. He has, among the other special lines represented, the general agency for Peter Schuttler's wagons, which from certain especial points are better adapted to the peculiar conditions of inter-mountain farming than most of those offered for the approval of the agriculturist in this section. The houses which he represents here with wares are of established reputation in the east, and he is doing a great deal to extend that high consideration in this region.

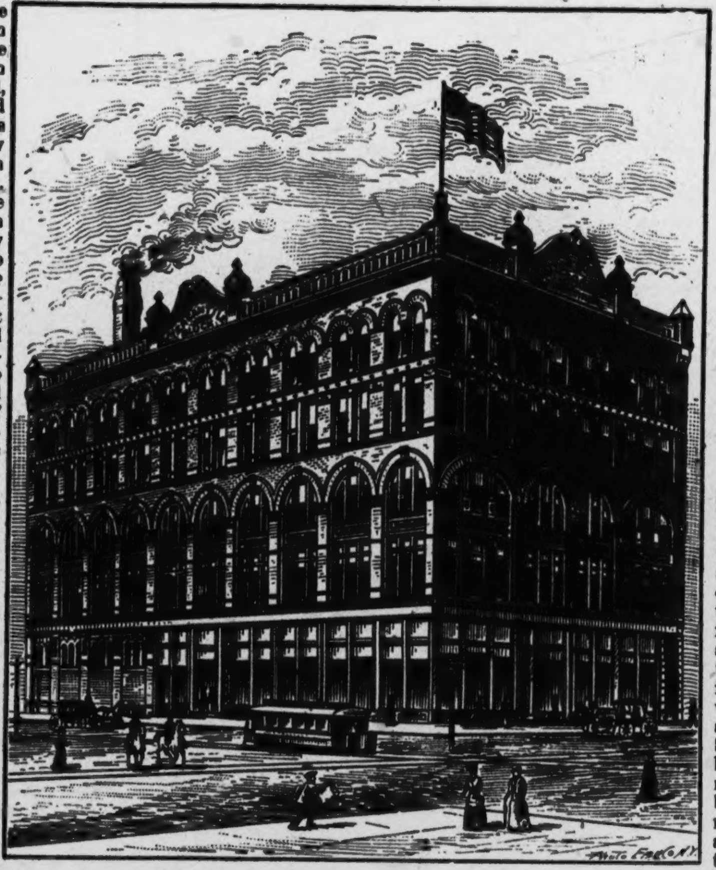
THE MODEL STEAM BAKERY.

Within the past five years a most important revelation in the details of modern science has been the means of opening up and developing resources that are of incomparable value to the growth and prosperity of any new community. The establishment that heads this article is the only steam bakery in the Territory, and is of great benefit to the city from many points of view. The institution, though only founded in January last, already transacts a business at the rate of $50,000 per annum. The trade of the concern already extends to the adjoining cities and towns and is increasing in volume daily. The plant occupies a space 100x150 feet in dimensions, and is supplied with the most approved machinery, the boilers and engines especially being adapted to a heavy run of business, and the transaction of the same with ease, rapidity and dispatch. The capacity of the bakery is five tons of flour, or 1,100 loaves of bread daily. They also do an extensive business in the manufacture of pastry, the reputation of which has attained such an excellent character that many new orders are constantly being sent in for their choice brands in this line. The proprietors, Messrs. John P. Meyer and Leo Eardman, are both natives of Germany, and have only resided in Utah a little less than one year. They are men of enterprise and great integrity of character, and will doubtless ere long attain a high rank in the manufacturing industries of of Salt Lake and the Territory of Utah. Their establishment is located on Ninth East, between Fifth and Sixth South streets, where the owners will be pleased to see any one desiring to be shown one of the most complete plants in the West. In order to obtain and hold the trade of the country, they use none but the finest of high grade flour, which is of itself a guarantee of the pre-eminent excellence of their manufactures. In the business they employ continuously from eight to ten skilled bakers who are thorough adepts in their profession and posted in all its details.

Mr. Hughes is a good business man in every respect, but is especially adapted to the line he has chosen on account of his excellent judgment and thorough knowledge of the wants of the trade. That he is a man held in high esteem in commercial and financial circles, it is only necessary to say that his business card bears on its face as references, the American National Bank and Express companies of Salt Lake; C. M. Condon, banker, Oswego, Kansas; R. O. Deming, president First National Bank, Oswego; Terrell Bros., Chicago; Wells Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas. In addition to his high business qualifications and financial standing, he is a gentleman of excellent social qualities and is liked and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WALKER BROS. AND FYLER COMPANY.

The business enterprise, prosperity and solidity of a city, are in a large measure indicated by the extent and character of its commerical houses. The great dry-goods houses of the country with their co-relative branches of trade, have exercised a powerful influence upon the welfare of the communities in which they are situated, and the old, wealthy, and successful establishments have became familiar, by trade and reputation in all sections of the land. The history of Salt Lake City, though she is still in her youth presents many facts of great interest to the student of mercantile history. While its position in one of the richest fertile valleys of the world gave it unusual advantages, men of ability were needed to promote and accelerate development of its resources. The ordinary merchant develops talents and qualities in the line of his own trade, but the requirements of growing cities fortunately bring to the front men of business genius, who not only evidence abilities in their own business by that supreme test success, but aid by the wide range of their capacity and mental caliber the general prosperity and success of their fellows, and the wealth and reputation of their city.



WALKER BROS. & FYLER COMPANY, DRY GOODS.

Salt Lake has been eminently fortunate in the possession of citizens of this elevated stamp, but to no set of individuals does this apply with more force or distinguish with more unassuming men than the members of the great dry-goods house the subject of this article. The Walker Brothers started their present enterprise on a small scale in 1854, and that the business has grown to such enormous proportions as it now possesses, is due to the enterprise, push and activity of these gentleman. The present firm consisting of M. H. Walker, President; J. R. Walker, Vice-President; J. R. Walker, Jr., Secretary and H. A. Fyler, Manager, was organized and incorporated in 1890. The average amount of stock carried is $200,000, with an annual business of $500,000. The company employs a force of forty male and forty-five female clerks and assistants, and its trade extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada. The company occupies an elegant new brick building, stone facing, 85x165 feet, which was erected especially for the accommodation and convenience of its large trade. The structure is a handsome one, and a finer or more commodious business house especially adapted to the dry goods trade would be difficlut to find in all the land. The building is heated by steam from an engine and boilers of the most approved modern construction, while the entire edifice from cellar to dome is lighted by electricity. The building is literally a veritable dry-goods palace and well worth a visit of inspection by those who love to view an extensive and first-class dry-goods house.

While it is not the province of this work to indulge in excessive praise of any single establishment, in this instance we feel that we are not deviating from our rule by asserting, that while no establishment in the city has achieved a more respectable position commercially, not one has been conducted upon a basis more conservative, honorable and liberal, or managed with a more enterprising and progressive policy than the Walker Bros. and Fyler Company and that no men stand higher in the estimation of their fellow men than the members of the same.

HEESCH & ELLERBECK.

It is our intention to incorporate in our review of the industries and progress of Salt Lake, notices of those business houses and enterprises which by reason of their long duration and the scale and magnitude of their transactions are termed "representative;" hence in this connection, the staunch old firm of Heesch & Ellerbeck whose office and business is on East First South St. between Main and State, deserves special attention. Established in 1875 it has by pluck, energy and enterprise, coupled with fair and honorable dealing, obtained a front rank among the commercial institutions of the city. The business of the firm is that of Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters and dealers in Steam Heaters, Gas Fixtures and Plumber's Supplies. They also handle Annunciators, Burglar Alarms and Electrical Lighting Appliances. They carry one of the largest stocks in the West and employ a force of forty men. Their annual sales amount to $80,000 and are constantly increasing in volume very year. They occupy an elegant two-story building which is admirably arranged for the business and filled with the best and most approved modern style of design and make. Forty feet of the front part of the building is reserved for the office and display room, where some of the most handsome and elegant goods in the line of plumbing fixtures and electrical appliances, ever seen in any house greet the eye on every side. The exhibit of this firm has attracted universal attention in the city, and is well worth a visit by those who have not been fortunate enough to see it. The basement is used for machinery and the storage of heavy fixtures incidental to the business. The firm makes a specialty of fine plumbing in all its details and some of their work can be seen in the finest residences of the city. Among these being the Mansions of Boyd Park, the jeweler, W. S. McCornick, the Banker, P. L. Williams, Capt. Paul and T. G. Webbers of the Z. C. W. I., and many others, they also did the work in the Progress building, which is considered by experts to be a remarkable piece of mechanical skill and perfect in all its magnitude. Mr. Heesch was the first mechanic to do sanitary plumbing in Salt Lake, and no little credit is due him therefore as good work in this line contributes largely to the health, and prosperity of the people of any city, and at the time he introduced the same, Salt Lake City was woefully in need of just such work. He is one of the most experienced and practical men in this line that could be found in all the land and is constantly studying the health with a view to practical and substantial improvements. Both Mr. Heesch and Ellerbeck are old residents of the city, and are deeply interested in the prosperity of the city of their adoption. The magnitude of their business operations and the character of the same have been substantial factors in the growth and development of Salt Lake, and this together with their high standing, long residence, and larger experience have placed them in the front ranks of commercial establishments, where it is to be hoped they may long continue in their present prosperity.

SIMON BROS.

Ideas and customs which satisfied the tastes and requirements of a century ago, would appear incongruous in these days of progress and enlightenment. Vast changes have taken place, and phenomenal improvements have been made. The heroic colonist of 1785, were he to be suddenly resurrected and placed in one of our metropolitan centers, would be as much dazed as was Rip Van Winkle when awakening from his sleep in the Catskills. In the matter of changes and improvements, there is probably no more striking illustration than that produced among the votaries of fashion in the ranks of the fair sex of the world. The ladies in these modern times vie with each other in the matter of elegant and tasty decorations, and strive to reach the acme of perfection in all that pertains to the beautifying of woman. A beautiful woman is one of the prettiest sights of God's handiwork, and when adorned and beautified by the work of art, becomes one of those irresistible sweet creatures to whom man delights to render homage and devotion. A woman is never well dressed if the head ornament be deficient, and to the milliner, as much, if not more, is due the credit when the verdict of the public is, that "there goes a well dressed woman." In this line of dress there are constant improvements being made, and as customs and fashions change, the milliner must keep pace with the spirit of the age and cater to the needs and requirements of the public demand. In order to do this the milliner must possess good taste, a keen discriminating taste in the selection of stock, and must also have an eye to the beautiful as well. A firm possessing these qualifications in an eminent degree is doing business in Salt Lake City to-day, and its success mainly, has been due that the members thereof are men who understand their business. The Messrs. Simon Bros. have been engaged in the wholesale millinery and ladies' furnishings in Salt Lake since 1880, and have built up one of the finest trades that seldom falls to the lot of a merchant. The average stock carried is $100,000, and the volume of trade reaches annually to the magnificent sum of $200,000. The firm employs twenty male and fifteen female assistants, making a grand total of thirty-five employes. The establishment has splendid quarters for its business, occupying a three-story brick structure 60x100 feet in dimensions conveniently arranged for the requirements of trade. Steam power is used for heating and elevating purposes. The firm manufactures its own millinery, in which it employs from ten to fifteen skilled artists, and that the goods made are popular, is evident from the fact that its trade extends through Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nevada and Wyoming, resulting in the large sales annually, as mentioned before in this sketch.

One great specialty of the firm is its dressmaking department, where a large force of experienced cutters and fitters are constantly at work in filling the orders that daily come in. This department is one of the most complete in its line in the country, and perfect work is the consequence.

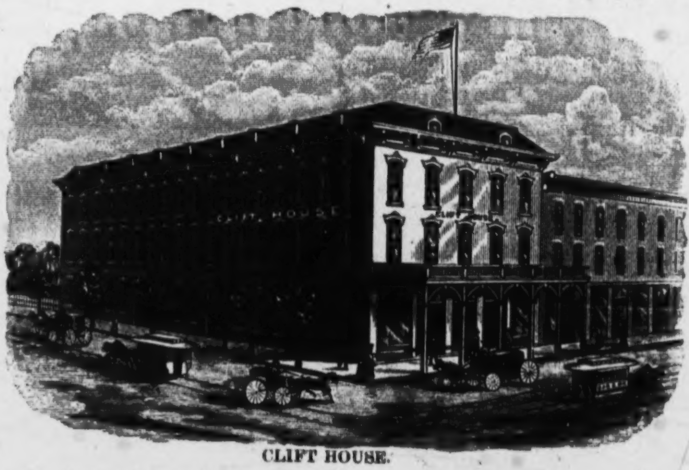
The proprietors of this mammoth establishment, Messrs. Fred and Louis Simon, are natives of Germany, and have resided in Utah for the past twenty-two years. They are active, enterprising and energetic mercantile men, heartily and thoroughly identified with the best interests of the city of their adoption, and stand high in the estimation of both the commercial and social world. As an evidence of such esteem it may be cited that Mr. Fred Simon is the President of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, for which position he was selected on account of his superior business qualifications, his sterling integrity and strict honesty of purpose in all the walks of life. Taking all these attributes into consideration, there is no doubt but that a bright and happy future awaits this firm in the commercial word, and that it will not be long until it has attained the highest degree of success which it so justly merits.

JENNINGS BLOCK
SIMON BROS.
LADIES & CHI DREN FURNISHING GOODS
CARPETS
SIMON BROS.
FURN
Wall P

Photo by Shipler. SIMON BROS., WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON BROTHERS.

Few of the business houses of Salt Lake can advance so many claims to public notice and favor as the one whose name stands at the head of this article. The age of this, the high standing which it has always maintained in the mercantile world, the great reputation it bears all over the West, as well as the magnitude of its business operations, all unite to render it eminently deserving of the highest commendation in the pages of a work devoted to an impartial presentation of the advantages of Salt Lake in a commercial and industrial point of view. This house has had a most creditable history and prosperous career. For more than twenty years the Solomon Bros., Alfred and James, have been engaged in the business of wholesale dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes at 70 S. East Temple street. In that time they have built up one of the finest trades of any house in the city. They occupy a commodious two-story building for a factory and sale-room which is filled with choice goods in their line. The factory gives to forty hands who are constantly employed. Their pay-roll in consequence amounts to a large sum annually and is one of the largest of any house in the city. They carry an average stock of $25,000 and their annual sales range from $60,000 to $75,000. They sell goods throughout Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona, and their trade is constantly increasing, as the character of the goods turned out by the firm is of such an excellent quality as to be constantly in demand all over the wide range of territory in which they are sold. The Solomon Brothers came to Salt Lake with the pioneers of 1847, and have been continuous residents ever since. When they landed on the present site of Salt Lake City, Mr. James Solomon had wealth to the amount of just one penny, which he still retains in memory of old times. He says, to use his own language, "I rub it when I get short and my courage comes back again." He can now however count his dollars instead of pennies all of which he has earned by hard labor and diligence through thirty-four years of steady application to business. Alfred Solomon is a Bishop of the Mormon church in the twenty-second ward, and has always been one of the most prominent members of the same. The youngest of the brothers was marshal and chief of police of the city for four years. Up to the advent of the Liberal party into power, last year, and during all his official career he was an honest conscientious man, and a gallant officer. He is universally esteemed and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and recognized as a man of ability in commercial circles. Both the brothers are largely interested in readily consisting of business property in the city and farms adjacent thereto. Most of these farms are worth large sums of money, the brothers having been offered from $500 to $1,000 per acre for the same. They however refused the offer, believing that Salt Lake and Utah has a wonderful future before them, and are therefore willing to trust for greater rewards when the development of the city and Territory shall be more fully accomplished. The Solomon brothers are public-spirited, liberal and enterprising gentlemen, standing deservedly high, both as merchants and citizens. As a firm they add greatly to the building up of the city's interest and deserve classification among the leading commercial and industrial enterprises of Salt Lake and Utah.



CLIFT HOUSE.

CLIFT HOUSE.

In enumerating the business enterprises of cities due attention must, of course, be given to those establishments which provide for the comfort and convenience of the public, and to no class of institutions does this apply more forcibly than hotels and their proprietors. All cities pride themselves on having popular hostelries where visitors can be entertained with comfort and made to feel at home. There is no city probably in the entire west that has so many favorite hotels and landlords as Salt Lake. Among these popular institutions the Clift House takes rank with them all. Although only a two dollar-a-day house, its appertainments, conveniences and menu are first-class in all respects. The house was newly furnished and re-opened in 1887 by the present proprietor, Andrew C. Brixen, of whom it can be said, he is among the most popular landlords to be found in the whole country. The hotel is centrally located, and conducted on the American plan. It is a three-story brick building, situated on the corner of Main and Third South streets, and impresses the beholder at once with its neat and home-like appearance. It has sixty-two sleeping rooms and has a capacity for accommodating 150 guests. The dining room is large, seating one hundred people and presided over by attentive and obliging waiters. A fine bar-room is also connected with the house, also an elegant and commodious parlor and other, and numerous adjuncts for the convenience of patrons. The entire house is lighted by gas and electricity, water on every floor, and all the rooms are supplied with electric annunciators insuring prompt attention to calls. The hotel has a force of men and women who are attentive to their duties, and obliging and polite to guests. The proprietor has aimed to render his house a pleasant one at which to stop by providing his patrons with all the comforts of a home-like nature, and has succeeded admirably as a glance at the hotel register will show A large number of families have their homes at this house. many of whom have been there for years, thus proving conclusively that the untiring efforts of the proprietor to please are duly appreciated. The Clift is a strong favorite with all classes of the traveling public and especially so with the traveling salesmen and theatrical people who patronize the house to a greater extent than any other in Salt Lake City, which fact is due to the abundantly supplied table, the cleanly kept rooms and the uniformly kind and courteous treatment they enjoy while stopping at this house. Mr. Brixen is deservedly popular with the actor's profession, which he so admires, as is attested by the fact that the office and reading room of the Clift are adorned with large pictures of many of the great celebrities nicely framed. In conclusion it is but justly meet and proper, that a fair share of praise be awarded to the estimable wife of Mr. Brixen who is a lady of fine business sagacity and excellent social and intellectual qualifications. To her advice and judgment Mr. Brixen has often deferred, the wisdom of such a course being developed in the events that followed. The world would be much better off if men possessing companions of such abilities as Mrs. Brixen has developed would consult with them oftener on business affairs. A woman is naturally of a quick and perceptive nature, and many a man might have prospered and been saved from financial ruin had he placed confidence in his wife's judgment and confided his troubles to her before it was too late. Be it said that Mr. Brixen with the aid of his excellent wife who has been as devoted to their interests as he himself, is at this early day the proud possessor of a fortune which does not fall short of $100,000. Not a bad showing from a start made on a borrowed capital of $200 eleven years ago.

CLIFT HOUSE WINE ROOM.

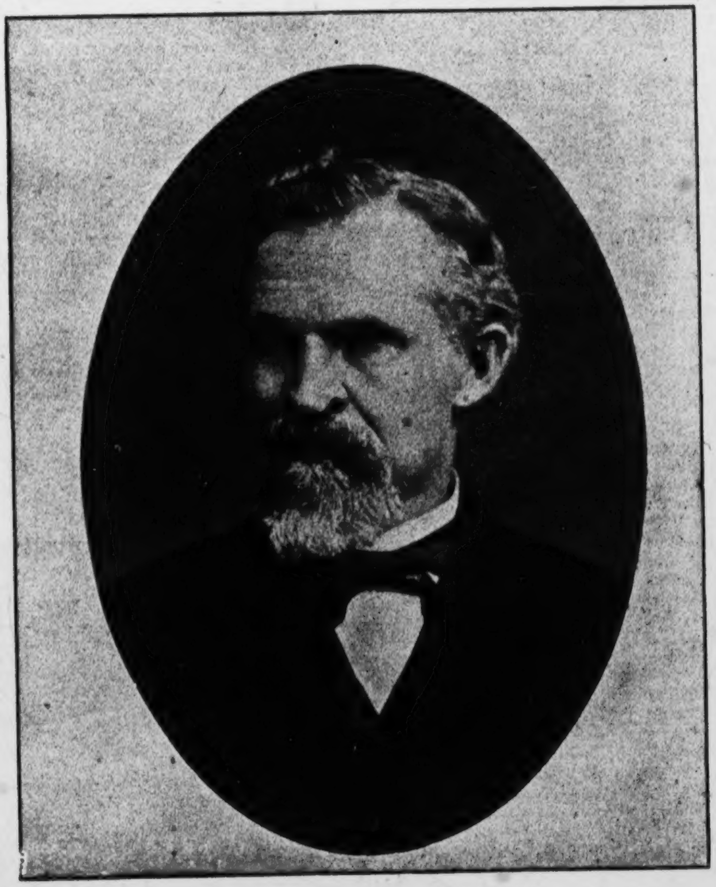
A neat and attractive wine room is not only an ornament to any city, but an absolute necessity in any community that pretends to metropolitan greatness.

A well regulated resort of this character is always certain to be liberally patronized from the fact that gentlemen always go where they are well treated. Among the many sample rooms in the country, the subject of this sketch is undoubtedly the finest in all Salt Lake. Mr. C. H. Deuhalter, the proprietor, carries in stock none but the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars, the variety of which is of a very extensive character. The room occupied is large and commodious and fitted up with all the modern elegance of metropolitan style. The establishment although only inaugurated by Mr. Deuhalter in 1890, has become very popular with the public, and the business will compare very favorably with that of any in its line in Utah. One reason for this is the excellent quality of the goods carried and another is that the treatment accorded all patrons is of the most gentlemanly character. Mr. Deuhalter is formerly from St. Louis, Missouri, and has been a resident of Salt Lake for thirteen years. He is also largely interested in the Salt Lake Soda Water Company, one of the largest concerns between Chicago and San Francisco. He is a practical man in all his business affairs and a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to meet. Messrs. Wm. Best and Wm. Grey, the two gentlemen who cater to the wants of the public, are men who thoroughly understand their business and are always polite and attentive to all patrons. They are skilful mixers of all these delicious drinks which the human anatomy craves, and can be depended upon to give you just what you call for. The Clift House wine room is in all respects a novel one, and deserving of the large popularity it enjoys.

THE GEORGE DUNFORD SHOE COMPANY.

One of the oldest and most important mercantile houses of Salt Lake City is the boot and shoe business founded in 1854 by Geo. Dunford, and certain it is that no house of like character is more favorably known or enjoys a more wide-spread reputation throughout Utah. Mr. Dunford came to Zion in 1854, and, with a small stock of merchandise, opened a general store, and being a careful, industrious business man, prospered as the city grew, until its population had multiplied several times, and the trade that he had acquired had increased to that extent which justifies a change from a stock of general merchandise to the exclusive line of boots and shoes, and for which Mr. Dunford was so admirably suited. From the time the change was made he became a leader in that particular branch of merchandise, carrying at all times a fine and varied assortment of boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods of every grade, from the most popular and celebrated brands of foot-wear to the cheaper, so that it has been known far and near that the house of Geo. Dunford was the place to get just what you want. No similar institution has maintained a better reputation for honorable and square dealing, and no better testimonial of which fact can be offered to the public than that this house has flourished from its inception, and its business has not only steadily increased proportionately with the growth of the city, but has for its customers today, patrons who dealt with the house twenty-five years ago. A more complete line of everything known in ladies', men's or children's shoes, from the heaviest brogan for men, to the shoe that will fit the tiniest lady's foot, in all sizes of the best material and latest approved style, cannot be found outside of this well-known and reliable house.

The Geo. Dunford Shoe Company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000, and its officers are Lorenzo Snow, Jr., President; A. E. Snow, Vice-President; Geo. F. Gibbs, Secretary and Treasurer, and Eliza Snow Dunford, Superintendent, and since which time, for the accommodation of its large business, moved to the elegant and commodious premises it now occupies at No. 14 East First Street, where every convenience and facility for the rapid transaction of business and the comfort of its customers are enjoyed. It is but befitting that due notice should be given in this sketch to the founder of the business we have just described. Mr. George Dunford, now deceased, having breathed his last on February 17, 1891, the result of an accidental injury received at his place of business previously, was born December 15, 1822, at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. He was upwards of thirty years of age when he came to Salt Lake City, and since which time has ranked and been recognized as one of the country's most solid, enterprising and worthy citizens. His friends were always numerous, and especially among the old-timers, who experienced, in common with him, the ups and downs incident to Western life in early days. He was always a prominent man in business affairs, taking great interest in any action which he thought would redound to the welfare of the city and Territory. We present on this page a very true likeness of Mr. Dunford as he usually appeared in every day life.



GEO. DUNFORD, DECEASED.

UTAH PAINT AND OIL COMPANY.

In writing a descriptive review of the commercial resources and advantages of Salt Lake, and in mentioning the various enterprises which have materially aided in building up a great city, and developing the resources of the territory, there is no establishment more deserving of mention and praise than the Utah Paint and Oil Company which was founded in 1888, by Coombs, Hamlin & Keate and succeeded and incorporated by the present firm in 1889. Guided by a business policy founded upon the most honorable basis of mercantile integrity, it is not surprising that they now occupy a position among the most prominent establishments in the city and enjoy a custom and trade that extends throughout all the surrounding country. The Utah Paint and Oil Company is a wholesale and retail dealer in paints of all kinds, wall paper, oils of every description, mouldings and painters' supplies. They are also house decorators in which line they have quite a reputation as artists of unexceptionable ability, They carry a stock of $6,000 and do a business of $30,000 per annum. They employ from twenty-five to thirty hands and have commodious store and stock rooms separate and apart from each other. The officers of the company are S. J. Coombs, manager and superintendent; W. J. Jones, cashier and secretary. The board of directors comprises these two gentlemen, and David and A. Coombs, Lorenzo Cracroft and J. H. Hamlin. All of these gentlemen are well known business men of Salt Lake and are recognized as subtantial and enterprising men who have the best interests of the city at heart and have done much to promote the same. The Manager and Superintendent, Mr. S. J. Coombs is a gentleman of unusual experience in his line, and has always been a strong supporter of the commercial interests of Salt Lake, and practically and thoroughly identified with the same His experience and rare good judgment together with his high business qualifications aptly fit him for the position he holds. Mr. Jones, the cashier and secretary, is a native of England and came to the United States when he was only five years of age. He settled in Utah in 1868 and has followed the painting business ever since. When the present organization was formed he was engaged in an enterprise of his own but went in with the company as cashier and secretary, a position he holds with honor to himself and a credit to the company. He is a man of large commercial abilities and a gentleman very highly regarded in the social walks of life. This house is located at 111 East First South Street.

THE UTAH PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.

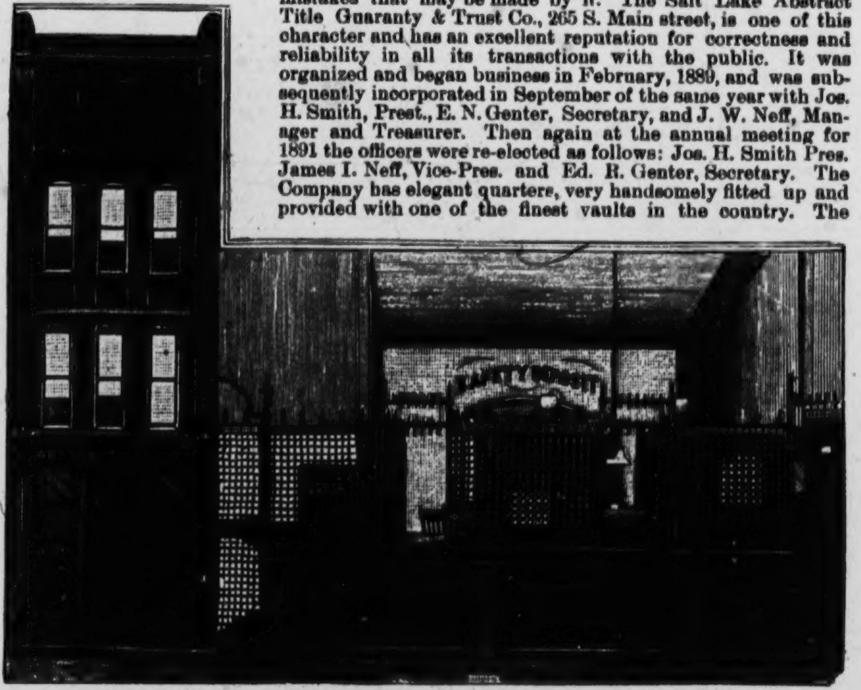
In connection with the building interests of this great section, there is no branch of industry that exercises so potent an influence upon the general welfare of the community as that in which the above company is engaged. The great magnitude, too, of this establishment and its extensive ramifications is a great factor in the commercial prosperity of Salt Lake, and entitled to careful consideration in this work. This institution commenced business on January 1st, of this year, with a grand capital of $100,000. The company are jobbers and wholesele dealers in plumbing, gas fitting, and steam goods. They are also heavy manufacturers of lead pipe, having purchased the plant of the old Germania Smelting Company which has a large daily capacity. Owing to the great demand for lead pipes, on account of the water main extensions of the city, the company has been supplying a ton per day for several months. The business of the company since the start has increased wonderfully, or to be exact, at the rate of 50 per cent. per month. This, however, is not to be wondered at when the fact is taken into consideration that they have the largest stock, and the best facilities for the rapid transaction of business of any firm, company or corporation, in their line, west of the Missouri River. The institution occupies an extensive building, 70 by 158 feet in dimensions, which is a model one for the purposes it is used, being conveniently arranged and ideal in all respects. A cement floor furnishes a solid receptacle for the heavy goods used by the firm. They keep staple goods only, and their stock of Plumbers' and Steamfitters' supplies are complete from beginning to end. They sell to the trade exclusively, and in addition to a heavy local trade send large quantities of goods to Idaho, Wyoming and Western Colorado, and do an annual business of large proportions. The officers of this mammoth industry are David W. James, President; J. G. Midgeley, Vice-President; J. C. Heesch, Treasurer, and J. W. Farrell, Secretary. The directory board comprises the above named gentlemen with the addition of Mr. R. Morrison. All are old residents and prominent citizens of Utah with the exception of Mr. Morrison who recently came to the city from Colorado. The entire establishment is under the management of Mr. E. B. Shoebridge who was selected for this important position on account of his superior qualifications pertaining to all the details of the business. He is a thoroughly practical man in his line, a gentleman of acknowledged mercantile ability, and highly esteemed in social circles. The officers and manager being known as prompt and reliable mercantile men, no enterprise can offer better inducements or give closer attention to the accomplishment of any matters in their line entrusted to them. All occupy high social positions, and take an active part, both by word and deed, in all things pertaining to the best interests of the city and the Territory.

W. J. DeBRUHL.

The value to a community of such an enterprise as the above cannot be over-estimated, and is certainly deserving of notice in an extended review of the commercial and mercantile industries of Salt Lake City. Mr. W. J. DeBruhl started in business in this city in 1885 as a manufacturer's agent, shipping, storage and commission merchant. The gentleman represents some of the best firms in the East, among whom are Arbuckle Bros Coffee Company, New York; Cereal Milling Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; United States Sugar Refinery, Waukegan, Ill.; King & Lamb, Chicago; Church & Co., New York; T. A. Snider Preserving Company, Cincinnati. Mr. DeBruhl has a large two-story warehouse, which is filled with choice goods from the various manufacturers which he represents and which he disposes of to the trade only. His specialty is in storing goods from eastern houses and distributing them in carload lots. His territory covers Utah and Idaho, and he enjoys a large annual trade which is constantly increasing in extent and volume. He is a thoroughly practical man in his line, a man of splendid business qualifications, broad and liberal in his views and transactions with his fellow men, and a pleasant gentleman socially. He is a representative commercial man in all respects, and has aided very materially during his six years of active business in Salt Lake in building up and developing its commercial interests.

THE SALT LAKE ABSTRACT, TITLE, GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY.

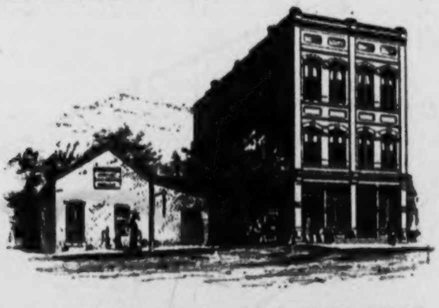
The value of a reliable abstracting company to a community where so much real estate changes hands as in Salt Lake, cannot be over-estimated. The value also of such an enterprise is doubly assured when such a company guarantees and insures an abstract to be correct, holding itself liable for any and all mistakes that may be made by it. The Salt Lake Abstract Title Guaranty & Trust Co., 265 S. Main street, is one of this character and has an excellent reputation for correctness and reliability in all its transactions with the public. It was organized and began business in February, 1889, and was subsequently incorporated in September of the same year with Jos. H. Smith, Prest., E. N. Genter, Secretary, and J. W. Neff, Manager and Treasurer. Then again at the annual meeting for 1891 the officers were re-elected as follows: Jos. H. Smith Pres. James I. Neff, Vice-Pres. and Ed. R. Genter, Secretary. The Company has elegant quarters, very handsomely fitted up and provided with one of the finest vaults in the country. The vaults are of the Diebold Safe Company construction and consists of two chambers in which there are 340 boxes which rent from $5 to $25 per year. A visit to the office will at once demonstrate that the company is up to its eyes in business, as fifteen skilled assistants are to be seen at their respective desks, all busily at work. The company has a cash capital of $100,000 and does a general abstracting business, furnishing and guaranteeing titles, serves in the capacity of administrators, guardians, executors of wills and takes charge of papers in escrow. The members of the Company are all residents of Salt Lake with the exception of the president, Mr. Joseph H. Smith, who is the efficient and able county clerk and recorder of Arrapahoe County, Colorado. Mr. Genter, the secretary, is a native of Ohio and is a gentleman of experience in the line of his avocation, and a man of recognized business abilities. The manager and treasurer, Mr. Neff, hails from Pennsylvania and was selected for his present position on account of his superior qualifications for the same. He is a gentleman also of high social qualities and is universally esteemed by all who know him. By judicious management, strict attention to business, and undoubted integrity, the company has succeeded in building up a business that is highly satisfactory to its members and their establishment ranks among the first in its line in the West. They are entirely worthy of public confidence and esteem, and merit the true measure of business success.



THE SALT LAKE ABSTRACT, TITLE, GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY.

T. C. ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Numbered among the growing industries of Salt Lake City; those that are alike important to the city's growth and the settlement of the wide stretch of agricultural land for which it forms the distributing point, will be found the hay, grain, seed and general commission business.



T. C. ARMSTRONG, Jr., COMMISSION HOUSE.

Utah is a wonderfully productive territory. Its fertile land is suitable for raising every farm product known to a temperate climate, and the quantity of hay, grain, and other feed raised within its borders is enormous.

The establishment of T. C. Armstrong, Wholesale Jobber in hay, grain, seed, flour, feed, etc., at 472 and 474 W. Second South Street, is an institution well able to take care of this branch of Industry in Salt Lake City. Mr. Armstrong conducts the largest and most widely known business of this character in the territory. He commenced business in 1875, and now occupies a large three-story block, 78 by 33, located in the heart of the city. Mr. Armstrong handles his business on an immense scale, and has unrivaled facilities for the efficient handling and storage and heavy consignments.

The extensive arrangements made by Mr. Armstrong with all the producers throughout the territory enables him to offer to the trade such advantages and inducements as few other houses can duplicate.

Hay, grain, flour, grass and garden seeds, feed, etc., are leading specialties, and immense quantities of these products pass through this establishment.

T. C. ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Mr. Armstrong's trade extends over a vast territory, and his plan of business is familiarly known to all the local merchants throughout Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada and Utah. From the very start it acquired a widespread and enviable reputation, which has been maintained ever since.

Mr. Armstrong came to Salt Lake City in 1856, and has built himself up gradually to a position of influence and responsibility in the community. He is a straightforward business man, sagacious and enterprising.

Independent of his business relations with the wholesale jobbing trade throughout the country, Mr. Armstrong is interested in public and educational matters in Salt Lake City, having been a member of the school board until his term expired in 1891. He is also a hearty supporter of fraternal organizations, being Sr. Grand Chancelor of the Knights of Pythias, for the territory of Utah. He is regarded by every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a man of integrity and high business qualifications. He has been one of the most faithful and successful workers for Pythianism in this jurisdiction, both in the subordinate, grand and supreme lodges.

Politically Mr. Armstrong has been a staunch member of the Liberal party, and has been such for the past fifteen years. His effective work in all public spirited movements has been felt and acknowledged by the community, and has invariably met with its hearty approbation.

SILVER BROS.

Of all the occupations engaging the industrious application of human thought, energy and endeavor, there is none of more importance than that of the scientifically skilled machinist. The machinist is one, who, educated in the laws and principles of mechanics, has the genius and skill to apply them so as to produce practical results in the shape of machinery. Salt Lake has several flourishing establishments in this line, and among the leading ones is the firm of Silver Bros., proprietors of machine shop, iron and brass foundry. Their plant occupies a space of 5x13½ rods, with an entrance to the premises of 1½x6½ rods. They manufacture castings of all kinds, and have facilities for turning out work weighing as high as seven tons. They transact a large business for the breweries and do a goodly portion of the work for the electric railway companies. They also make castings for buildings, and wrought iron work as well. They furnished all the iron work for the Hotel Templeton, iron and steel work of the Chamber of Commerce building, and the Morgan Hotel. They also supplied the Utah Loan and Trust Company, building at Ogden with the iron and steel work, the columns of which weighed four tons nine hundred pounds each, and are now finishing the McCormick block, which will be the largest in the city when completed, with the necessary iron materials used in its construction. The plant is a very extensive one, employing fifty-two men, making the annual pay-roll of this enterprise one of the largest in the Territory. The amount of annual business transacted ranges from $60,000 to $75,000, and is constantly increasing. The industry is one of the most important in Salt Lake, aiding largely and materially in the work of her development and growth, and the magnitude to which this enterprise will extend in the future and the value of the same to the city and Territory, is beyond the immeasurable fields of imagination. Within seven years it has grown from an establishment that gave employment to eight men, to one that now furnishes work for fifty to sixty men the year round, and the means by which 200 to 300 people are annually supported The plant is essentially a home industry, whose value to this community cannot be estimated; it should be fostered and encouraged to the fullest extent.

Builders and contractors should never send a dollar abroad for material or work so long as there is an iron foundry in Salt Lake, possessing the facilities for executing good work that this does. Joseph A., Hyrum A. and John A. Silver are the proprietors and owners of this great plant, and are all active, energetic men in the prime of life.

We do not consider it amiss to state in this connection, that the early life of these gentlemen was one beset with adversity, for when they arrived in this country, they were in modest circumstances and by a system of proper economy, only were they enabled to supply themselves with the necessary capital to commence their present business and to accomplish which they labored for fifteen years in the mines and on the railroads of Utah. John A. Silver held the position of Assistant Master Mechanic with the Union Pacific road for nine years and during that period, Joseph and Hyrum were occupied as foreman in the machine shops of the same. It was after leaving the employ of the Union Pacific, that they purchased their present business, then in its infancy, from their father, Wm. J. Silver, who founded it. The venerable gentleman is a native of London, still living at a hearty and ripe old age. He is one of the finest mechanical engineers in the country, a number one draughtsman and a prominent member of the American Mechanical Engineers Society. The boys have reason to be proud of their sire, and the latter contemplates with pride and gratification, the achievement of his sons, who have accomplished much. There are no more active business men in the city, nor any imbued with a greater confidence in the future possibilities of the Territory.

THE NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY.

The works of nature are marvelous and beyond the handiwork of man. The Great Creator of all things, when he formed this beautiful earth invested and adorned it with all the glory and magnificence that a master mind could suggest. The mountains, hills, valleys, dales, rivers, oceans and seas are perpetual reminders of the power of God and everlasting monuments of the skies and grandeur of our heavenly architect. Man with all his ingenuity, backed by the wonderful developments of modern science and intellectual progress, has never been able to produce anything so beautiful as the natural wonders of the world. The physicians of modern times, reinforced by all the paraphernalia of science, and the schools of learning have been taught lessons of wisdom from the healing streams of nature. The uncultured and untutored Indian, who, not many years ago, roamed over the broad domains of the West, with fierce and vindictive passions swaying his soul and mind, discovered and partook of the life-giving waters so bountifully provided by the Father of all things in the creation of the world. Way up in rugged Idaho, surrounded by mountains of perpetual snow, and yet where the wild flowers bloom and shed their fragrance in the bright golden summer days flows a spring that is an eternal reminder of the power of the Almighty Creator, and one of the beauties of nature. Over a mile above the level of the sea, the sparkling, gurgling waters of the "Idanha" flash and scintilate under the golden rays of a sun that shines out in all its gorgeous splendor from the cloudless sky of Idaho. Here, surrounded by all the glories of nature, the aborigines quaffed the nectar of health-giving waters before the heel of the white man had ever trod the shores of the new world. Here the famous Ponce De Leon in his search, centuries ago, for the fountain of perpetual youth, might have exclaimed "Eureka," "I've found it," had but his footsteps been guided in the right direction. For ages and centuries these springs remained in their mountain home unknown and undiscovered by civilized man. The great "Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, was probably the first white man to taste the waters of these now celebrated Soda Springs, an account of which is given in his official reports. Then the great exodus of brave and hardy people from the east began in 1845. They banded themselves together and like resistless torrent these brave pioneers passed over the West toward the land of the Setting Sun, and the development of the country was practically begun. When the band of brave men and women, worn and weary from their tramp through the miles of sandy and desolate plains that span the distance from the Missouri River, on the 24th day of July, 1847, landed in the Jordan Valley, and founded the present great city of Salt Lake, the sun of civilization rose over the western hills never to again set except in a blaze of glory at the end of time. Some of these hardy men visited Idaho and discovered these now famous Soda Springs. They brought the news back to Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon church, and he in company with a number of the chiefs and dignitaries of the church visited the springs to see for themselves of the wonderful properties of which they had been told the waters possessed. The great apostle was so impressed at what he witnessed and tasted that he called his followers around him, and there on bended knees and uncovered heads, he, in the name of God he invoked blessings for all time to come, upon its sparkling waters. Whether or not the invocation was heard, none but the All-Powerful one knows, but the words of Holy Writ teaches us that God answereth prayer, and certain it is that from that time down to the present day, thousands of people all over this broad land have had occasion to thank God for the miraculous relief and cures these waters have afforded them.

These springs are in groups as the illustrations will show, are situated in Brigham County, Idaho, in a depression of the Wasatch Mountains, sixty miles east of Pocadeta, and ten hours ride from Salt Lake City. An analysis of the waters reveals its properties as follows: the presence of bi-carbonate of soda, bi-carbonate of potash, chloride of sodium and potash, sulphate of magnesia, lime, alumina, silica, carbonate of iron, free carbonic acid gas, and a number of other health-giving ingredients. The waters are a sovereign remedy for all manner of indigestion, kidney trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, and a thousand kindred ills that the human flesh is heir to. Their continual use does away with the appetite for spirituous liquors, and the day is not probably far distant when they will prove a boon to the drunkard and a powerful factor in the cause of temperance throughout the breadth and length of the world. The climate where these springs are situated is delightful. The summer days are warm but not excessively so, but the nights are so cool that blankets are required the year round. The spot is a romantic one, and together with the healing waters, is a place that makes life worth living for. The Water Company have already erected a mammoth hotel there and are doing their utmost to make it the most famous summer resort in the world. With all the natural advantages it possesses the facilities for transportation, being reached by the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern railway companies, it is destined to become a rival to the great Spas of Europe.

The present Soda Springs Company was organized January 6, 1887, and a series of scientific and mechanical tests were made with a view of ascertaining if the water could be bottled and still retain its excellence and medical properties. After an extensive and lengthy experiment the secret was discovered, and the water was soon on sale in all the towns of the surrounding country, until it is sold from here to New York and British Columbia, and south to San Diego. The officers of the company are Fred Pabst of the famous Milwaukee brewing company, President; W. A. Clark, Vice-President; Theodore Schausen, Treasurer, and W. J. McIntyre, Secretary and Manager. The directors consist of the above named gentlemen with the addition of Wm. M. Bradley, of the law firm of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, and Fred J. Kiessell, a prominent merchant of the Territory. The capital stock of the organization is $100,000, and the principal office is in this city. The officers and directors, with the exception of the president, are all prominent men of Salt Lake and Ogden, and comprise some of the wealthiest men in the Territory. The manager, McIntyre, is a native of the Sunny South, having been born in Louisiana. He may, however, be considered a western man as he has been out in this region of the country for twenty years or more. He is a man of recognized business qualifications and is a typical type of the true southern gentleman in every respect. The company is to be congratulated on their acquisition of Mr. McIntyre as manager, as he is in every way fitted for the position, and is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. He is a firm and enthusiastic believer in the efficacies of the waters he represents, and takes great pleasure in showing and explaining the same to visitors. A call on him at the elegant quarters of the company in the Hooker Block, will be one of pleasure and interest to any one, as he will be pleased to see all who may desire to test for themselves the many curative properties and advantages possessed by the waters of the celebrated "Ivanha" Soda Springs of Idaho.

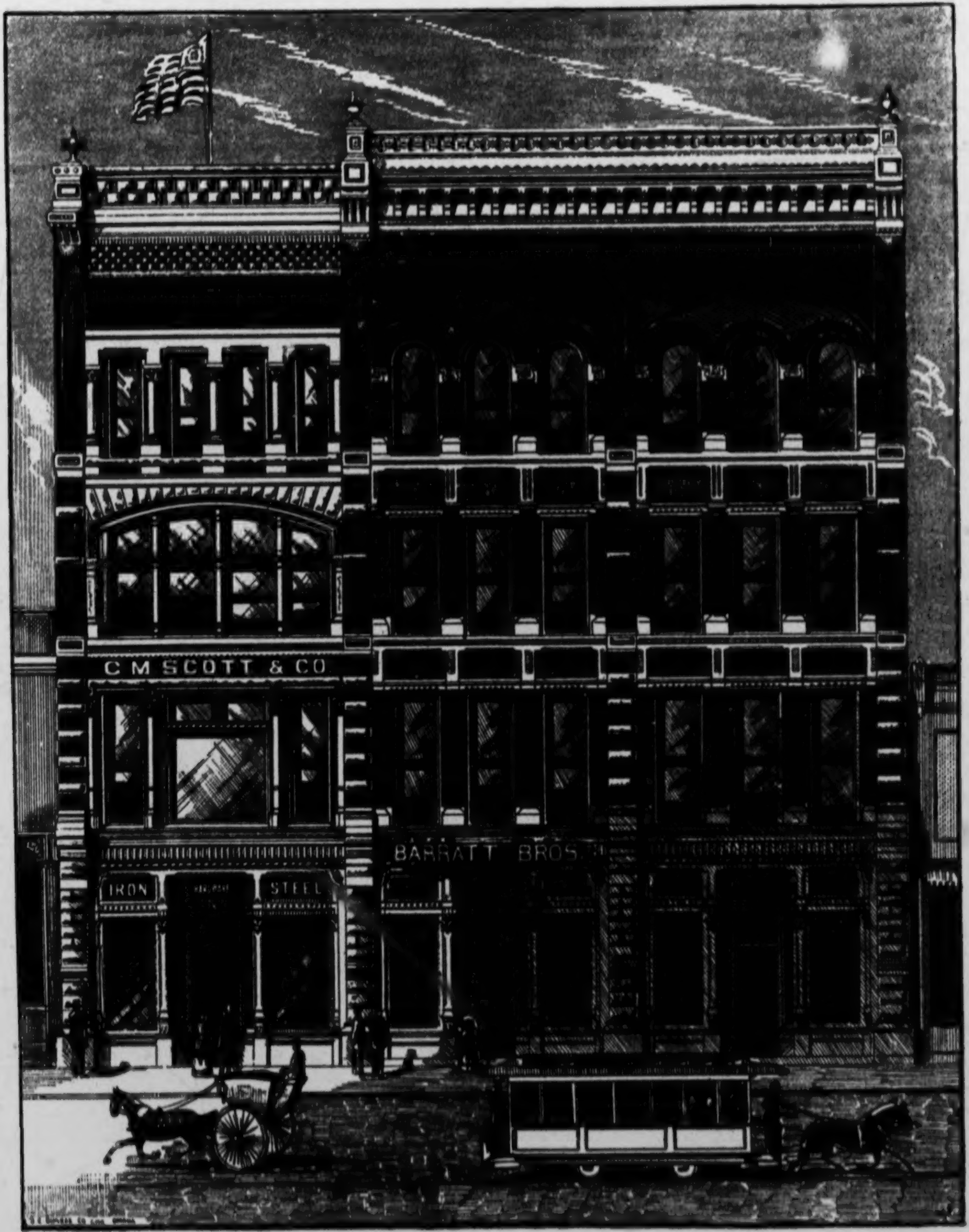
C. H. CROW.

One of the industries of Salt Lake City which exercises a most favorable influence upon her commercial prosperity is the harness business. Prominent among the firms engaged in the line of business is C. H. Crow who as a manufacturer of saddles and harness at 58 East First Street South, has a reputation for excellency of work and material that cannot be surpassed. Mr. Crow started in business in Salt Lake City in 1863, and has been in active mercantile life ever since. This enterprise was first started as Seeymiller and Crow, and afterwards as Crow & Bowing. In 1879, Mr. Crow purchased the interest and goodwill of his partner, and has ever since run the business in his own name. The gentleman does both a jobbing and retail business and enjoys a large trade extending hrough Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming. Mr. Crow has three sons working with him and this in connection with his other employes gives him a competent force of practical workmen. The gentleman is a native of England but has been a resident of Utah since 1859. Mr. Crow is a practical man in his business, having learned his trade in England where he worked four years at the bench as an apprentice. His old indenture as an apprentice, written on parchment, and dating way back 1847 he has had framed and hung in his establishment as an evidence that he thoroughly learned his avocation. He is justly very proud of the same and would not part with it under any consideration. In 1851 he left home and went to Birmingham, England, where he first began his long and successful career as a harness maker. In 1859 he cast his fortunes in Salt Lake and has been eminently successful ever since. In 1888 he received from the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society a diploma for the best heavy harness, which was a recognition of his merits as a practical man in his line.

Mr. Crow has been prominently identified with all the commercial interests of Salt Lake for many years, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens by a seat in the city council in the early history of the city. He is a self-made man, conscientious in all his dealings, and believes that a strict adherence to the golden rule is a good principle to follow in all the transactions of life.

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.

The hardware trade is confessedly one of the greatest factors in the rapid and astonishing development of this City and Territory, and the growth and progress of the leading houses in that line are of general interest. Prominent among the many institutions for which Salt Lake is noted, stands the veteran establishment of Geo. M. Scott & Co. founded in 1871 and which after twenty years of an honorable business career, stands out prominently as one of the best and most favorably known houses in the Western country. The establishment was originally operated, by Messrs. Scott & Dunham, but later, on became incorporated with Geo. M. Scott, President; Jas. Glendinning, Vice President, & H. S. Rumfield, Secretary. It deals heavily in hardware metals, stoves, tinware, mill findings, miners' and blacksmiths' tools, etc., and is agent for the Dodge Wood Pulley, Roebling's Steel Wire Rope, Vacuum Cylinder and Engine Oils, Hercules Powder, Atlas Engines & Boilers, Mack Injectors, Buffalo Scales and Jefferson Horse Whim, Blake Pumps—in fact the Company handle anything and everything in the line of Hardware and Carriages, a stock of mammoth proportions. The premises occupied consist of a massive four-story brick and stone building 25x100 feet in dimensions, admirably arranged for the business, which furn-



GEO.M. SCOTT & CO., HARDWARE.

ishes employment to twenty-five people and supplies the demands of a trade extending throughout Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, with annual sales amounting to a large sum.

The officers of the Company are men of prominence in the commercial world and indentified with the interests of Salt Lake. The President, Mr. Geo. M. Scott, is one of the most active and enterprising of men—a man withal of the most sterling integrity, and personally popular. He is the present Mayor, having been selected as the standard bearer of the Liberal party, and a gentleman held in high public and social esteem by the people.

"OUR FRITZ."

It requires a variety of enterprises and different industries, to make up a metropolitan city, and nowhere on the face of the globe is this more thoroughly demonstrated, than in Salt Lake. Four years ago, an honest German, possessing all the natural characteristics of the thrift of his nation, landed in the city and immediately began to cast around for something to engage in that would not only be of pecuniary advantage to himself but also to supply a long-felt want. The name of this gentleman is Fritz Rupen or as he is commonly known in Salt Lake "Our Fritz." Twenty years ago Fritz left his native land and emigrated to the United States, settling in Wyoming where he engaged in the hotel business, in which he was very successful. Fritz however was of a roving disposition and in consequence of this he decided to view more of the wild and wooly West, (as the eastern press has been in the habit of terming the Rocky Mountain Region), and he therefore pulled up the tent pins of his hostelry and on the wings of the iron horse flew towards the land of the Setting Sun, with the result that he alighted in Salt Lake and thankful that his lines has been cast in such a pleasant place. His establishment on Commercial avenue comprises a sample wine room and restaurant which is conducted upon the most approved plan of security, comfort and reasonable rates. Fritz is an ideal landlord and to this end has fitted up as an auxiliary to his house, a Ladies' dining and wine room, where the fair sex can be refreshed with the substantials and luxuries of life free from the gaze of the sterner sex. This department of his establishment is conducted in first-class style, and is strictly in accordance with the rules of propriety that govern the entire business. In the transaction of his vast patronage, "Fritz" employs twelve assistants, and does an annual business of $60,000. He thoroughly understands the art of catering to the public, and is highly deserving of the popular esteem in which he is regarded by all who have patronized his house.

MASON & CO.

Any thing that pertains to the building interests are necessarily potent factors in the growth and prosperity of any community and well worth being mentioned at considerable length in a work of this character. The enterprise that heads this article is one of the largest of its nature in the western country. It is an incorporated institution and carries an average stock of from $85,000 to $90,000. The company was originally founded in 1878 by H. P. Mason, who is the Manager and Treasurer of the industry. The other officers are Boyd Park, President; Frank L. King, Secretary. The business of the company is that of wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, doors, windows, blinds, glass, nails, rustic ceiling T and G flooring, laths, shingles, East lake doors and finish, cherry, black walnut, butternut, birdseye maple and sycamore. They also saw and dress lumber to order, and carry on an immense business in the line of goods enumerated. The office and yards on Temple street cover an area of 120 rods. They also have a large planing mill with another lumber yard connected therewith near the union depot where a 50-horse power engine furnishes the motive power for running the improved modern machinery with which the mill is supplied. The entire business of the company necessitates the employment of forty assistants and a consequent large pay-roll annually. Their trade covers and extends over the states and territories of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada and reaches the enormous sum of $450,000 annually. The active members of the firm are Messrs. Mason & King who are satisfied that they are conducting one of the heaviest industries of the Territory, and one that is of great value in the opening and developing of the territorial rescources. It is just such enterprises as these that are worth in the expanding, and aiding in the material growth of the city, more than can be computed in round dollars and cents and the city and Territory generally are to congratulated on the acquisition of such a valuable plant and extension industry.

WILLIAM ASPER & CO.

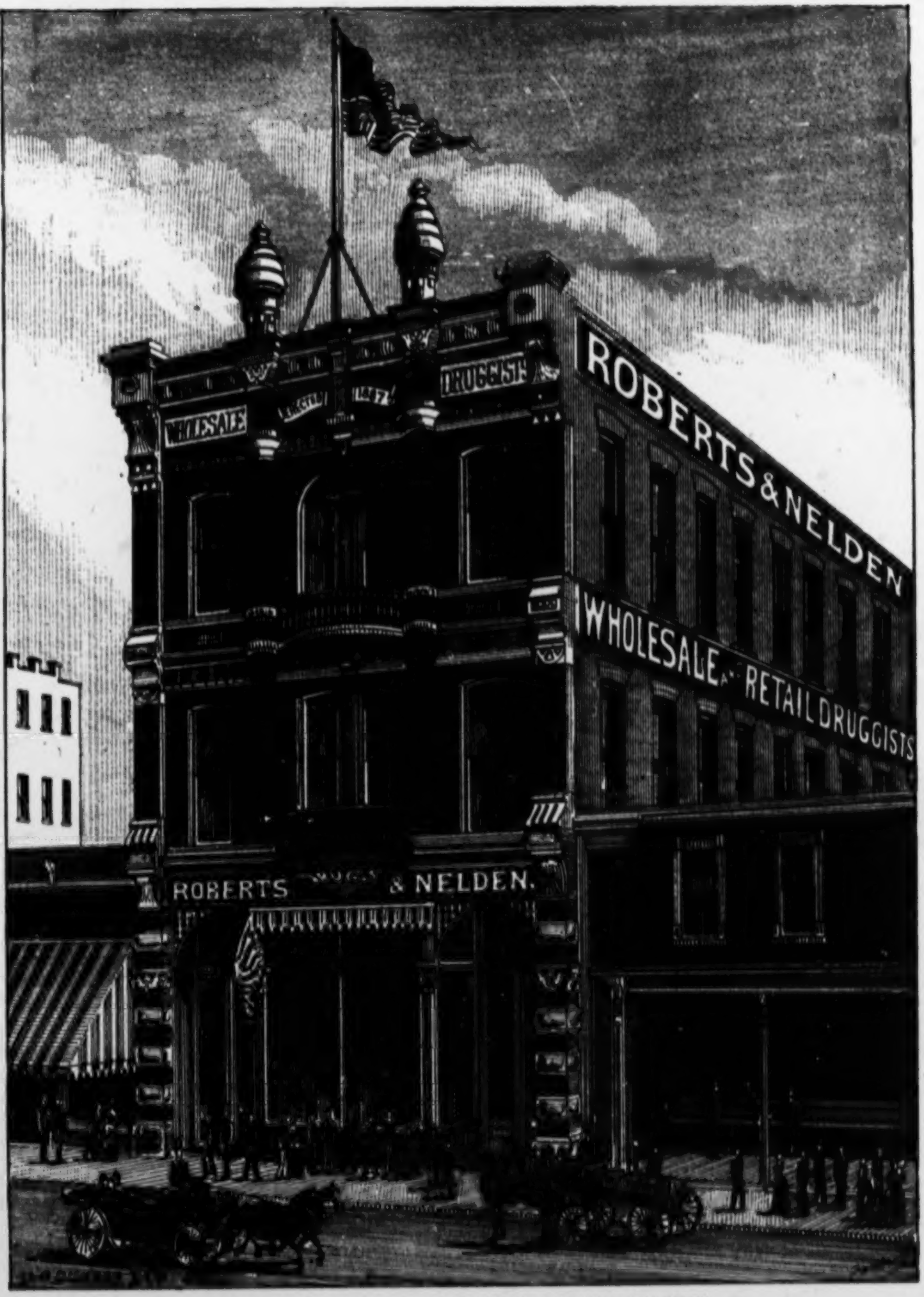
The lumber business is one of the many industries that contribute in no small degree to the prosperity and welfare of any city, and especially is this case in Salt Lake where so many public and private buildings are constantly in process of erection. The firm that heads this article inaugurated their lumber enterprise only two years ago, but have been engaged in contracting and building for thirteen years in the city, and have probably erected as many houses in Salt Lake as any set of men within her limits. It was this firm that executed the carpenter and wood work of Zion's Savings Bank building, Constitution building, Deaf and Mute Institute, the Juvenile Instruction building, as well as many other prominent public and business structures and fine residences. They carry a large stock of lumber of all descriptions, including sash, doors, frames and building material generally, and do an immense business. They sell lumber all over the Territory and have a large contract business in the city. They have a sash, door and frame factory located in a two-story brick structure 54x60 feet in dimensions at 151 W. North Temple street, where skilled workmen are constantly turning out fine work, with the aid of the most modern machinery. Their yards occupy a space of 5x20 rods, with an entrance to the same of three to six rods. They employ from forty to fifty men in their vast business and their pay-roll is in consequence one of large dimensions. The factory has a splendid reputation for the excellence of the work turned out, and a great demand for its material is the result. The firm consists of William Asper and William and Mathew Noald, all prominent and well known citizens of the city. Mr. Asper hails from Pennsylvania but has resided here for twenty-five years. The Messrs. Noald are natives to the manor born and fully identified with all the interests of Utah. The gentlemen are all comparatively young and possess all those keen, resolute business qualifications that stamp the successful commercial man of the period. They have an unblemished reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

HARDY, YOUNG & CO.

One of the great institutions in every city is the general merchants' store where all and sundry of the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life, are to be had under the same roof. Indeed, measured by the proportion of the population which it reaches, and whose wants are supplied from its varied stock, one might say without fear of successful contradiction, that the store where general merchandise is sold, "Leads them all." Certainly no other branch of business has so many or so constant patrons. Staples or articles of necessity control the markets of the world, other commodities are merely auxiliaries, simply incidental, while the staples are the essentials. One of the most prominent firms engaged in this line of business in Salt Lake City is that of Hardy, Young & Co., at 28 and 30 South Main St., who started in the general merchandise business in 1880. The enterprise was first started by L. G. & O. H Hardy, but there are now associated with these gentlemen. Messrs. Elias Morris and Alonzo Young, all of whom are natives of Utah, with the exception of Mr. Morris, who was born in England but has been a resident of Salt Lake for a number of years. The firm carries a general stock of merchandise including a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, and groceries, and its trade is chiefly derived from the territory. The average amount of stock carried is $65,000 and an annual business of $80,000 is transacted. The firm occupies an elegant storeroom and basement in the new Constitution building and employ ten assistants. The store is centrally located, is large, commodious and well lighted and is neat and perfect in all its interior arrrngements. The basement is provided with cement floors, and is used for storing goods.

The individual members of the firm are all prominent men in the commercial and social history of Utah. They are live business men, conducting their affairs on the most elevated plane of commercial honor and integrity, and are deservedly reckoned among the best representative business men of the whole community. Mr. L. G. Hardy is the present collector of Salt Lake City which position he has held for four years, with credit to himself and honor to the people who elected him. Mr. O. H. Hardy is a member of the city council, having been elected to that position at the last election, a good majority evidencing the popularity and esteem in which he is held by the people.

ROBERTS & NELDEN.

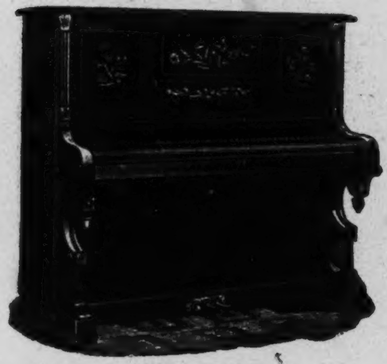


ROBERTS & NELDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

From no source can clearer, more comprehensive or more reliable knowledge of the country's development be obtained than from the record of business transactions and successes. This is especially true with regard to the West, and there are many illustrations of this to be found in Salt Lake. The retail houses have contributed much toward the prosperity of this city, and among them there is none more prominent in this respect than the house of Roberts & Nelden, wholesale and retail dealers in drugs. This enterprise was established about 1883 by Messrs. Roberts & Nelden, the latter however purchasing the interests of the former in March 1891, though business is still continued under the name of the old firm. This house carries a very large stock of drugs, chemicals etc., and transacts a heavy business, the trade, principally wholesale, being throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Eastern Nevada and Western Colorado, and footing up $100,000 annually. They occupy a large and commodious three story and basement rear, brick building, together with a ware-house in the filled with one of the most extensive lines of drugs of the purest qualities in the West.

Mr. Nelden is a practical druggist of twenty-five years experience and has been a resident of Utah for twelve years. He devotes his personal attention to all the details of his immense business, and employs none but experienced and skillful pharmacists as assistants. He is a native of New Jersey and for a number of years was engaged in business at Phillipsburgh in that State. He is an active enterprising man, of recognized commercial abilities; is broad and liberal in his transactions, and has the confidence of all with whom he does business. He is highly esteemed in social circles and his facilities for doing business as also his superior qualfications for its management are unsurpassed, while his experience and business sagacity cannot be excelled.

YOUNG BROS. COMPANY.



CHASE PIANOS.

Great improvements have of late years been made in the construction of musical instruments, superior art, skill and science, having been brought to bear in their manufacture. Salt Lake City is liberally supplied with establishments for the sale of musical instruments and other accessories of harmony, including the latest vocal and instrumental arrangements In this connection, the attention of readers is directed to the firm of Young Bros. Co., at No. 38 Main street. This house was originally established in 1880, by Royal B. and J. O.Young, and M. W. Pratt, under the name of Young Bros. In 1886, however, the firm was incorporated under the name of Young Bros. Company, by Royal B. Young,Jos. O. Young, M. W. Pratt, M. P. Young, E. Young, J. F. Young and D. Young.

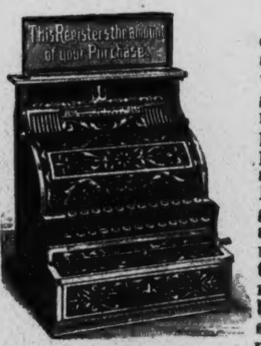
The company carries a large and varied stock of musical instruments, of the best make and description, including the celebrated Chase Bros., Howard, and Jacobs Bros. pianos; the Pacard and Clough, and the Warren make of organs. The Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are kept in stock also. The company occupies two floors of a large and well arranged building; give employment to eight salesmen and assistants, and do a business annually increasing and extending throughout Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. The members of the company are natives of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, well known in the commercial community, enjoying an enviable reputation for fair dealing and strict integrity, and much esteemed in mercantile and social circles.

PHIL. KLIPPLE.

The value of manufactories, especially to inland cities, cannot be over-estimated. In fact, no town situated away from navigable streams can ever hope to attain commercial greatness except through the aid of manufacturing enterprises. They are essential and important auxiliaries to the prosperity and growth of any city, and without them a town will never rise beyond the dignity and importance of a second or third-class city. Happily for Salt Lake she has, within her limits, a large number of manufacturing plants, which are potent factors in her remarkable growth and progressive advancement. Prominent among such industries is that of Phil. Klipple, manufacturer and repairer of wagons, carriages and vehicles of all descriptions, located at Nos. 144 to 148 West Second South street. He also makes mining cars and safety hooks and carries on a general blacksmithing business. He has a large local trade and also receives many orders from adjacent towns and cities. His enterprise is located in a large two-story brick structure 53x63 in dimensions, with an iron wing adjoining of three stories in height and 25x4 feet in dimensions. He employs from fifteen to twenty hands and has a reputation for turning out some of the best and finest work in all the Territory. Mr. Klipple started his enterprise eight years ago and has been so successful that he contemplates in the near future the erection and operation of a plant that will be one of the largest of its character in the West. The industry he now presides over is essentially a home enterprise in every respect, and as such is receiving, and deserving of a most liberal patronage. Home plants should, above all others, be encouraged and supported, as every dollar, almost, expended with them is again placed in direct circulation among the merchants and business men, thus keeping a large volume of money from being sent east.

The owner and proprietor, of this plant, Mr. Klipple, is forty-one years of age and was born in Wisconsin and removed when very young with folks to California, and finally came to Utah in his early manhood eighteen years ago, settling in the beautiful and enterprising little town of Cerinne. In this place he resided some five or six years, where he was a prominent citizen and official. He was a member of the town council at Cerinne for several years, a position he filled with credit. He afterwards removed to this city where he has ever since resided. Mr. Klipple is an active, enterprising business man, thoroughly practical in all the details of his line, and fully identified with the interests of Utah and Salt Lake. He is a sociable and agreeable gentleman, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

CHUTE & HICKS.


This Registers the amount of your Purchase

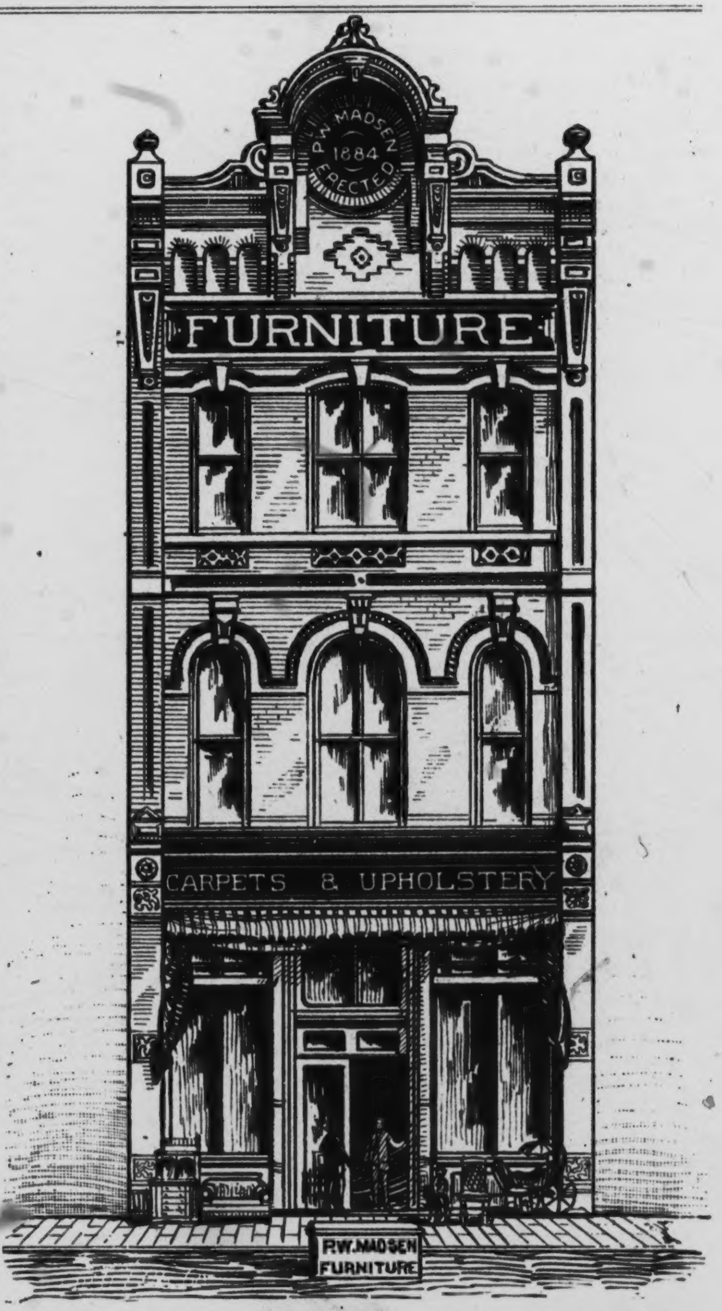
In a review of the industries and enterprises of Salt Lake City, there are many branches of business that, while they are classified under no general head, yet are deserving of mention from the fact they are important factors in the material prosperity of the city. The commission and brokerage business, in which Messrs. Chute & Hicks are engaged, is of this class of industries and plays an important part in the material growth and prosperity of the city. The gentlemen are also manufacturers agents for the celebrated national cash register the sale of which has been almost unprecedented. The business was founded by James A. Chute and Wm. M. Hicks, and although confined to the Territory the transactions involve $40,000 per annum. Mr. James A. Chute is a native of the Pine Tree State, and was educated in Newburyport, Mass., and has been a resident of Salt Lake for the past five years. He came here from Lincoln, Nebraska, and has made an unexceptional record as a business man and social gentleman. Mr. W. M. Hicks has been a resident of Salt Lake for about five years and in that time has developed business talents of a high order and is a valuable acquisition to the commercial interests of the city. The business that the gentlemen represent is an important one as regards the best interests of the city and Territory, and is largely instrumental in developing many of the prominent industries.

W. H. H. SPAFFORD & CO.

There are many large Real Estate, mine and property owners in Salt Lake City, that as enterprising men, are entitled to the high place they occupy in the esteem of their fellow citizens, on account of the work they have done toward advancing this City and Territory. Among those who occupy such a position there are none more deserving than the firm whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The firm was established about two years ago, and is composed of Hon. W. H. H. Spafford, and Mr. Chas. B. Jack. The former is a Councilman of this City, and the latter a prominent attorney. They have invested $100,000 in their business and their trade extends throughout the entire City, County and Territory: while together with eastern capitalists they have large investments in mines throughout the southern part of the Territory and especially in Iron County where they have in one bed, fully 1,000,000 carloads of Magnetic Ore in sight, and in the same neighborhood they have a 70ft. vein of Red Hematite Ore which is used in the manufacture of Mineral paint. Mr. Spafford has travelled extensively through the Iron Ore producing countries, and says there is not a state or territory in the Union which produces Iron Ore equal in quality and quantity to Utah, and that as soon as the ore producing districts are supplied with some railroad facilities that there is no other country who can compete with the output of the Utah mines, and when this occurs, which will be in the near future, there will be an investment of labor, a steady out-put of ore, and in return a stream of capital, pouring into the Territory.

P. W. MADSEN.



Of successes in the business world earned by the exercise of sound judgment, thorough tact and indomitable energy, there is no more eminent example in Salt Lake than P. W. Madsen who is now at the head of one of the largest furniture establishments west of the Missouri River. The trade of this house of great magnitude has been built up within fifteen years. High commercial character, discriminating judgment and executive ability are possessed by Mr. Madsen in a marked degree, and combined with a careful consideration of the needs of the public, has made the establishment over which he presides a recognized synonym for all that is popular, progressive and honest. The house was established in 1877. He now owns and occupies a large three story and basement building, 48x200 feet; also utilizing premises 40x 100 feet in the Hooper block for the purposes of a warehouse. He carries an extensive line of Moquet, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, aggregating thousands of dollars in value; also every description of furniture in all grades, which he sells at prices within the reach of the most modest of patrons. In the matter of curtains and draperies he carries a superb stock, and his varieties of wall paper embrace the latest and most fashionable patterns. The amount of capital invested is quoted at $40,000 and over. He employs thirteen assistants; does both a wholesale and retail trade locally and in all the towns and cities of the Territory, the business annually amounting to $120,000.

In the employ of Mr. Madsen are M. P. Madsen, head clerk, and R. Michelsen, head bookkeeper, bright and active employes, most highly esteemed by their employer on account of their ability and commercial worth. Mr. Madsen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. He settled in Salt Lake in 1875, embarking in his present business two years later. He is one of the most prominent and favorably known men of the Territory, and has always participated in any worthy project formulated for the advancement of the material interests of the city. He is president of the Utah Stove & Hardware company; vice president of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank; president of the Western Shoe & Dry Goods company; director in Grant Bros. Livery Co. and Benefit Building society; also interested directly and indirectly in a number of other undertakings promotive of great good to the city. His honorable deportment in all the relations of life command the confidence and respect of all who know him. His career furnishes one of the most noted examples of success in the commercial history of Salt Lake, a success, too, that is a triumphant demonstration of the opportunities offered by the city and Territory.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

This is one of Salt Lake's grandest institutions. It is situated on First South between Tenth and Eleventh East streets. It is in charge of the Sister Superior.

It was established in Oct. 1875, under the supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Scanlan. The present building which was erected for them was completed and occupied by them in 1882. The Sisters of the Holy Cross instituted this establishment and it is now managed by them. The hospital corps consists of Sister Superior, Managing Director; Drs. Fowler and Pinkerton, physicians and surgeons, assisted by Drs. Meecham and Meyer, as medical staff. Sixteen Sisters of the Holy Cross, and five men as nurses, insuring most skilled, kindly and effective service. Most of the patronage of this establishment comes from this Territory, though many patients come from the neighboring states. The ground occupied comprises 10 acres. The main building is 80x165 feet and four stories high constructed of brick and containing 34 private rooms and 6 wards, 4 of these wards accommodate 16 patients each, the other two contain 5 beds each. Their office and operating rooms are complete and all the modern and most approved appliances, for comfort and convenience are found there. The private rooms are furnished elegantly and the larger ones have a cosy and handsome little parlor attached to them, which is a great thing for convalescents, or patients whose friends wish to spend some time with them. In fact this part of the hospital reminds one more of a first-class hotel than a public hospital. The institution can only take care of one hundred and fifty patients now but is to be greatly enlarged next year. These patient, toiling, holy, women are doing a great and noble work here, as elsewhere wherever they are, and many poor fellows from all over this country will rise up and call them blessed.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Among the many educational establishments of Salt Lake City is St. Mary's Academy. Established in 1875 and governed by a Lady Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, owning for its parent the well-known St. Mary's Academy, of Notre Dame, Indiana, and is situated on First street West, between First and Second South streets, thus being within an easy distance of the several railroad depots in the city.

The buildings of the academy are both large and commodious, and the sanitary arrangements perfect. They are of brick 200x100 feet, the main building three stories and basement; the others, two stories, the ceilings running from sixteen to thirteen and one-half feet. Every provision is made for the protection of the health of the inmates, a large infirmary being upon the grounds, in which the patients obtain the best of care and attention. The resources of this establishment, however, are but seldom called upon. Good, healthy and substantial food, well prepared and regularly served, together with such invigorating exercises as calisthenics, games and country walks, go very far toward preserving, if indeed, not enforcing good health. The precautions taken against fire are admirable. There is also an outside stairway to secure safe exit in case of accident.

The academy, as its name implies, is principally intended for the instruction of Roman Catholic pupils, but pupils of all other denominations are received and taken care of equally as well, there being at present in the academy about 150 boarders and the same number of day pupils, making a total of 300, with ample accomodations for more.

These pupils are taught by a very efficient staff of teachers, twenty in all. The course of study embraces all branches necessary to constitute a first-class education; including algebra, geometry, atsronomy, philosophy, logic, rhetoric, history and general literature. Bookkeeping and general business transactions are especially attended to. Students are expected when they enter the academy to take the regular academic musical and art courses, unless otherwise provided for by their parents. French and German are taught by Sisters, natives of France and Germany, respectively, and the department of music is exceedingly well adapted. It is in a separate building provided with pianos, double action harp, organs and other instruments. Students in vocal music are also given careful attention. In the art school, pupils are afforded every opportunity for displaying their talents.

Sewing, both plain and fancy, is also taught in the Academy, and a feature of the routine is the weekly competitive examination at which prizes and medals are awarded. There are also annual and semi-annual examinations and many means successfully employed to promote a spirit of application and healthy emulation. The institution contains an excellent library of well selected books, and other features of superior excellence. Pupils are received at any time during the year, their term commencing with the date of their entrance, and half fare permits are secured for pupils inside the Territory.

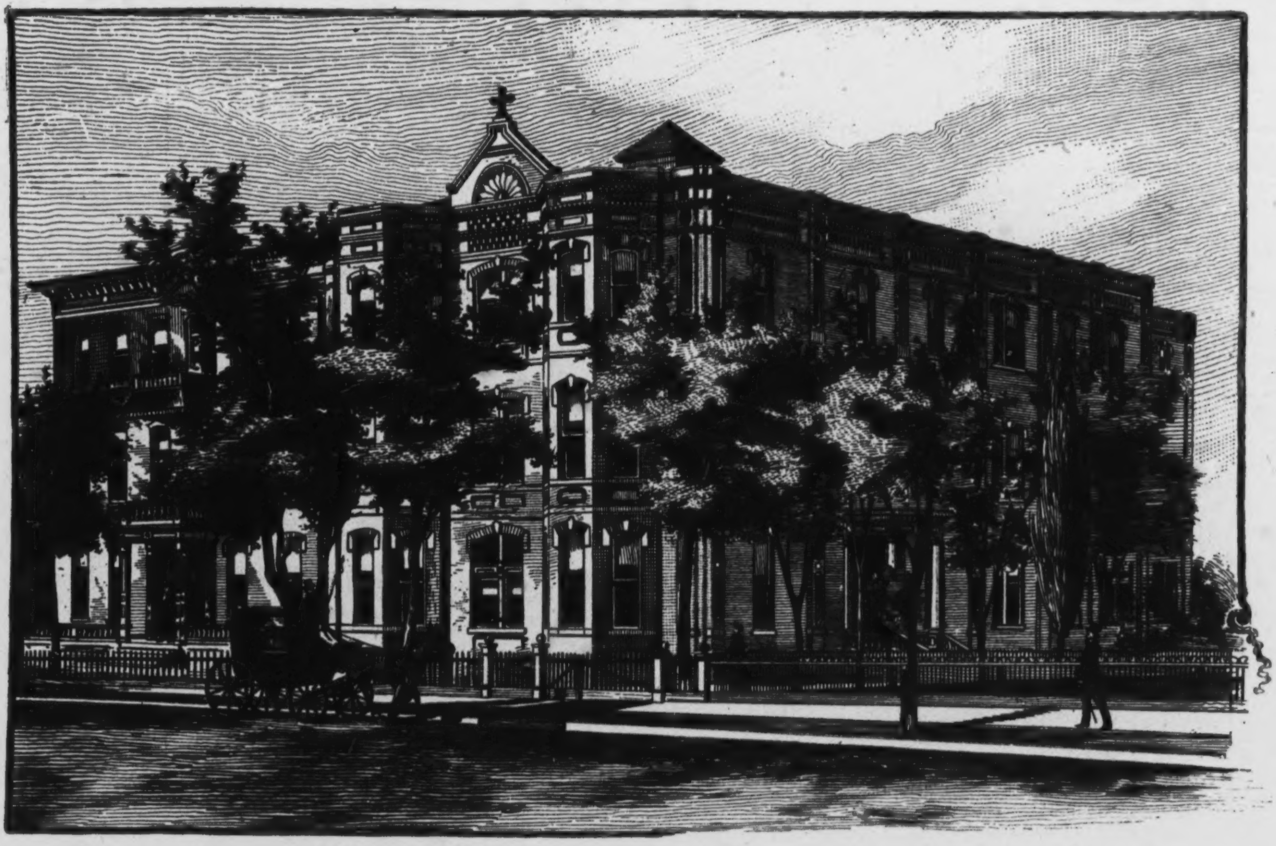
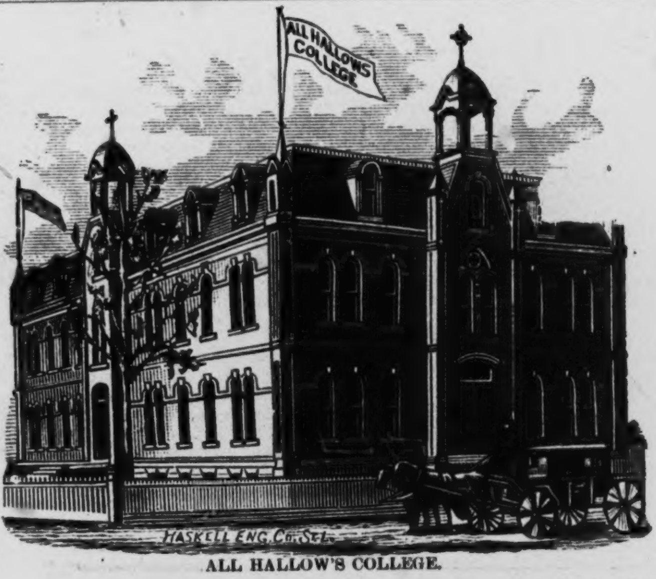


Photo by Shipler.

ST. MARYS ACADEMY.

ALL HALLOW'S COLLEGE.

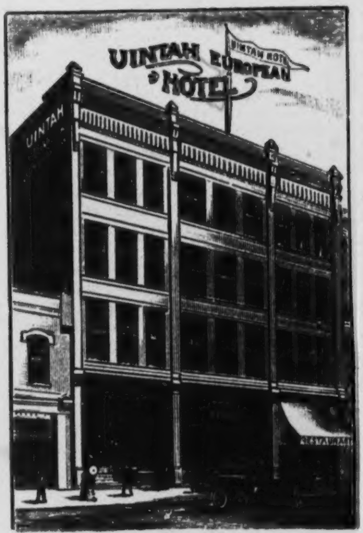
Utah's educational institutions are by no means behind the times, young as the development in other branches may be in the Territory. Prominent among these is All Hallow's College, established in 1886, by Bishop Scanlan, of the Diocese of Salt Lake, who, however, transferred the school to the Society of the Marist Fathers in 1889. It has a capacity of one hundred boarders; many day pupils can likewise be accommodated. The college occupies a lot of ground 54x110 feet in dimensions, the building being a four-story edifice constructed of brick, with ground for recreation over 200 feet square, well equipped with gymnasium appliances. The institution is provided with a faculty of competent instructors, and places within easy reach of parents in Utah the means of furnishing their children with a thorough practical and classical education, while keeping them at home; nor is the religious element essential to a proper education lacking. The academic year, beginning on the first Monday in September and closing about June 20, is divided into two terms, the latter term beginning in February, and the various departments are under the immediate supervision of the fathers. Terms are reasonable and the results highly satisfactory. For further particulars call or send for the annual catalogue of this college which contains full information regarding the studies, general regulations, terms, outfits required, course, etc., pursued by the same.



ALL HALLOW'S COLLEGE.

UINTAH HOTEL.

There is no surer index of the business of a city than the extent and character of its hotel accommodations. Estimating Salt Lake City upon this basis one can arrive at some correct idea of her growth and progress. One of these in the van of popularity is the Uintah, presided over by French & Sowers. The Uintah is conducted on the European plan, one of the finest restaurants in the Territory being connected therewith. The premises occupied consist of a handsome four story brick structure conveniently located, containing fifty sleeping rooms, furnished in the most elegant and recherche style, supplied with electric lights and all the modern conveniences for the comfort of guests. The furnishings are entirely new, and one feature that commends itself is the elegant suites of rooms provided especially for the class of patronage to which it caters. The hotel is specially for families who prefer boarding to keeping house, and seven of the best families in the city are domiciled beneath its roof.



UINTAH HOTEL.

Mr. E. E. French, one of the proprietors, was formerly a traveling man, representing a large house in St. Joseph, Missouri, for thirteen years. He is well known to the traveling public, with whom he is a universal favorite. His partner, Mr. G. D. Sowers, is one of the oldest and most popular landlords in the west, being the former proprietor of the McClure House at Cañon City, Colorado. Both gentlemen may be described as ideal "Mine host," and will make the Uintah one of the most popular hostelries in the west. The Uintah is located at 18th and Commercial streets.

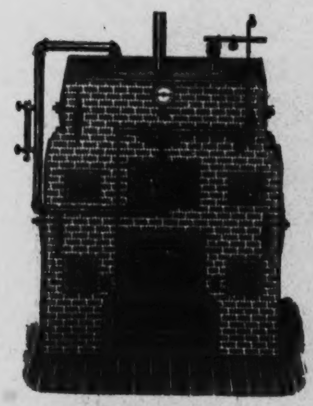
SALT LAKE SOAP CO.

Particularly deserving of favorable mention, not only for its enterprise, but also for the importance of the business in which it is engaged and for the volume of trade which it commands, is the large and enterprising soap manufacturing establishment of the Salt Lake Soap Co., the largest of the kind in the territory. The enterprise was inaugurated a little over two years ago, but so immediate was the recognition extended it by the public, and so rapid was the consequent increase of its trade, that now the establishment is recognized as a representative concern all through the west, and enjoys a prominence shared by few, if any, of its kind in the country. The transactions show a uniform gain each year over those of the year previous, and amounts at present to $75,000 per annum, the trade covering the territories of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. The manufactory is located in North Salt Lake in a two-story structure especially adapted for the business. The appliances, apparatus and machinery in use are all of the latest and most improved pattern, and twelve hands are employed in the works. The company manufactures the celebrated brands of "White Rose," "Olive Queen," "Nickle Gus" and "Hard Water" soaps, and such favorites are these brands with the public, that nearly every grocery store in the west handles the same. The factory turns out large quantities daily and increased capacity will soon be necessary to supply the demand. The company is an incorporated one with W. H. Remington, president; Jno. H. White, vice-president; G. F. Culmer, treasurer; Ansel N. Badger, secretary and virtual manager of the business. All of the gentlemen are men of prominence in the city, thoroughly identified with the interests of Salt Lake and recognized as gentlemen of ability in the mercantile community.

THE INTER-MOUNTAIN ABSTRACT COMPANY.

When an investor desires to put money in real estate there are two things to be considered. First, the money; second, he must be assured that the title to the property is perfect. The Inter-Mountain Abstract Company, occupying rooms 55, 56 and 57, Commercial Block, was formed in 1889, by J. T. Stringer, one of the best known business men in the city, and Mr. Atterbury, for the protection of investors. Mr. Stringer is still connected with the firm in the capacity of president, with L. C. Crossman, vice president and manager, and A. J. Van Anda, secretary and treasurer. All are gentlemen of business ability, experience and integrity, and the firm's approval of title is a guaranty of its condition for purposes of investment or purchase. They do an immense business throughout Salt Lake City and county, as also in the Territory; employ three experts, and large force of clerks, and their dealings are characterized by promptness and reasonable charges. The individual members of this firm are too well known to need any special mention, but incidentally it may be said that Mr. Stringer is one of the foremost real estate men in Salt Lake City, while Mr. Crossman, the vice president, is connected with a number of the leading financial institutions of the Territory, and Mr. Van Anda, one of the best known men of Utah, is also identified with the leading interests of the city and county. The firm, in addition to abstracts, do a general real estate business and enjoy a large clientage. They own and control several of the valuable city additions, have plenty of acreage, and a large list of city properties, being also interested in mining, and possessing unsurpassed facilities for obtaining bargains in that line. As a firm they are rated high, and have the reputation of doing everything on strictly business principles.

DAVID JAMES & CO.



D. JAMES & CO.

One bright example of marked and well merited success in any important line of business is furnished by the firm of David James & Co., its name being a synonym throughout the Territory for reliability, thorough acquaintance with the business, and every quality calculated to commend it to public favor.

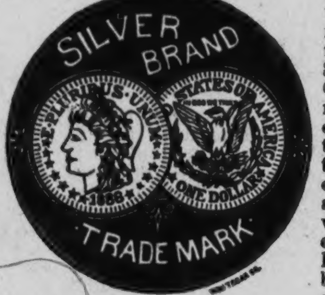
The enterprise was founded in 1873 by David James and F. A. Mitchell. In 1876, Mr. James purchased the interest of Mitchell and was sole proprietor until 1884, when he admitted as partners, D. W. and H. C. James, and W. H. Schluter. In January, 1891, it was incorporated, with David James, President; D. W. James, Vice-president, and Wm. H. Schluter, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directory consists of David James, H. C. James, Wm. H. Schluter, D. W. James, William James, C. J. Higson and C. J. Dangerfield. The company carries an average stock of $50,000, and the annual business transacted is of great magnitude. In addition to the business of plumbers, tinners, gas and steam fitters, the company is an importer and dealer in gas chandeliers, plumbing materials, pipe and fittings, hot water and steam heating supplies, tin and iron roofing, galvanized iron cornice, guttering, and rubber hose, being also agents for the celebrated Rumsey force and lift pumps, and make a specialty of drive well supplies. Special attention is also given to defective plumbing. The establishment is well located in a large two-story and basement building, at 67 S. Main street, and fifty-four hands are employed, making its pay roll one of the largest in the city, while the company's trade extends throughout Utah and Idaho, and is increasing in volume rapidly. The gentlemen comprising the company are men of large and varied experience in the commercial world, largely identified with the interests of Utah, and among its most active, enterprising and brainy business men, of large social qualities and held in high regard and esteem by the many friends and acquaintances made during their long residence in Salt Lake City. Competent, reliable and trustworthy in all business matters, the enterprise is worthy of the large patronage it enjoys.

GASSER & M'QUARRIE.

Among the many establishments in this city that take the rank of leaders in their respective lines is the one whose name heads this article. They do a general livery and feed business at 169 State street, and keep in their house a complete and elegant line of buggies, carriages and fine driving horses, as well as gaited saddle animals. They also receive horses to board and take the best of care of them. The personnel of the firm, Messrs. G. Gasser & W. McQuarrie, are keen, energetic business men, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community, and have gained an enviable standing in the world of trade and credit, a position only achieved on a basis of strict integrity and honest reputation. They furnish the people of this vicinity with unexcelled livery accommodations, and are prepared to respond to calls at any hour of the day or night. They have an especially fine line of gentle horses for ladies, as well as spirited animals for those who wish them.

UTAH CRACKER FACTORY.

In the history of all cities of any magnitude, the manufacturing industries have formed an important factor in the development and prosperity of the same. In a review, therefore, of any city a large share of attention should be paid to this branch of industry by historical writers. To this end, the editors of this work have devoted considerable time and space, believing that these institutions well merit such treatment. Among the many and numerous manufactories in Salt Lake City, the Utah Cracker Factory takes a front rank, both as to the quality of goods turned out and in the volume of its business transactions. It commenced operations seventeen years ago, but in 1886 the plant was purchased by the present owners, Geo. Husler and Henry and W. R. Wallace, by whom it has since been operated. The premises occupied comprise a large building, 41x165 feet in dimensions, fitted up with all the conveniences necessary for its work, and supplied with modern machinery of the most approved pattern. It has a capacity of thirty barrels per day, and employs fourteen men and eight women and girls. The manufactures include all all kinds of cakes and crackers, the reputation of which for excellence extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada, and at the late Utah Territorial Fair these goods were awarded the highest premium for excellence and quality. A specialty is made of the celebrated "Silver Brand" of crackers and biscuits, which are considered household necessities in every place they have been introduced. Another specialty is the system and style of packing goods, when requested by patrons, in square, glass-front cans, nicely painted in different colors, or in handsome, oval plate glass front, beautifully japanned in colors and lettered. A large stock of glass show tops for cracker boxes is carried by the firm, which are desirable articles for the retailer to have, as they show off the goods to great advantage and at the same time keep them moist and fresh. Mr. Husler is a native of Germany, but has resided in Salt Lake for twenty-nine years. The members of the Company are all prominent in the commercial and mercantile community of Utah and Salt Lake, and well and favorably known throughout the Territory. They have contributed largely of their time and means and been instrumental to a considerable extent in materially advancing the prosperity of the city. They are sociable and pleasant gentlemen in the walks of private life and number their friends by the hundred. The manager of the plant, Mr. Henry Wallace, is an able business man, and to his energy and discretion and fine commercial qualifications is due much the success that the factory has commanded.

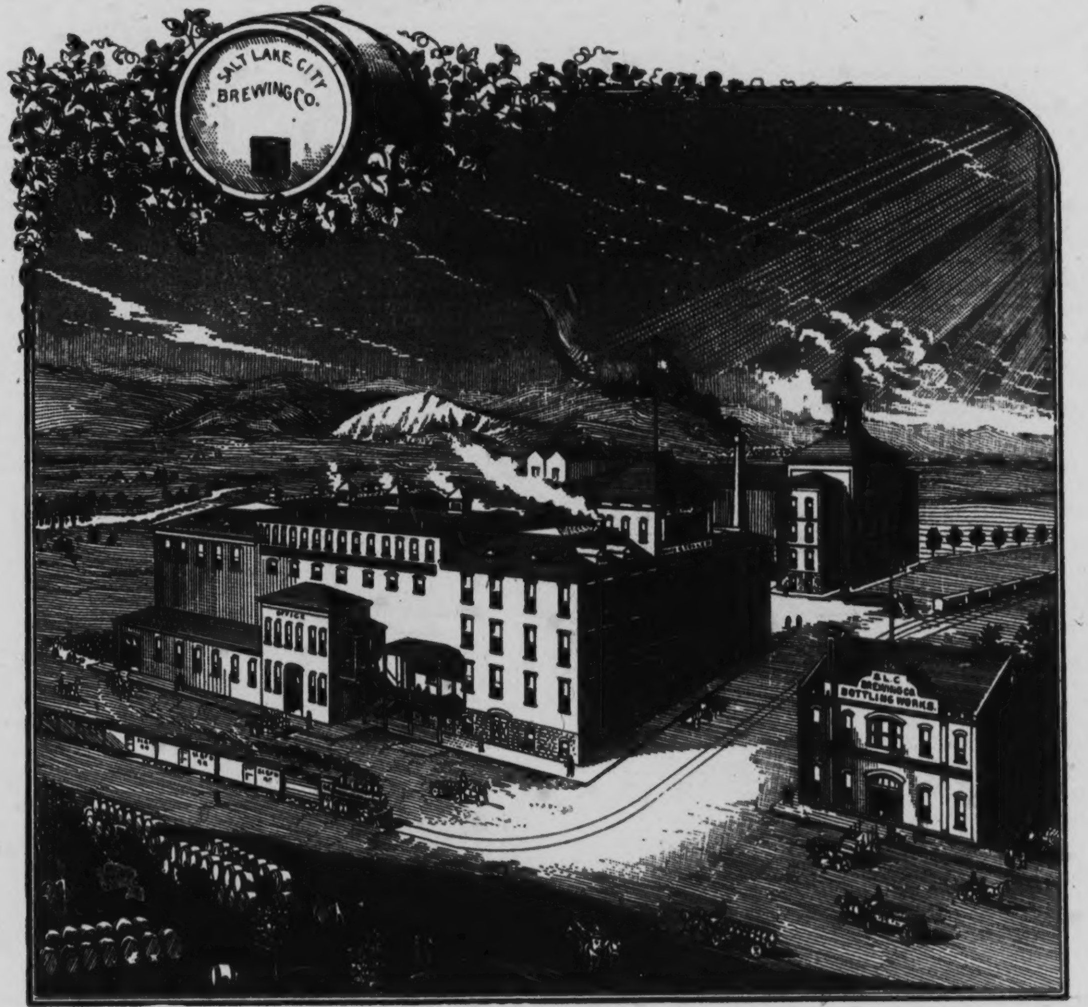


THE SECURITY ABSTRACT COMPANY.

One of the leading and most thoroughly reliable firms engaged in the real estate business is the Security Abstract Company of Salt Lake City, occupying offices in the Deseret National Bank building. The firm began operations in 1889, and conducts a general abstract business that to-day averages more than $20,000 a year. The officers of the company are: F. S. Richards, president; Thos. G. Webber, vice-president, and J. C. Jensen, secretary and treasurer, prominent men of the city. President Richards held the position of Speaker of the last General Assembly of the Territorial Legislature. He is a lawyer, capitalist and man of large ability in the commercial and financial community. The directory consists of F. S. Richards, Thos. G. Webber, N. W. Clayton, Elias A. Smith, M. E. Cummings, Daniel Hamer, James H. Moyle, Chas. C. Richards and A. W. Carlson. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. Jensen, has been engaged in the abstract business for a number of years, in which he acquired an experience admirably qualifying him for the duties of his responsible position. Steady application to business, thorough acquaintance with the city and county, and their complete line of abstract records, enable them to accommodate all applicants with promptness, reliability and at a moderate cost. The abstracts furnished are guaranteed and certified to as being correct in every particular, and therefore to be relied upon in the purchasing of real estate.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

The great popularity of the amber-hued beverage of the "Faderland" among all classes and nationalities, is the best evidence of its generous appreciation and its ability to fill the wants of the public for a health-giving and invigorating drink. In Germany, where for centuries the knowledge and practice of brewing beer has descended from generation to generation, it is held in the highest estimation by the people, and is regarded as an indispensable adjunct to the every day wants of all classes of society. Notwithstanding the fact that the first knowledge of the brewing of beer had its inception in the principalities of the old world, the honor of having perfected and improved its standard to the present high grade of excellence has been reserved to America. There are many mammoth brewing establishments throughout the country, but Salt Lake has one that is a pride to any city. We refer to the Salt Lake City Brewing Company, the immense plant of which, at 471 to 481, 10th East street, was founded in 1871, and incorporated July, 1884. The plant covers five acres of ground and consists of the main building, a substantial four-story brick and stone structure, 108x150 feet in dimensions, with a brew house 42x96 feet, two-stories and iron clad. The plant also embraces an ice house 25x80 feet, two-stories in height, and a barn 83x56 feet, also two one half stories, with a capacity of stabling fifteen head of horses. The entire plant is run by a battery of powerful engines, aggregating one hundred horse-power capacity, while the neccessary appliances for conducting this mammoth industery is of the most approved modern construction, and the entire establishment is a model of neatness, presenting a business air such as is seldom witnessed in the west. The capacity of the plant is three hundred barrels per day, and the present amount of the annual business is 25,000 barrels, the trade extending through Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. One of the two ice machines, of seventy ton capacity per twenty-four hours, is used for the special purpose of frosting the pipes in the cellar, thus keeping the same perfectly cool and the beer stowed in the cellars is in consequence kept almost to the freezing point. The plant also manufactures its own electric lights, every house on the premises being brilliantly illuminated by the powerful dynamos with which the same is supplied. The bottling works are contained in a huge two-story structure constructed of rock and brick and supplied with all the conveniences for the rapid facilitation of business. In this great enterprise there are employed thirty-five men, and a large payroll is the consequence. The institution is the largest of its kind in the Territory and is of great value to the city from a commercial point of view. The officers are: M. Cullen, president; Jacob Uloritz, vice-president, treasurer and general manager and Robert J. Deighton, secretary. They are all solid substantial citizens of Salt Lake and deeply interested in every thing that pertains to the welfare of the city and Territory. They are men of wealth and influence and deserving of all the prosperity that can attend them.

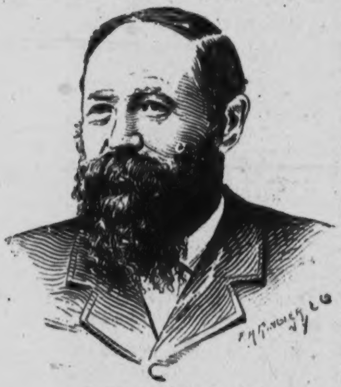

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.
OFFICE
S.L.C. BREWING CO. BOTTLING WORKS

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

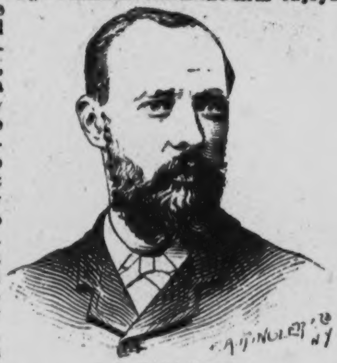
EMPIRE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

An enterprise, though of recent origin in Salt Lake, has already assumed unusual prominence in the general make-up of the commercial industries of the city. The Empire Steam Laundry, which heads this article, was formed by the selection of Henry W. Doscher, president; Don Ferguson, vice-president; with H. V. Otto, secretary and treasurer, and does a large business. The establishment occupies a three-story building, 25x100 feet in dimensions, fully and handsomely equipped, in which thirty or more assistants find employment, and by their exercise of care and skill, have extended the reputation of the enterprise for the excellence of work turned out, paying special attention to hotel and restaurant supplies, of which they have a large patronage. The proprietors are natives of New York and Ohio, and possess not only thrift, push and enterprise, but an intimate acquaintance with all the details of their line of business. They are recognized as enterprising and public spirited citizens of extended influence and high standing in the community.

SORENSEN & CARLQUIST.



JOHN P. SORENSEN.



C. A. CARLQUIST.

A great commercial house doing business over an extended territory belongs quite as much to its thousands of patrons as to the city where it may chance to be located. The natural inference following the assumption is, that the patrons of the house which heads this article would like to know something of its history. It is surprising, even in the light of the rapid growth of Salt Lake and the development of its trade, that a house of so large interests and controlling so important and extended a trade, could have grown up within the comparative brief space of ten years, but such is the fact. The firm of Sorensen & Carlquist was founded in 1881 by John P. Sorensen and C. A. Carlquist. They carry on a general furniture business, keeping in stock a fine line of carpets, curtains, spring beds, mirrors, pictures, baby carriages, and all other articles pertaining to a first-class furniture establishment. They occupy neat and commodious quarters at No. 23 West First South Street, their building being a three-story and basement structure, admirably arranged for the rapid transaction of the large business which the firm enjoys. They carry a complete stock and do an annual business of $80,000, employing twelve assistants, and consequently have a heavy pay roll, thereby furnishing many people with the means of support. The trade of the firm extends throughout Utah and Idaho, and new fields will probably be entered in the near future. The house has had a remarkably successful career ever since its inception, and is deservedly popular with the public. One reason for this is that the business is conducted upon strictly legitimate commercial principles, and the proprietors are thoroughly experienced men in their line of business. They believe in the old motto of "live and let live," and, in consequence, put no fancy prices upon their goods. Mr. Sorensen is a native of Denmark, coming here from Australia twenty years ago. He is a man of excellent business talents, and is thoroughly practical in all his undertakings. He is a gentleman withal in all the essentials necessary in the successful conduct of business affairs, and is very greatly esteemed by a large number of personal friends.

Mr. Carlquist was born in Sweden, but has been a resident of Salt Lake for fourteen years, and is a very able commercial man. He is regarded very highly in mercantile circles, and is a prominent man in all matters pertaining to the interests of Salt Lake.

DUNFORD & ELLERBECK.

The dental firm of Dunford & Ellerbeck is composed of A. B. Dunford and Geo. Ellerbeck, both of whom are thoroughly practical in all the details of the profession. Dr. Dunford is forty-two years of age, a native of England, and for over a quarter of a century has practiced dentistry in Salt Lake City. He is in fact the pioneer dentist of Salt Lake, having crossed the plains with his porents to this city in 1856, returning the year following to St. Louis, where he remained until 1864, when he again came to Salt Lake, and where he has since resided. The doctor is largely interested in enterprises that go to make up the substantial growth and prosperity of the city, and a large owner of improved and unimproved city and country properties.

Dr. Geo. Ellerbeck, his partner, is a young man, twenty-four years of age and a native of Salt Lake. He graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, with the honors of his class, and has been in active practice for eight years. He is a well-known member of the Phœnix Club of Salt Lake, largely interested in her realty, and also has valuable interests in the Deep Creek mines.

In the transaction of the large business naturally accruing to so popular a firm, the employment of assistance is necessary. Drs. H. W. Richards and Thatcher, officiate in that capacity, and are invaluable on account of their skill and knowledge of the business.

The firm is among the best in the West. They occupy three rooms fitted up with all the modern appliances for the speedy transaction of business, but as rapid increase of patronage necessitates more and commodious quarters, the firm will in the near future move into the new McCornick block, corner First South and Main streets, where all the necessary conveniences incident to the business can be secured.

SELLS & COMPANY.

Among the business establishments which have done much to advance the material wealth, the prosperity and reputation of Salt Lake, and which, therefore, are eminently deserving of particular mention in a work of this character, few stand higher than that of Sells & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of lumber, with office and yards at 150 and 152 W. First street. The enterprise was started in 1881 by Hon. Elijah Sells, who was formerly connected with the firm of Mason & Sells. Subsequently Mr. Tucker was taken into the firm. The office of the company is a commodious structure, 48x100 feet in dimensions, while the yards cover a space of thirty rods square. They carry a stock ranging from $25,000 to $50,000, composing cedar, redwood, pine, shingles, doors, blinds, mouldings, T. & G. flooring, rustic siding, laths and windows. They employ eight men and do an annual business of $75,000. The individual members of the firm are James Tucker, H. M. Sells and Elijah Sells. The latter, Hon. Elijah Sells, is Secretary of the Territory and one of the most popular men in the entire West. Mr. Tucker is a heavy capitalist, and largely interested in cattle, saw-mills, stores and mines throughout the Territory. Mr. A. Johnson, the foreman, is a practical man in the business, and a faithful and industrious employe. The general characteristics of this establishment for financial solvency and a thorough conception of the business in which the firm is engaged, together with a high standard of commercial honor, would reflect credit upon any community, and makes the untarnished record of over thirteen years a source of private and public satisfaction.

DR. C. E. TOLHURST.

In the human anatomy there are no parts of it which give greater comfort or cause more inconvenience and pain than the teeth. Every person's teeth should have constant attention, not only by those claiming to be dentists, but by those known to be accomplished and who enjoy the confidence of the public. Such a gentleman is Dr. C. E. Tolhurst. He is a native of Ohio, a graduate of the Western Dential College of St. Louis, Missouri, and first began the practice of his profession in 1878, remaining thus occupied in St. Louis for about five years, thence removing to Salt Lake about 1883. He was Secretary of the St. Louis Dental Society, and is a member and one of the ablest officials in the Dental Society of Salt Lake. He is active in politics, and has been successful in his practice in Salt Lake, due absolutely to his professional skill and also to his excellent qualities as a social factor.

S. D. EVANS.

S D EVANS
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S. D. Evans, undertaker and embalmer, owes his success in business quite as much to his estimable character, refined nature and the courteous deportment of his manners, as to the more commonly accepted business qualities supposed to assure success in life. His line of metallic caskets, burial cases, and rates are selected with great care, and are among the largest and most complete of any similar house in the country. He occupies two floors of a commodious building at 214 State street and employs two assistants. There is probably no undertaker of the present day that would have the audacity to ask the patronage of the public without thoroughly understanding the art of embalming. In this Mr. Evans, having availed himself of every advantage in the acquisition of this difficult science, is prepared to furnish the benefits of his skill with the assurance of the same being satisfactory in every respect. He is a graduate of the United States college of embalming of New York City, the most modern and thorough institution of its character in the United States, and the only undertaker in the city who has attended a regular college, or can exhibit his diploma in proof thereof. His hearses are among the finest in Salt Lake and his assistants are all trained men. Altogether, Mr. Evans may be said to be, by character, attaininents, and in his well-ordered establishment, exceptionally well calculated to serve the public in the line he has chosen.

M. R. EVANS.

Salt Lake City shows numerous instances of successful men because of their enterprising and progressive mercantile ability. Prominent among these and worthy of special mention, is the house of M. R. Evans, dealers in guns, sporting goods, etc. Mr. Evans established himself in business here several years ago, and has thriven in a remarkable manner; in fact to such an extent as to rank him among the foremost merchants in his line in the Territory. He carries a very large line of fine goods, of superior make and quality, consisting of guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, sporting goods, cutlery and notions, caligraph writing machines, paper, ribbons and carbons; also handling cigars and tobaccos of the best brands. The establishment occupies commodious and comfortable quarters, employs a number of assistants, and is in the receipt of a most healthy and continuous trade. Mr. Evans is a New Yorker by birth, but has resided in Utah for twenty years and is favorably known throughout the territory; is one of the most enterprising citizens, with a thorough practical knowledge and experience, coupled with energy and legitimate business principles, a combination that has gained for him an honorable position among the mercantile and commercial men throughout the entire West.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR.

Dr. J. B. Keysor, whose operating parlors occupy suites two and three, Auerbach building, enjoys a widespread and invaluable reputation in the line of dentistry, both for his professional achievements and his personal worth. He is a native of Utah, and, upon the completion of his collegiate career, began a study of the art in which he has since become an accomplished master. He makes a specialty of filling, the designing and fitting of false teeth and other features of the science, and now enjoys a practice so large and constantly increasing in extent and importance, as to necessitate the employment of skilled and experienced assistants in his management. Ladies and gentlemen in need of the services of an expert and conscientious practitioner are recommended to advise with Dr. Keysor. His charges are as reasonable as they can be made consistent with first-class work, and his work is always of the very best character and description.

ARBOGAST CONFECTIONERY COMPANY.

The Arbogast Confectionery Company, started in 1873 for the manufacture of ice-cream and confections, has been a success from its inception, the business increasing so rapidly that in the beginning of 1891, it was deemed to incorporate the same, with George Arbogast, President and Treasurer; and L. L. Baumgarten, Secretary. The company has a large and ample capital with which to carry on its vast and extensive operations, and employs the same to the fullest advantage.

In connection with the main office, at 108 Main street, the company has a large and commodious ice-cream parlor, occupying two floors, the first being used for the serving of the delicacy and confections to the numerous customers; the second floor as a dining ordinary. Both are fitted up in modern style, with elegant furniture and draperies, where one can enjoy a delicious plate of ice-cream and other delicacies amid pleasant surroundings. The factory, situated at 48 East First South St., is a two story and basement building, 20x100 feet dimensions. The basement is used as the location of the bake ovens, where the fancy cakes are made; also as an engine and boiler room, and for the manufacture of candy. On the first floor is an ice-cream and coffee parlor, elegantly fitted up, a novel feature being the Dayton fan, pendant from the ceiling, driven by electricity. When in motion the room is kept perfectly cool and otherwise insuring comfort to patrons. The second story is devoted entirely to the manufacture of candy. The enterprise employs twenty-five people, and the monthly pay-roll is one of the largest in the city. The firm does a large annual trade, sending goods to Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming, in addition to its equally large local trade. Mr. Arbogast is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Boston, but has resided in Salt Lake City for twenty-one years; is thoroughly identified with the best interests of his adopted home, and is ever ready to do anything in his power to advance its welfare. He is one of the best known men in and out of business circles, and under such favorable auspices as he now enjoys, a brilliant commercial future is predicted for him. He is the owner of a ranch seven miles from the city, on the road to Ogden, consisting of 120 acres, which he is preparing to use for purposes of a vineyard, being satisfied that Utah can raise as many pounds of grapes to the acre as California and of a superior flavor. Mr. Arbogast has done more to build up Salt Lake, according to his means, than any man within her limits, and is in all respects an active, enterprising "hustler," who believes in making hay while the sun shines. He is, in short, a man in every respect entitled to, and commands the admiration of the men who love to see pluck and enterprise meet its just reward.

GEO. ARBOGAST

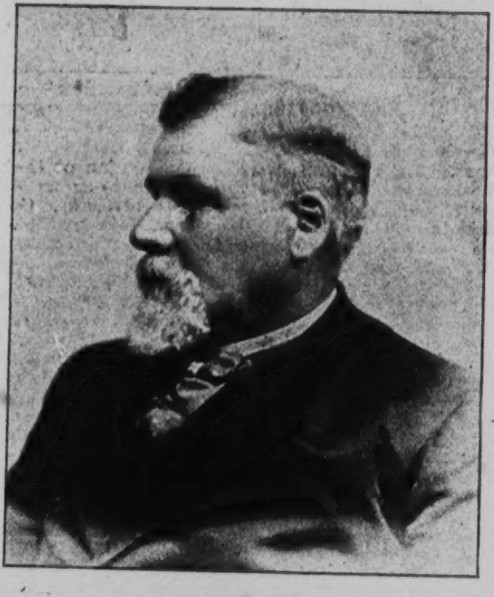
HAPPY HOUR DENTAL PARLORS.

Among the first-class dental establishments in Salt Lake City where the public can be assured of good work, is the Happy Hour Dental Parlors at No. 212½ State Street. They are under the management of Dr. M. N. Buck, who is a native of Michigan, forty-five years of age, and who has been seventeen years in active practice. He first located in Charles City, Iowa, thence removing to Kansas, whence after remaining some time he decided to settle in Salt Lake City. In his practice Dr. Buck is ably assisted by his wife and Miss Nettie Weaverling, both of whom are not only thorough adepts in the profession, but are among the limited number of lady practitioners understanding the details of the art. Mrs. Buck is a native of Wisconsin. She began the practice in Kansas ten years ago, and is regarded as a skillful and experienced operator. Miss Weaverling also began her practical experience in dentistry in Kansas about the same time, and is very proficient in the in the business. She is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. The Doctor also has an able and valuable assistant in the person of D. R. Romani, of the city laboratory operated in connection with the parlors, and although a separate institution is of well-known importance. Dr. Romami is a native of Ohio, and has been practicing dentistry for the past fifteen years. About one year ago he located his laboratory in this city, and employs an able corps of assistants. He makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, and directs the only industry of its kind between Chicago and San Francisco.

Among the successful operations practiced at these parlors is that known to the profession as "Implantation," otherwise replacement of a tooth, one of the most difficult operations known to modern dentistry. Dr. Buck has built up a large patronage. The parlors are deserving of all that can be said of them, and the efficiency of the work is beyond question.

ELIAS MORRIS.

In the advantages possessed by a city, there are certainly none of more importance than establishments connected with the building interests. In this line of manufacture, Mr. Elias Morris has no superior, as his yards turn out a quality of fire brick that cannot be excelled. He started his enterprise in 1869 and has built up a very large and successful business. In addition to the manufacture of fire brick, abestine stone and water pipes are included in the output of the plant, in large quantities. Mr. Morris is also a heavy dealer in Portland cement, mantels, grates and monumental work, which can be seen at his large and commodious store room, No. 21 and 23 West South Temple street. The brick yards are located in the southern part of, the city, where about 400,000 fire brick and large quantities of abestine stone and water pipes are annually manufactured.



ELIAS MORRIS.

Mr. Morris has resided in Salt Lake for forty years and is widely known all over the Territory. He is a thorough business man, fully alive to the interests of the city, and aids all in his power to advance the general welfare and prosperity of the same. He is a man of spotless integrity, a cultured gentleman, and has been a member of the city council, where he served the people as a faithful, honest and conscientious official.

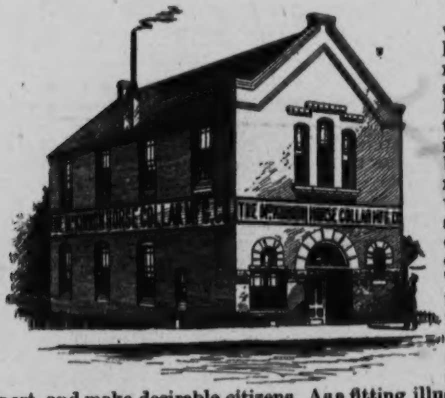
Photo by Shipler. ARNOLD GIAUQUE.

He is the possessor of a patent for a new pattern of mosaic, tile for flooring public buildings, wainscoting and ceilings etc., of which a fine line of goods are carried in stock. Under his able management the enterprise enjoys a trade that is annually increasing. In addition to the above he is the owner and proprietor of the Pioneer Patent Roller Mills, which have a reputation all over the Territory for the excellence of their flour, and as an institution that has aided very largely in developing the wonderful resources of Utah. The manager for Mr. Morris, Arnold Giauque by name, has been in the former's employ for more than twenty years, and is a practical man in all the details of his business. Mr. Morris employs a large force of experienced hands in his several lines of production and pays a correspondingly large sum in wages each year. Mr. Morris is also one of the promoters of the sugar factory at Lehi and is doing much to foster that most valuable industry in that Territory.

W. J. HARVEY & CO.

The banking firm of W. J. Harvey & Co., composed of W. J. Harvey and Dewitt B. Lowe was organized for the purpose of doing a general business in real estate, mines, securities, banking and investment, with its office in the Knutsford Hotel. The gentlemen are supplied with ample capital and make a specialty of representing the investment of Eastern capital in Utah. The company occupies large and commodious quarters as above designated, where every facility and all possible information regarding the business they represent, is afforded. Mr. Harvey was for a number of years, manager and trust officer of the Salt Lake Abstract Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Mr. Lowe has been engaged in the real estate business in Salt Lake City for a number of years past. Both are gentlemen of much fiinciancial ability, and eminent social qualifications, and though the firm has only been in existence but a comparative brief period it has built up an immense business. Possessing enviable qualities and necessary attributes, the gentlemen composing the firm are bound to attain a high rank in commercial and financial circles.

THE McKINNON HORSE COLLAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



Salt Lake within the last twelve months has added to its long list of enterprising citizens a number of business men whose acquisition is a credit to any community. These are of the people that give the upbuilding of a city substantial support, and make desirable citizens. As a fitting illustration of the foregoing sentiment, the proprietor of the McKinnon Horse Collar Manufacturing Co., of this city, may be cited. The company was organized in April, 1891, by M. D. McKinnon, a man thoroughly experienced in the manufacturing of horse collars, having been in the business over twenty-five years. He came to Salt Lake City from San Francisco, where he had charge at different times of the L. D. Stone & Co. manufacturing works, and Hart Saddlery Co., the latter being the largest and oldest established concern of the kind on the Pacific coast.

The company's headquarters are located at No. 311 West Second street, occupying a large two-story brick building 24x50 feet in dimensions, and the grades of goods turned out are superior to anything of the kind in this part of the country.

The first story of the factory building is occupied exclusively by the collar manufacturing department. The second story is devoted to the manufacture of sweat-pads and is quite an important part of the business. This department alone gives employment to fifteen girls, and twenty-five horse collar hands, whose combined work resolves the establishment into a hive of industry. Mr. McKinnon came to Salt Lake City fully determined to take the lead in supplying the trade in his special line of business, and the active manner in which he has applied himself to his work, has caught the good will of the public, who are in turn showing their appreciation of a superior article by liberal patronage.

DR. C. A. FOLLETT.

During recent years the various professional lines in Salt Lake City have received frequent additions, and no other one line has this fact become more noticeable than in that of Dentistry. Among those who have located in Salt Lake City in the practice of that profession no one has attained to more prominence, nor secured a more generous share of the public patronage than Dr. Follett. He is a native of Minnesota, and has been practicing for about eight years with gratifying success, the unvarying reward of a complete knowledge of his profession and diligence in securing its promotion. He first began to practice at San Jose, Cal., where he remained about six years. Prompted, however, by the reports of business, beautiful climate, and wonderful advantages possessed by Salt Lake City and Utah, he decided to remove hither. After a careful inspection of the advantages offered elsewhere he located in Salt Lake City early in January, 1891, opening an office at 55½ East Second Street South. Soon afterward he was joined by his family, and has since resided here, annually extending his field of labor and annually growing more and more enthusiastic regarding the resources and advantages of the City and Territory.

WALLACE & CO.

It is conceded by everyone who has ever visited Salt Lake that the city can justly lay claim to some of the largest and best equipped merchant tailoring houses in the country. Among these the firm of Wallace & Co. occupies a position of prominence second to none in the country. The business was established by Mr. Rob't Wallace in 1890, and the success attained has been of a most pleasing character, both in a financial and fashionable point of view. He has been connected with the fine tailoring trade of the east for a great many years and understands the business thoroughly, employing a cutter of marked ability and the best skilled workmen only, in his establishment, of whom he has fifty constantly at work. His stock of goods is of the finest description and best grades, being a large importer and handling this character of goods only. He guarantees to give perfect satisfaction, and from the large trade that he now enjoys, which is constantly increasing, there is no doubt but that he succeeds to an unlimited extent. Mr. Wallace is a native of Canada, where he learned his trade. He is an excellent business man, a gentleman of high social qualities and greatly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

McCORNICK & CO.

One of the strongest and most prosperous private banks in the west, holding a high position in financial circles, and in the confidence of the public, exercising a wholesome and valuable influence in all departments of business, and performing most useful and inportant functions in all matters of finance, is that of McCornick & Co. private bankers, founded in 1873 by W. S. McCornick. The company is largely engaged in all transactions appertaining to a general banking business, such as discounts, deposits, loans, collections, the purchase and sale of domestic and foreign exchange, ores and bullions, and its business extends over all the civilized world. The bank has comfortable quarters, the property of the company, employs a force of eleven assistants and the volume of its business is increasing so rapidly that they are now erecting one of the finest office buildings west of the Rocky Mountains, which the firm expect to occupy early next year.

W. S. McCORNICK, Pres. McCornick Banking Co.

The long residence of Mr. McCornick in Salt Lake, and his successful financial career, together with his high character as an experienced financier at the head of the institution, commands the confidence of the public to such an extent as to include as clients of the bank, some of the heaviest firms in Salt Lake City. Of his enterprise it is not necessary for us to speak, as he is so well and most favorably known and spoken of throughout financial circles, and has been, and still is practically identified with the best interests of the city of his adoption.

FRED G. LYNGBERG.

In a history of the growth and prosperity of Salt Lake City the retail grocery trade, must, in commercial affairs, always occupy a prominent position as a branch of mercantile pursuit, and contributes in no small degree to the commercial importance of the city. In connection with this line of business the house of Fred G. Lyngberg deserves especial mention, not only on account of the age of the enterprise, but of its high standing in the business community. It was founded by Mr. Lyngberg in 1878, and by a systematic course of honorable and fair dealings with the public, he is now in the enjoyment of an extensive—profitable trade. He occupies a commodious and conveniently arranged two-story building at 56 East First Street South, equipped with all modern facilities, including telephone service, and carries a large stock of staple and fancy groceries. He also handles a most desirable line of fruits, vegetables etc., and game, fish and oysters in season. He supplies many of the leading families of the city, and has a very extensive and liberal patronage. Mr. Lyngberg is an "old timer" of Utah, having resided here for thirty years, and is consequently well known throughout the Territory, having formerly been engaged in the mining busines. He is an honorable, straightforward business man, of recognised commercial abilities, and a pleasant and agreeable gentleman in both the business and social spheres of life.

EXCELSIOR BAKERY.

A well regulated bakery is a desirable industry to have in any community. In fact it is one of those indispensable enterprises of public necessity. The people must have bread, and when they can get a good wholesome article without the trouble of preparing it themselves they are fortunate indeed. Among the establishments of Salt Lake that makes a feature of superior skill in this line the Excelsior Bakery takes the lead. It was founded eighteen years ago by Mr. Edward Scrace, and has always been a favorite with the public of Salt Lake. The manufacturer makes bread, cakes, and crackers, carrying also a full line of can goods, teas, coffees, nuts, bottled champagne cider, candies, soda water and root beer. The industry occupies a commodious two-story building, at No. 10 Main street, employs five operators and assistants, carries a large stock and does an extensive local business. Mr. Scrace is a native of England and learned his trade in New York City, many years ago. He has been a resident of Utah for thirty years, is a thoroughly practical man in his line, and fully identified with the best interests of Salt Lake.

UTAH BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.

Such enterprise as characterizes some of the business houses of the city of Salt Lake is not exceeded by those of any other city in the Union. Conspicuous among these public spirited and enterprising firms, whose efforts to secure and retain trade have been rewarded by gratifying success, may be mentioned the Utah Book and Stationery Company, and under that name incorporated, with D. M. McAllister, president; Hon. S. F. Richards, vice-president, and J. L. Perkes, secretary and treasurer. The directory board comprises Hon. Elias A. Smith, J. L. Barrows, D. W. and G. S. McAllister, natives of Utah, with the exception of the president, who was born in Scotland, but has resided in Salt Lake for twenty-eight years. The establishment carries a large and varied stock of books, stationery, periodicals, toys, dolls, novelties, for schools, students, architects, and type-writers, Globe filing cabinets, Mormon church works, albums and school books. The corporation occupy a large and commodious salesroom at 72 Main street, employing ten assistants, and do a business extending throughout Utah and a portion of Idaho, the annual sales amounting to between $60,000 and $75,000. The firm is considered one of the most reliable and solvent in the country, its officers and directors being well known in the commercial and professional circles of the Territory.

DR. HECTOR GRISWOLD.

Dr. Hector Griswold, one of the leading dentists of Salt Lake City, highly merits the high class of patronage he receives. He is a native of Wisconsin and during his professional career, extending over a period of 15 years, has demonstrated fully his claims to the confidence reposed in his ability by a constantly increasing clientele. He first studied medicine after leaving College, but soon took a fancy to dentistry and devoted his energies in that direction. Upon receiving his diploma he located at St. Paul, where he met with gratifying success. The inhospitable climate of that section, however, persuaded him to remove elsewhere, and he finally decided to locate in this city. He took up his residence 3½ years ago, and has since identified himself with Salt Lake City and Utah Territory including among his patrons and friends the best people, among whom himself and wife are esteemed as a valuable acquisition to the society of Zion. He makes a specialty of dentistry in all its branches, and his work is of a superior order, always giving satisfaction.

SHERLOCK KNITTING CO.

Improved facilities are the true indices of progress, and the most intelligent manifestation of the onward march of civilization. Evidences of enterprise by a community in projecting modern improvements, and carrying them out, are the best criterions by which to estimate the enterprise of its citizens and their appreciation of the modern ideas of progress. The institution whose name appears at the head of this sketch is located at 25 W. First South Street, and is of the character just enumerated and one of the most enterprising of its kind in the Territory. It was founded in 1875, by Geo. A. Luke, who was succeeded by Jno. E. Sherlock the present proprietor, in 1886. The plant has twenty machines, with a capacity of twenty dozen hosiery daily. Sixteen experienced hands are employed and the annual business transacted reaches the neat sum of from $15,000 to $20,000. The establishment occupies a commodious three-story building, conveniently fitted up for the immense business of the same, and manufactures a complete line of ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, in silk, wool and cotton. All of the goods are made of the best yarns and are far superior to any goods of this character in the market. They are guaranteed to be equal to hand knitting, and for wearing qualities, they have no equal, a trial of the same only being necessary to a conviction of this fact. The company also manufactures a full line of ladies' hand crochet skirts, children's machine skirts, ladies' jackets, wool mitts, silk mittens, children's wool mitts, ladies' wool vests and pants, men's vests and pants, mitts and gloves, men's buckskin gloves, kid and dogskin gloves, ladies' and children's knit leggings, boys' wool mitts, silk and wool wristlets or cuffs. They also keep on hand a full line of yarns, consisting of imported and domestic Saxony, split zephyr, four-fold zephyr, eight-fold zephyr, Angora, Saxony, Germantown, Shetland wool, Shetland floss, German knitting worsted, English fancy mixed, Spanish and Utah yarns of all grades and best makes, which the proprietor guarantees to sell cheaper than any house in the West. Mr. Sherlock is also agent for the celebrated Lamb family knitting machines, the only machine in the world that will knit all kinds and sizes of hosiery, mittens, gloves, etc.

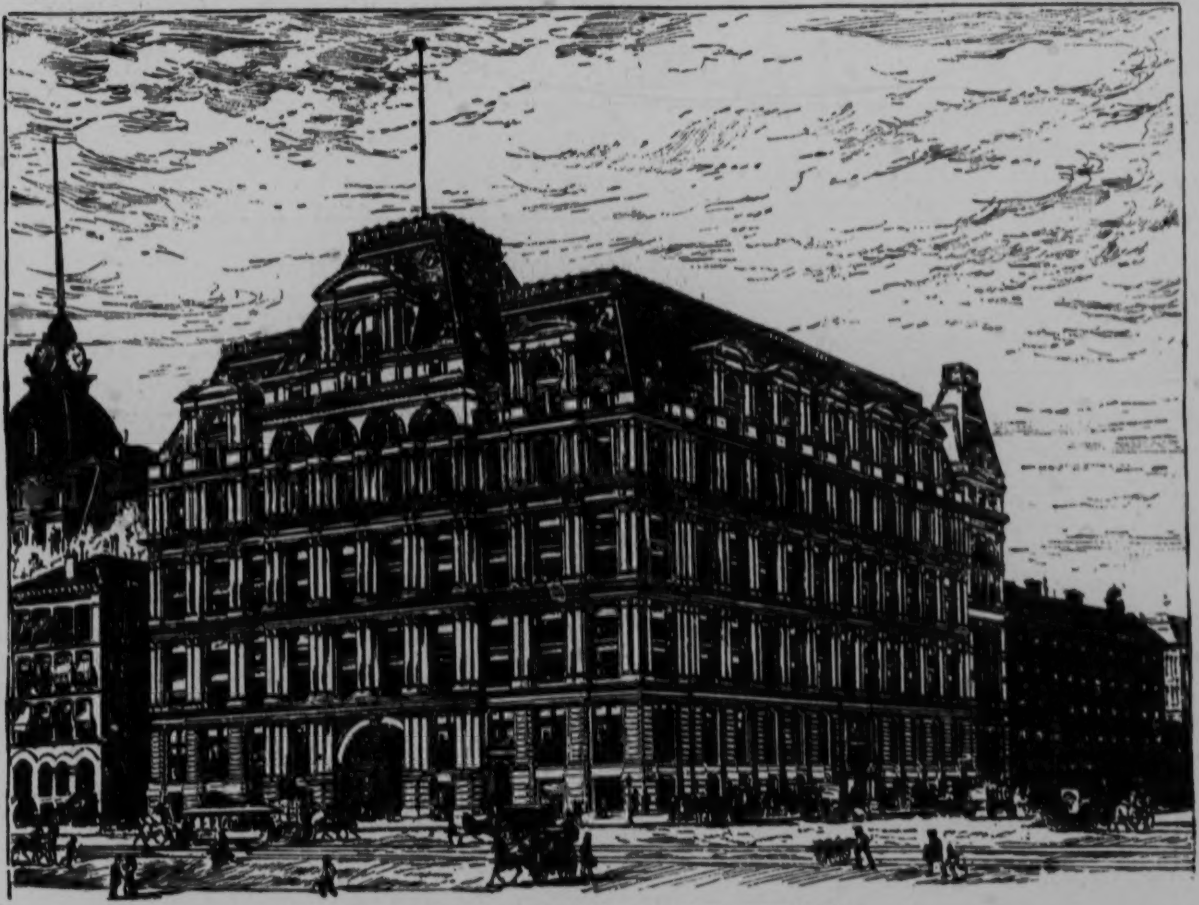
Mr. Sherlock is a native of Ohio, but has been a continuous resident of Utah since 1869. He is a civil and mechanical engineer by profession and for two years was chief engineer of the Utah & Northern railroad. He is a nephew of Thos. Sherlock, the great Ohio and Mississippi river steamboat owner, who is known the world over, and is justly proud of so distinguished a relative. As a business man the career of Mr. Sherlock needs no comment from the editor of this work. His abilities and untarnished reputation are widely known and recognized. His works, enterprise and general usefulness speak for him in terms sufficiently strong and convincing, and entitle him to the fullest esteem and consideration of the community.

UTAH NURSERY CO.

One of the largest enterprises, involving the outlay of a large capital, is that of the Utah Nursery Company, which carries on a general nursery business. They employ from fifteen to thirty men in their business, at a monthly expense for wages of $8,000, and sell goods throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nevada and Colorado. The company was incorporated in June, 1887, with a capital of $50,000. The present officers are: J. A. Goohue, President; P. H. Dix, Treasurer; W. V. Eberly, Secretary; and A. Van Meter and E. J. Harness, Directors, all men of prominence and influence in the city and territory, and whose enterprise is exerting a great influence upon the city's growth and development. Such enterprises, when so properly managed as the Utah Nursery Company is, in the commercial world a source of great financial benefit to the projectors and the public.

M. RUSH WARNER, Manager.

In the compilation of a work of this character the insurance interests of Salt Lake deserve considerable attention. Among the many agents engaged in such enterprises in Salt Lake, none are more deserving of an extended notice in the pages of this work than Mr. Rush Warner, the general manager for Utah of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having his offices in Progress Building. This agency was established in 1889, and in the two years that Mr. Warner, has been in control, has been remarkably successful. In 1890 Mr. Warner's agency wrote up policies to the amount of $1,250,000, and from present indications it is expected that the amount for 1892 will reach $2,000,000. There are twelve agents in Utah for this company, under the control and direction of Mr. Warner, all of whom are considered among the best insurance men in the West. The Equitable Life is one of the largest life insurance organizations in the world, and has been doing business for thirty-one years, during which it has made phenomenal progress, the assets having increased from $162,618 in 1860 to $119,243,744 in 1891.



EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Few investors realize the fact that money deposited with a reliable and well managed life insurance company, in the purchase of insurance, is profitable from a business stand point; yet such a fact has been plainly demonstrated many times, and examples might be mentioned if space permitted it. The company that Mr. Warner represents is too well known to need any eulogy, as it has a national and world wide reputation for reliability and strength.

Mr. Warner was born in Pennsylvania, and has been engaged in the insurance business for twenty-five years. He was President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company for many years and in 1880 located in Colorado, where he engaged in mining and stock operations in Gunnison County. He was manager of the Gunnison Improvement Company for three years, in the development of coal mines, and subsequently organized the Grand River, Land and Live Stock Company of which he was selected as president and general manager. He finally sold out his interest in this organization and came to Salt Lake, where for the first six months of his residence, he represented the New York Life. The Equitable Life Company, however, recognizing in Mr. Warner a valuable man, offered him a life contract with them on such advantageous terms, that he accepted the same and became their general manager for this Territory, and to whose interests he devotes his entire time and attention. Mr. Warner is a reliable and energetic gentleman of marked business capacity and manages the affairs of his company with ability and intelligence.

UTAH UNDERTAKING CO.

This undertaking company was incorporated on June 22nd, 1891, with T. C. Armstrong, Jr., President; C. W. Boyd, Vice-president; T. E. Harris, the present coroner, Treasurer, and J. C. Ross, Secretary. The company is located at 317 South Main street, and carry a large and complete stock of the latest and most artistic designs in caskets, coffins and funeral requisites. The premises are provided with a spacious and richly furnished funeral parlor arranged with special reference to the conduct of funeral services, etc. All the members of the company are well and favorably known, many of the stockholders being old residents in the city. They are leading and representative business men, masters of the profession to which they are devoted, and citizens who enjoy the public confidence and esteem.

HENRY SADLER.

It is with much pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the well known, old established and popular wholesale liquor house of Mr. Henry Sadler.

Mr. Sadler occupies a substantial three-story brick building on South Main street, between 2nd and 3rd South street, the dimensions of which are 24x100 feet, the first floor being used as a salesroom, the second as a bottling room, and the third as store room.

Mr. Sadler was born in England, and came to this country as a young man. He was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, in New York City for about four years, but being an energetic and pushing business man he soon saw the brilliant future for the Great West and came hither. He has resided in Salt Lake City about thirty-two years where he has made a name for himself as an industrious energetic honorable citizen, highly deserving of the success which has attended him throughout his business career. He carries a full line of the best brands of wines and liquors making a specialty of Old Crow, Hermitage, Oscar Pepper and Yellowstone. His business represents an investment of $25,000 and he does an average trade annually of about $150,000, extending throughout the Territory of Utah and the States of Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming, requiring the employment of seven assistants. His cellars and wine vaults are stored with the choicest brands of Bourbon, rye and Monongahela whiskies and with wines of the most delicate shades, while his stocks of cigars, made up of imported, domestic and Key West, are unsurpassed in variety and quality. His terms are liberal and his transactions are noted for their equity and fair dealing.

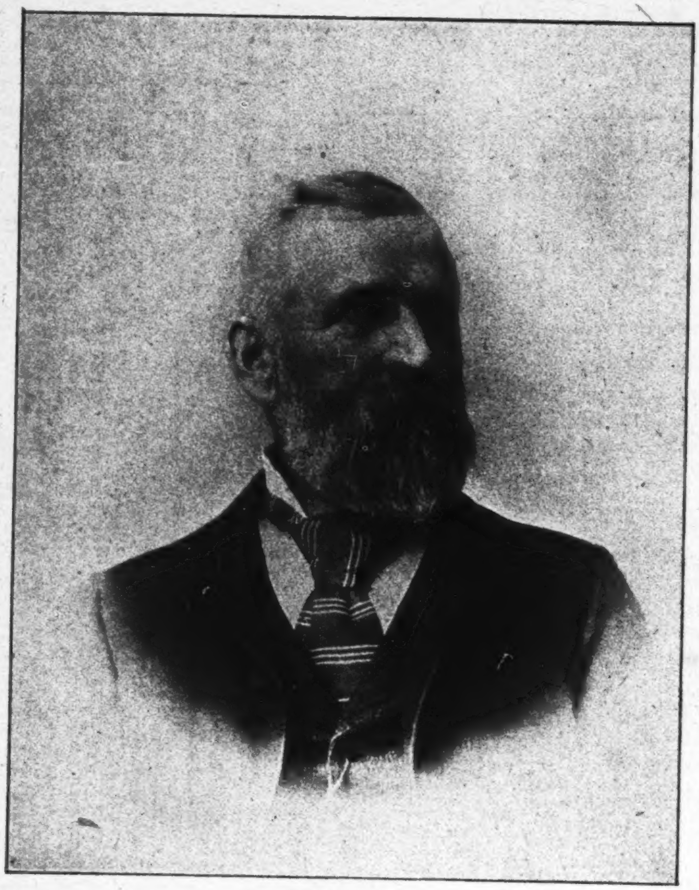


Photo by Shipler.

MR. HENRY SADLER.

GARRICK & HOLMES, Boiler Makers.

No better evidence of the substantial prosperity of Salt Lake City is apparent than in the fact that her manufactures are successfully competing with those of the East in almost every line; hence, any review of the city's progress and industry, would be incomplete without making mention of the enterprises and manufacturing establishments which are justly entitled to mention. Of these the firm of Garrick & Holmes, at the rear of 149 West Temple street, although, but two years established, is conspicuously prominent in its special line of business. The lines of manufacture embrace steam boilers, water jackets, iron water tanks, smoke stacks, etc.; also doing all kinds of sheet iron work and conducting an extensive repair business. Their motto: "Reasonable prices and good work," has been closely adhered to, and has been the means of building up a trade that extends all over the Territory in every direction, throughout which Messrs. Alexander Garrick and Samuel Holmes, composing the firm, are well-known and highly esteemed, not alone for their artistic skill, but for the honorable business methods which characterize their dealings with the public and the trade to which they cater. They give employment to a large force of skilled workmen and do a business steadily increasing in volume and importance.

The enterprise is essentially a home industry, and receives the substantial recognition from citizens and residents merited by the public spirit displayed in its establishment as also in the conduct of its operations.

JOSLIN & PARK.

Jervis Joslin and Boyd Park, composing jewelry firm of Joslin & Park formed a co-partnership twenty-nine years ago for the purpose of carrying on the business in which they have since been successfully engaged, and through all the ups and downs of a mercantile life have held fast together to finally emerge triumphantly into the bright sunshine of financial prosperity. They began operating in Denver, and in 1871 opened a branch house in Salt Lake, and Mr. Boyd Park in charge. The success of the firm has been remarkable and the present volume of business transacted is large. The firm carries a stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., ranging in value from $75,000 to $100,000 and does an annual wholesale and retail business of $80,000, their trade being throughout the Northwest chiefly in Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Montana.

They occupy elegant and commodious accommodations and employ eleven clerks, salesmen, etc., also traveling representatives. The junior member of the firm is a native of Scotland, but has been a resident of Utah for twenty years, and a practical mechanic, having learned his trade in Troy, New York, commencing at the bench in 1853. Both himself and partner have contributed very largely, by their push, enterprise and activity in developing the resources of Utah, and Salt Lake City in particular.

F. E. WARREN MERCANTILE CO.

Among the oldest and most reliable houses deserving of special mention in a work of this nature is the F. E. Warren Mercantile Co., located at No. 78 N. Second Street South. The company was incorporated in 1881, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, with a capital of $150,000, and now are the most extensive dealers in their line in this section of the country. They operate six houses in all, located at Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Ogden, Brigham, Logan and Boise City, and give employment to about 100 men to carry on their business, which will run over $250,000 per annum. In their stock will be found the celebrated Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Decker & Son, Knabe & Co., A. B. Chase & Co., Everett, and Fischer pianos, besides many others, and the Story & Clark and A. B. Chase organs, all standard instruments. In fact, their stock is so complete that they are enabled to furnish a person with any musical instrument manufactured in this country or in Europe. The personnel of the firm is: President, F. E. Warren, present, United States Senator for Wyoming; E. M. Warren, vice president; W. P. Gannett, secretary and treasurer—gentlemen too well and favorably known to require any extended notice, and who are esteemed among the most enterprising and conservative business men whose names are linked inseparably with those of the leading men of this Territory. The Salt Lake house is under the able management of Mr. E. N. Jenkins, a gentleman who has made legions of friends during his stay in this city.

SALT LAKE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The cause of education has shown great progress throughout this vast country during the past quarter of a century. The different States have vied with each other in perfecting their systems in all the departments of learning, classical, scientific and business.

The Salt Lake Business College, under the control of Prof. J. W. Jameson and Nat. B. Johnston, was established during 1889, under rules and regulations especially adapted for the acquiring of a thorough and practical business education, and that have met with the full approbation of patrons. Educators are progressive men of intelligence. Having the experience of the best of instructors to study, and observant of the changes and wants of today, they adopt the best features of instruction of the past and embrace any new plan, principle or theory calculated to advance the interests of the pupil. Such has been and is the policy adopted by the Salt Lake Business College and its accomplished managers—a policy that has redounded to the advantage of all the leading business houses, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing establishments, railway offices and other avocations of life requiring the services of assistants, competent and reliable.

The curriculum of the Salt Lake Business College embraces bookkeeping, commercial law, arithmetic, correspondence, penmanship, business requirements and other branches required to battle with the practical side of iife. Four teachers, among the best in the country, are employed and no pains are spared to completely and effectively equip the student with a comprehensive knowledge of his profession. The commercial room is 22x80 feet in dimensions and fitted up with all the appointments and appliances necessary for the requirements of the service, and the class room, 18x24, is equally as well arranged.

The college can accomodate comfortably one hundred and twenty pupils. Graduates of this college since it was founded, evidence the high order of merit requisite to the securing of a diploma.

The proprietors of the Salt Lake Business College entered their profession in California graduating from one of the finest instutions of learning in that State. Their system of instruction is that known as the Ellis system, employed in the Eureka Academy and Business College and the San Francisco Business College, in which these gentlemen are interested.

Professors Johnston and Jameson are practical bookkeepers, having had several years experience as accountants before entering into business college work and are eminently qualified. The institution has gained an enviable reputation since its establishment, and is in every respect deserving of the continued patronage of the public.

SALT LAKE CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SALT LAKE SILK FACTORY.

The value of manufactories to any city is difficult to estimate. Their influence is marked and should be appreciated in the highest degree. Salt Lake is the location of a number of industries that rank with the best in the land, and among them the Silk Manufacturing establishment of John Lyle, located at 54 S. West Temple st., stands preeminent. J. L. Chalmers founded the enterprise in 1881, for the manufacture of silk products, such as handkerchiefs, ribbons, dress goods, etc. He was succeeded by Mr. Lyle and the industry has had a remarkable run of successes since the latter took charge in 1891. His plant is the most perfect and complete of any in the West having one plain and three Jacquard looms, with approved working and winding appliances, together with all other necessary paraphernalia for the successful carrying on of the business. Mr. Lyle manufactures several thousand handkerchiefs per year, and does a business of some $500 or $600 per month. The thread used in the factory was originally imported from China and Japan, but is now obtained from New York. Among the unique designs of handkerchiefs manufactured is one with the Temple, Assembly Hall and Tabernacle, woven in the corner, unequalled as souvenirs with visitors to Salt Lake and the public. He also manufactures silk book-marks with a portrait of Brigham Young, likewise valuable as a memento of a visit to the City of Zion. Mr. Lyle has been a resident of Salt Lake for three years and is one of its best and most favorably known business men. His establishment is a credit to the city it is aiding very materially in the development of, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage.

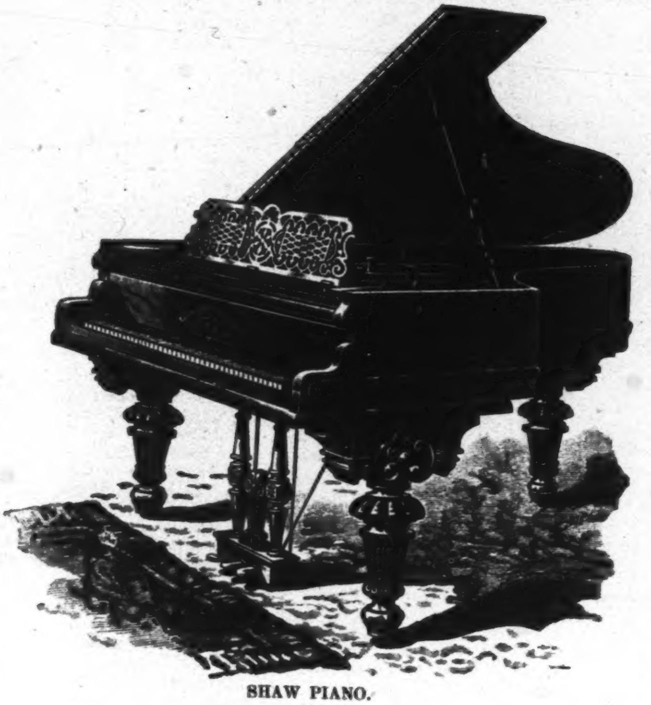
THE SPENCER-BYWATER COMPANY.

Few establishments in Salt Lake City deserve more favorable notice than the Spencer-Bywater company, manufacturers of cornices, tin, copper and sheet iron work of every description, etc., and the most complete lines west of the Missouri river. The enterprise was inaugurated about three years ago by Messrs. Spencer and Bywater, and was incorporated in January, 1891, with M. Spencer, president, H. J. Bywater, treasurer; F. W. Stair, secretary; and S. A. Marks and Oliver Hodgson, directors. Its trade is almost purely local, and when this fact is considered it will demonstrate to what a degree of popularity the company has attained in the large annual showing of the business done. The premises occupied, at 17 and 19 West South Temple street, are large and conveniently arranged, and the stock carried embraces a large line of "Peninsular" and "Gem City" stoves and ranges; also hot air furnaces of the "Peninsular" brand; the Richardson &

Boynton furnace, gasoline stoves, and general house furnishing goods of every description in its line. The company makes a specialty of tin and sheet iron work, and does a wholesale jobbing trade in tin plate, galvanized sheet iron, etc. They give employment to fifteen hands, and do an annual business of $100,000. The members of the company are men of push and enterprise, and have contributed very liberally of time, means and energy in advancing the commercial, mercantile and industrial interests of Salt Lake City. Mr. Mark Spencer, manager of the company, occupies a very prominent position in the ranks of the commercial men of the Great West.

SALT LAKE MUSIC CO.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public and especially the music loving portion of it, to the complete and elegant stock of musical instruments carried by the Salt Lake Music Co., located at 62 W. Second South St., where the Company occupies commodious premises for the accommodation of its large stock and the comfortable and easy transaction of its rapidly increasing business. This house is the agent for the well and deservedly popular Shaw Piano and Newman Bros.' Organs for each of which it enjoys a large trade.



SHAW PIANO.

The house was established in Salt Lake City in 1889 and has succeeded not only in supplying a large number of the finest homes of the City with favorite brands of pianos and organs, but has placed them in cultured homes all over Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. This store is also the headquarters for all kinds of musical merchandise and keeps constantly on hand the largest stock and most popular make of pianos and organs in the City.

In addition to those already mentioned, this Company is agent for the Schaefer Piano, an instrument noted for excellence of tone and finish, and which merits the universal praise accorded it. The Rice-Hinze Piano, also handled by this firm, will be found no less meritorious and is rapidly coming into favor in all parts of the country.

The business of the Salt Lake Music Co. is under the management of Messrs. G. S. Smith and C. W. Brown, both of whom have established a reputation for conducting the affairs of their house according to correct business principles. Customers never fail to receive every attention and the best of treatment. In consequence of their approved business methods they have built up a trade quoted at from $50,000 to $60,000 per annum.

The well-merited success of this establishment is but the logical result of the indomitable energy and enterprise of the gentlemen who conduct it.

SALT LAKE DENTAL DEPOT.

The dental institutions in Salt Lake have always kept pace with the improvements of modern science. Conspicuous among these is the Salt Lake Dental Depot, originally founded by Drs. Chapman, Whytocker and Tripp. Dr. Whytocker, however, withdrew and Drs. Chapman and Tripp, the present proprietors, succeeded to the business. The institution occupies elegant quarters in the Opera House block, fitted up with all modern appliances for the rapid and convenient practice of the profession. They also contain a depot of supply of dental instruments and appliances in which the firm has a capital of $7,000 invested, the annual trade of which amounts to $25,000. They employ two skilled assistants, and their trade is large in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and a portion of Colorado. Both of the gentlemen are practitioners of many years' experience and include among their patrons the leading citizens of Salt Lake, to whom they refer with pride as to the character of work they perform. There are no more reliable and skilled professionals in the territory than Drs. Chapman and Tripp, and they are justly deserving of the large measure of success to which they have attained in the city.

The assistants in the Dental Depot are Mr. Hugh A. Whytocker, a native of Scotland and a practitioner of four years experience, and Mr. Lester Riggs, born in Utah, and in actual practice one year. Both gentlemen are skilled in their profession and valuable assistants to the firm by which they are employed.

GABEL THE TAILOR, SALT LAKE CITY.

Success in any enterprise depends to a very large extent upon the intelligent proficiency, thorough understanding and practical knowledge of the undertaking. There is probably no branch of business that requires skill and general knowledge of all details than that of merchant tailoring of late years. The business has been practically reduced to a science, and many great improvements have been inaugurated, both in the style and cut of garments. Modern tailoring establishments of the country receive most liberal patronage from the fact that the American people know and believe that it pays to be "well dressed." Among the establishments in Salt Lake City that has gained an enviable reputation for the excellence of its materials and the superiority, its fits and make-ups, is that of Gabel, "the Tailor," at 65 West Second South Street, a branch house of the well-known San Francisco enterprise bearing the same name. Mr. H. H. Gabel opened his main house in the latter city seven years ago, and since that time has established branch industries in Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, San Jose, Sacramento, Portland, Oregon, and Salt Lake City. The house here is in charge of Mr. S. T. Ferry, a practical man of many years experience. He carries one of the largest and most complete stocks ever seen in the West, and makes suits from $15 up, guaranteeing satisfaction in every case. The enterprise is located in elegant and commodious quarters and gives employment to a force of sixteen experienced and accomplished operators. Mr. Ferry gives his special attention to the details of the business, and by his long experience is enabled to offer superior inducements to patrons, making it a point to not let a suit leave the establishment that is not satisfactory in all its details, and in consequence has among his patrons some of the best citizens. Those desiring stylish garments at reasonable prices will find at the house of Gabel, "the Tailor," all that can be required in this line.

TELEPHONE LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

There are few living in this city who are not more or less familiar with the Telephone Livery and Feed Stables. Possibly there is not another source in the various walks of city life, from which there is drawn in the aggregate so much pleasure, comfort and convenience, as from the well equipped livery stable. And among this class of institutions, none are more deserving of prominent mentioning than the above, located at 157 State street, and owned by Sawyer and Kavaney. It was established a little over a year ago by Mr. William C. Sawyer, and is provided with all the modern conveniences. While in the matter of equipment, there can be found a stock of fine buggies and carriages, and elegant driving horses, as well as gaitted saddle animals, and all patronizing this establishment will find in attendance polite and attentive drivers, grooms, etc. Horses taken to board will receive the best of care. The proprietors, Mr. W. C. Sawyer and T. J. Kavaney, who are courteous, genial gentlemen, honorable and fair in all their transactions, by close attention to the requirements of their special line of business, they have succeeded in building up the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and have gained the esteem and good will of the public.

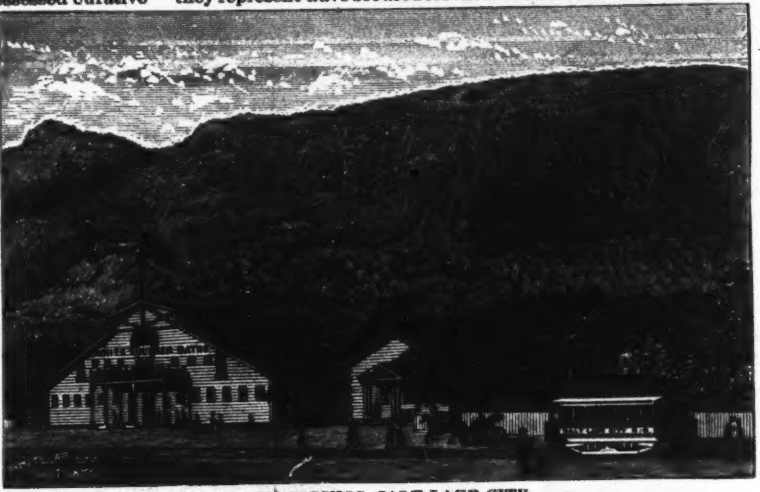
WARM SPRINGS.

Of late years it has been demonstrated that among the great springs of the West there were some that possessed curative properties of a beneficial order. Tradition has it that in the years agone when superstition enveloped the land, the aborigines of this country discovered and took of the medicinal qualities of the waters of which this sketch is the subject. The springs are located on the corner of 2d West and 7th North, and easily accessible by electric cars which pass to and fro at brief intervals. The property covers ten acres of ground upon which there has been erected a two-story building 112x176 feet in dimensions, provided with a 40 horse-power engine, that supplies all the motive force necessary; also for heating the premises, and other purposes. The Turkish baths, the main features of the enterprise, are of a character that on trial commend themselves to all. The old bath house is a one-story, concrete structure, 40x75 feet in dimensions, containing twenty tubs on the most approved modern pattern. The swimming pool is in the main building, and covers an area of 55x60 feet, the average depth of which is five and one-half feet. There is also a bath house especially reserved as a swimming pool for boys, which has a depth of four feet only, thus insuring against ordinary accidents. In addition to these there are ten private plunge rooms for ladies, each 12x12 feet, with pools having a depth of four feet, and five private plunge rooms for gentlemen, 12x12 feet, and four and one-half feet in depth. The waters are naturally warm, and, as before stated, celebrated for their curative properties when applied to such cases as rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomache and head, etc. An analysis by Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, shows:

Carbonate of lime	0.240—1280
Peroxide of iron	0040—6208
Chlorine	3454—18421
Zinc	0545—2907
Soda	2877—15344
Magnesia	0370—2073
Sulphuric acid	0703—3748

Three fluid ounces of the water, on an evaporation of entire dryness in a platina capsule, give 8.25 grains of solid, dry saline matter. The waters of the springs are slightly charged with hydro-sulphuric acid gas, and possess the valuable properties belonging to saline sulphur springs. The average temperature of the springs is laid down at 110° F., while the temperature of the baths is from 100° to 108° F., and are considered a great beautifier of the complexion; also a sovereign remedy for the removal of tan, freckles, etc., the curative properties, imparting to the skin a bright and smooth surface, give a white and velvety appearance, thus making them a favorite resort for ladies.

The proprietors, Henry Barnes and Edward Byrne, are both gentlemen of high business qualifications, and men of excellent judgment in the pursuit in which they are engaged. Mr. Barnes is a native of New York, but has been a resident of Utah for twenty years, and is one of her prominent and respected citizens, fully alive to the best interests of Salt Lake City and Utah. Col. Byrne is a native of Ireland, but came to Utah as an officer of the United States army over twenty years ago. Upward of a year since he became a citizen and located permanently in Salt Lake. He is an accomplished gentleman, commercially and socially, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The industry that these gentlemen represent is among the most potent factors in the development of Utah, and exercises an influence important and far reaching.


WARM SPRINGS, SALT LAKE CITY.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.

Regarding the importance and amount of the insurance business transacted in Salt Lake City, but few outside of the general agency offices have the slightest idea of the rapid advancement and progress made by and in the insurance business carried on here. The numerous different branches of this important business and the reasonable rates charged for first-class protection both of life and property affords advantages not only invaluable, but within the reach of all. The agency of Heber J. Grant & Co., 60 Main St., dates its establishment back fifteen years, and the ability of the gentlemen composing the company, not less than the solvency and reliability of the companies they represent have secured for the firm a line of risks not surpassed in amount by any agency in the entire West. Their business is general insurance, the negotiation of loans of money for use in Utah, Idaho and elsewhere, etc.

They represent the following standard companies: Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $8,731,250; Home Insurance Company of New York, $8,931,159; German American Insurance Company of New York, $5,544,346; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, $6,142,454; Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, $5,305,004; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, $3,329,985; American Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, $2,642,669; Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of New York, $2,490,654; Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of New York, $1,521,706; Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, $1,393,311; Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, of Liverpool, $43,387,000; Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah, $300,000. The latter company is essentially a home institution and one in which the people of Salt Lake City take a just pride. It is most liberally patronized on this account, as also on account of its reliability and liberal policy. The firm represents several large Eastern companies, and as already stated, loans money in large amounts throughout the Territory. The enterprise has been incorporated with Heber J. Grant, president; Richard W. Young, vice-president, and Horace G. Whitney, secretary and treasurer. The directory consists of Heber J. Grant, J. F. Grant, Wm. H. Rowe, Elias A. Smith, Richard W. Young, J. F. Wells, Leonard G. Hardy, Horace G. Whitney and Charles S. Burton, all prominent men in the social, political, commercial, and financial history of Salt Lake City, and taking an active part in all matters pertaining to the best interests of the city and territory. Mr. J. F. Grant, the general manager, possesses in an unusual degree all qualifications and characteristics requisite to successful conduct of affairs in this line of business, combining enterprise, activity, prudence, sound judgment, and keen business tact. The firm employs a large force of clerks and assistants, and the business is phenomenally prosperous.

E. STEELE—I. X. L. STABLES.

The I. X. L. Stables, owned and operated by Mr. E. Steele are widely known and as universally popular among admirers of blooded horses, high mettled racers, rapid roadsters, etc., as they are among citizens who exact elegant service and equipage. They are located on South Main street, between Third and Fourth and are in all features exceptionally well appointed and equipped. The stock is of the best character and description; the carriages, buggies and vehicles generally of the most fashionable pattern, and responses to the public prompt and reliable. Mr. Steele established the enterprise about three years ago, and by his attention to business, and honorable dealing, has secured to the same an almost endless patronage

B. F. GRANT.

J. M. GRANT.

GRANT BROS. COMPANY.

Equally important with the leading enterprises which give reputation to a city for progressive spirit, and commercial and manufacturing facilities, are all establishments which conduce to the convenience of the community. With the growth of population in Salt Lake, has come an increase in the demand for livery teams, carriages and transfer wagons, and the business has assumed great proportions in consequence. The Grant Bros. Transfer Company was founded in 1886, by a corporation under the name of Grant Bros. Company, for the purpose of transacting a general livery and transfer business. The officers are Heber J. Grant, president; Elias A. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and B. F. Grant, manager. The establishment is the largest of its kind in the city, occupying a building 100x330 feet in dimensions, with a stabling capacity for 300 head of horses. It is constructed of brick, is two stories high, and arranged with all the conveniences necessary to the easy and rapid transaction of the immense business carried on under its direction.

The company has 125 head of horses, 28 carriages, 28 buggies, 9 transfer wagons and 8 omnibuses. To take care of so large an invoice of valuable properties and attend to the prompt transfer of baggage, requires a force of 43 men and a consequent pay-roll of large dimensions. The company has some of the finest "rigs" in the West, and teams are furnished on short notice, while transfer business is carried on in a systematic manner with rarely a mistake ever being made in the smallest particular. In the conduct of this mammoth enterprise an enormous amount of capital is invested, and the daily expenses are heavy. Notwithstanding all this, however, the company is on a paying basis, due in a large manner to the able, popular and efficient manner in which the manager, Mr. Grant conducts operations connected with the undertaking. He is a man of keen business abilities, fully qualified for the position he holds, and an affable, polite gentleman. The remaining officers of the company are prominent men in the city, and pioneers of Utah. The president, Heber J. Grant, has occupied the highest official position within the gift of the people of Salt Lake City, and is a gentleman universally esteemed and respected thoroughout the entire Territory. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. Elias A. Smith, is connected with a large number of commercial and financial institutions; is a man of large capital, and practically identified with all the interests of Salt Lake City.

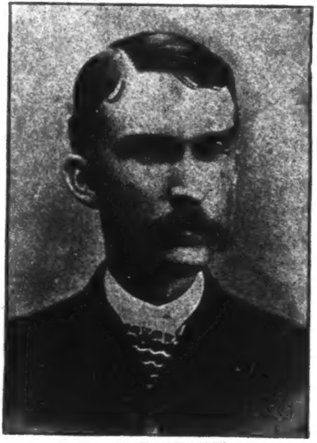
The reader's attention is called to the fine engraving of the handsome passenger "Raymond Coach" on the back cover of this publication. It was built to accommodate large parties of excursionists and tourists, and is usually drawn by six to eight fine horses.

HEBER J. GRANT.

ROWE, MORRIS, SUMMERHAYS COMPANY.

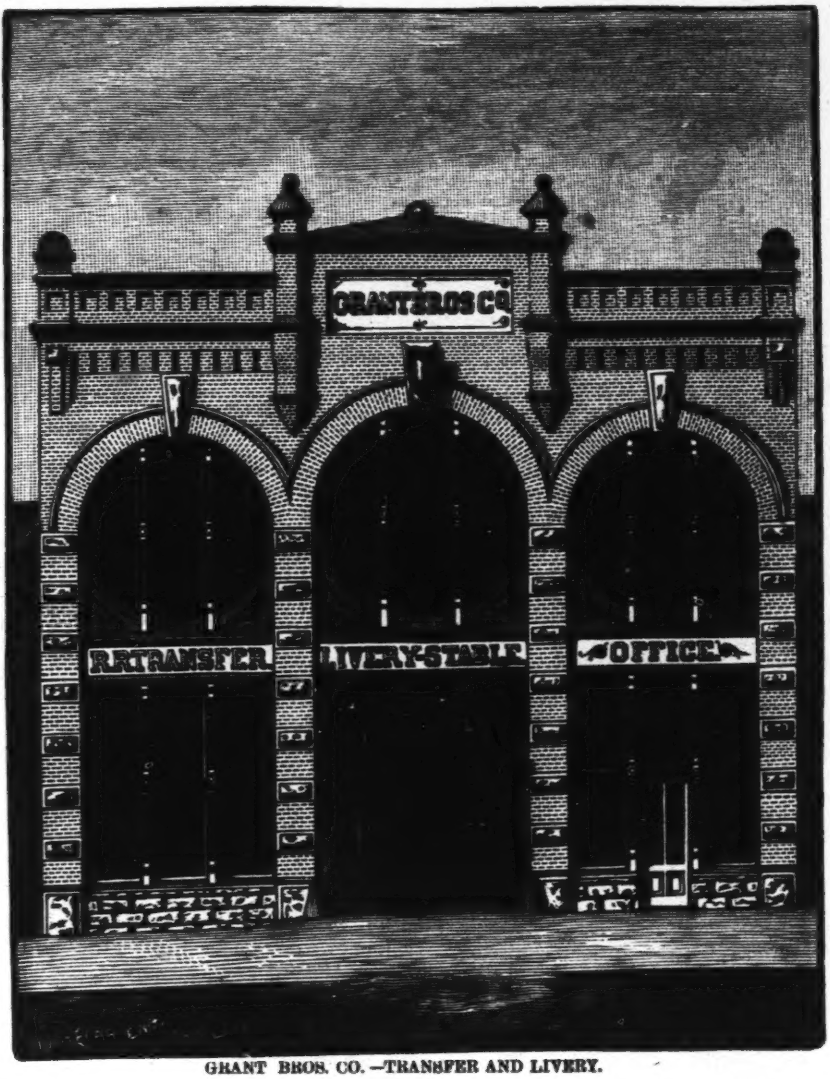
One of the many institutions that contribute largely to the prosperity of Salt Lake is the Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Company. The corporation manufactures and handles leather, also dealing in hides, wool, deer and sheep pelts, furs, etc. They occupy a large four-story building at Nos. 61 and 63 South Third West street, one-half block south of U. P. depot, the tannery being situated on Fourth North, between First and Second West streets, and is a large and conveniently arranged structure. The enterprise is successor to J. W. Summerhays & Company, and was originally founded in 1883. The business was incorporated in May last, and has since largely increased

J. H. GRANT.



J. F. GRANT.

They purchase hides, wool, pelts and furs through Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona and dispose of them in all the principal markets of the country. They do a heavy business that is annually improving, and employ a force of twenty-four hands. The officers of the corporation are: W. H. Rowe, president; R. Morris, vice-president and treasurer; Geo. R. Emery, secretary, and J W. Summerhays, manager. They are thorough business men and prominent in the Territory. Their enterprise is an important one in the matter of developing the resources of the country; also as regards the amount of money involved in the business. The value of such institutions to a community is difficult to compute, but is of a nature to be appreciated by all who have the interests of Salt Lake and Utah at heart.



GRANT BROS. CO.—TRANSFER AND LIVERY.

L. P. ROBINSON.

Professional men above all classes of people are required to perfect themselves in order to meet that success which all men strive to attain. This is as true in the practice of law as in the practice of medicine, but there is another agent in administering to the sick that is quite as important as the physician himself, the druggist, who must be equally if not more careful, and thoroughly understand his business. The druggists of Salt Lake in this connection are beyond criticism. Prominent among them is the well-known pharmacy of L. P. Robinson, located at number 347 Southwest Temple St. Mr. Robinson began business in his present location in January 1891, and the large trade he has already established speaks well for his popularity and the confidence the public place in him as a reliable and trustworthy chemist. His stock is new, and constantly replenished, when necessary, in order to keep on hand drugs of the highest virtue. The premises occupied consist of a building 18x45 feet in dimensions, constructed of brick, and presents altogether a very handsome appearance. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, also Trustee Fidelity Lodge of Odd Fellows. His annual business foots up fifteen thousand dollars and over.

HARRINGTON, DONNELLY & NEWELL.

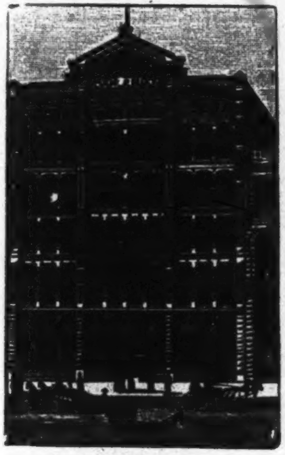
The steady advance in values in Salt Lake property has resulted in showing the city what an active and energetic coterie of real estate men can do to develop a country heretofore unknown to land buyers for speculation. Among the most actively employed in this field of usefulness have been the members of the firm of Harrington, Donnelly & Newell, located at 9 West Second South street. Aside from a general real estate business these gentlemen have several special inducements for investment, among which rises prominently an addition to the city bearing the firm name. "Harrington, Donnelly & Newell's Addition," lies on Second West street; and Bellevue Park addition, another held by the firm, is located on Tenth South and Ninth East streets. Electric lines pass both additions, bringing the property into almost immediate connection with the city proper. The lots offered in these two tracts are especially desirable for residence purposes, all being high, sightly and well drained. The streets are already graded, and a number of healthy trees are growing along the thoroughfares, having been set as a promotion of the other natural beauties of the land. Already a number of home-seekers have availed themselves of the especial inducements offered to build houses on the lots they have purchased, and many very inviting structures have been erected for the owners' occupancy. The firm also holds a large amount of first-class mining property, situated in the rich Fish Springs and Cottonwood districts. There are three claims in the former district which are known to be valuable, but which have not yet been developed. The assay shows six ounces of silver and a small percentage of lead. The ore from which this assay was made was taken from the surface with a hammer. In Mill Creek the company owns the "Huron," and in Cottonwood, the "Rex" and "Indus." The "Huron" has a tunnel in 200 feet, and a shaft seventy-five feet down. Its assays vary from six to forty ounces of silver, and has a well developed vein six feet wide, which is growing richer as the work progresses. On the "Indus," assays show 150 ounces of silver and sixty per cent. of lead. The "Rex" shows forty ounces of silver and fifty per cent. of lead. All these claims are especially promising, and a very slight outlay for development will make good money for a speculator.

LEAVER, CONRAD & CO.

Among the many industries for which Salt Lake is noted the lumber interests occupy a foremost position. One of the leading enterprises of this character in Salt Lake City is that owned and operated by Leaver, Conrad & Co., located at 255 West South Temple Street, and though but recently established carries one of the largest and most complete lines of rough and planed lumber in the country, and does an annual business quoted at $100,000 in value. The trade of the firm extends through Utah and Idaho, requiring the expenditure of large sums and the employment of ten assistants. The members of the firm are natives of Utah. Mr. Leaver was for a number of years connected with Mason & Co., in the same business, his partner, Mr. H. S. Young, being at present the assistant cashier of the Deseret Bank. The firm is an exceptionally strong one, and entitled to the fullest confidence of the public.

R. K. THOMAS.

In every city, as a rule, the dry goods business holds the ranking position in mercantile affairs. Of the houses thus engaged in Salt Lake City none occupy a more prominent position, with reference to the amount of stock carried, extent of business transacted or convenience of premises occupied, and none is superior in the high standard of commercial honor upon which its operations are based, than the retail dry goods, boot and shoe establishments of R. K. Thomas, founded in 1885. Throughout the history of this well-known and popular house it has ever maintained the characteristics of energy, mercantile integrity and enterprising and intelligent ability manifested at its inception, and as the years have passed it has gained added value for the liberal and enlightened policy that has always made it prominent. The building occupied by Mr. Thomas is 44x86 feet in dimensions, with a large basement for the storage of goods, and the store is a model of perfection in its interior arrangements, the various lines of goods carried by the house having departments of themselves, presided over by affable and polite assistants. In addition to the stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, Mr. Thomas carries a full and assorted line of children's clothing and gents' furnishings, both of which are considered by competent judges as among the best in the city. It may be added that all these departments of the house are heavily stocked and ably directed, while the trade, which annually amounts to thousands of dollars in value, is steadily extending and increasing, requiring the employment of a force of twenty clerks, subordinates and salesmen to successfully handle. Mr. Thomas is a native of England, but has resided in Salt Lake City ever since 1863. He is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of the Territory, and the ability he has displayed in the building up of his immense business is the subject of frequent remark.


R. K. THOMAS, DRY GOODS.

DRISCOLL & CO.

Messrs. Driscoll & Co., real estate and loan agents at 43 E. Second South Street, began operations in Salt Lake in 1887, and by successfully placing risks and loans have become a representative firm in these lines. They do a very large business, their sales of realty last year amounting to over $100,000, and they probably placed loans equal in volume to that of any other firm. They are dealers in city, farm, ranch and mining properties and loan agents for Eastern capitalists. The members of the firm are Con. Driscoll and Capt. A. T. Riley, both well known business men. Mr. Driscoll came to Salt Lake eighteen years ago and engaged in the mining and milling industry. He was also the amalgamator of the Ontario and Madonna Valley mines at Pioche, Nevada, for a number of years, and is interested in a number of promising mines throughout the West. His transactions are characterized by energy, ability and liberality.

Captain Riley was born in Birmingham, England, and immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1840, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where his father engaged in the business of furnishing supplies for the river steamers, Captain Riley commencing his business career at that time. In the "big fire" of 1849 their establishment was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of over $100,000 and virtually breaking them up in business. In 1855, the Captain came to Utah, remaining two years, thence removing to St. Jo, Missouri, where he remained until 1861, when he became a resident of Omaha and embarked in the furniture business, in which he was engaged successfully for eight years. In 1869 he started for Utah as a passenger on the first through train to Taylor's Mills, thence by stage the balance of the journey. He immediately opened up a large furniture establishment in Salt Lake City, which he conducted very successfully until 1888-9, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate and loan business. In 1870 Captain Riley was superintendent of the St. Mark's cathedral, an edifice that will cost $100,000 when completed. He is a man of recognized ability in the mercantile world, and his long residence of twenty-two years in Salt Lake has given him an experience that aptly fits him for the business he is now engaged in. His knowledge of real estate values is very extensive and he has aided vary materially in building up the city in which he is ranked among the most enterprising public men. He is a typical gentleman of the old school and highly esteemed by his hundreds of friends.

SALT LAKE CITY FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The manufacturing interests of Salt Lake, while being exceedingly diversified in character, are of far greater magnitude than is generally supposed by a majority of its people. The enterprise of the Salt Lake Foundry and Manufacturing Company, located at 138 S. West Third street, is an illustration in point, and as one of the most extensive establishments in its line of operations in this section of the West, is a particularly apt subject for comment. The company was organized in 1879 and incorporated in 1885, with D. L. Davis, president; J. H. White, secretary and treasurer, and Eli A. Folland, superintendent. They are manufacturers of engines, boilers, mining and milling machinery, iron and brass castings, the last two articles being made to order in any desired style and shape. They are also sole manufacturers for the celebrated Horse's Friend sulky plow, which has a wide reputation for excellence all over the country. The foundry occupies a large building 60x200 feet in dimensions, and the machinery, consisting of an engine of fifteen horse-power and other necessary appliances, is all of the latest and most improved pattern. From thirty to forty hands are constantly employed, making the pay-roll one of no inconsiderable proportions. The company sells goods principally in Utah and Idaho, but expect in the near future to cover more territory. The superintendent, Mr. Folland, is an active, energetic business man, thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business. With facilities of the best possible character and extensive in detail and arrangement, they are prepared to supply the trade promptly with goods in their line of the best quality and on most reasonable terms. With a stainless business policy, of the most liberal and enterprising character, they deservedly hold the high position accorded them in commercial and manufacturing circles, and a continuation of a prosperity so well merited.

J. HANSEN.

In the various professional lines Salt Lake City has an ample share of the best in the land. In the list of architects that add to the honor and glory of her world-wide fame are many who would reflect credit upon any country. Conspicuous among these is the gentleman of whom this article is the subject. Mr. Hansen is a young man, thirty-two years of age, and is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark. He received a classical and practical education in the art academies of Berlin and Vienna, where he learned all the rudiments of architecture and of the principles that insure success. For twelve years he practiced his avocation in the old country, and then, believing that the New World offered more substantial inducements to the ambitious young man, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, thence removing to Chicago, and finally to Salt Lake, where he arrived five years ago and where he has enjoyed a remarkable success. Among the many buildings and residences which have been constructed according to his plans and under his supervision, are the Culmer block, the Wilson and Busby building, the R. K. Thomas three-story terrace building, No. 40 School District edifice, Culmer & Kennett block, and the residences of S. H. Cannon, one of the finest in the city; R. G. Jones, C. H. Lenze, M. S. Cummings, E. G. Brown and others. Mr. Hansen is one of the brightest young young men in his profession in Utah, and is withal a gentleman of sterling qualities. In politics of a national order he is a prominent democrat, but a liberal, locally. He is married, has an interesting family, and is a valuable acquisition to the city, both socially and in other particulars.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National is one of the most important financial institutions in Salt Lake City. It has been in operation two years, yet has met with uniform success and prosperity, and has the reputation of being one of the best managed monetary concerns in the western part of the United States, commanding an extensive line of deposits and doing a large discount business. It occupies ground floor of an elegant six-story stone building, the most magnificent and costly structure in the city. The interior of the bank is fitted up in grand style, the appointments and arrangements being exceptionally convenient, attractive and substantial. The officers and directors of the Commercial National Bank are men that in some capacity are connected with almost every extensive enterprise that has grown up in the city. The following well known gentlemen are the present officers of the institution: Geo. M. Downey, president; W. P. Noble, vice-president; Thos. Marshall, 2d vice-president John W. Donnellan, cashier. A general banking business is conducted in loans, discounts, deposits and exchanges on all the important points in the United States and Europe. All departments of the business is carried upon a policy of the highest commercial standing. Its liberal, yet conservative, methods are such as to merit the confidence, esteem and consideration of the public. It would be difficult to select a more desirable set of officials than those now at the head of this bank. In influence, judgment and manipulation of financial affairs they are all that their patrons could wish for. The president of the institution, Mr. Geo. M. Downey, is a gentleman of unusual experience in such matters, and stands at the head of the banking business in Salt Lake City. Col. John W. Donnellan, cashier, is well fitted for his position. Independent of his duties as cashier of so important a concern as the Commercial National Bank, he is influentially identified with several leading business enterprises and public movements, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, treasurer of the Stock Exchange, regent of the University of Deseret and president of the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Co. He is also treasurer of the Pacific Investment Co., secretary and treasurer of the Rock Spring Coal Co., treasurer and director of the World's Fair Transit Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Block Association.

Col. Donnellan came to Wyoming in 1867, and in 1869 was elected Territorial Treasurer. Subsequently he engaged in the banking business in Wyoming and the State of Colorado, having been Cashier of the Laramie National Bank at Laramie, Wyoming, and vice-president of the First National Bank at Rock Springs.

Col. Donnellan acquired his title by serving three and one-half years as Colonel in the United States Volunteers. Altogether his career has been a remarkable one, fraught with valuable experience, which preeminently fits him for the position he now occupies as cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Salt Lake City.

Col. Donnellan is a public spirited man, always ready and willing to encourage and support every project of importance to the city's welfare and those with whom he is associated. Under his able management the interests of the bank and its patrons are carefully looked after, and his judgment and superior executive ability give him the support of all who are interested in the bank's future prosperity.

Col. Donnellan is to be congratulated upon his great success so honorably achieved and so permanently retained.

The following is a statement of the affairs of this bank at the close of business July 9, 1891:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, OF SALT LAKE CITY.

At Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, at the close of business, July 9th, 1891.

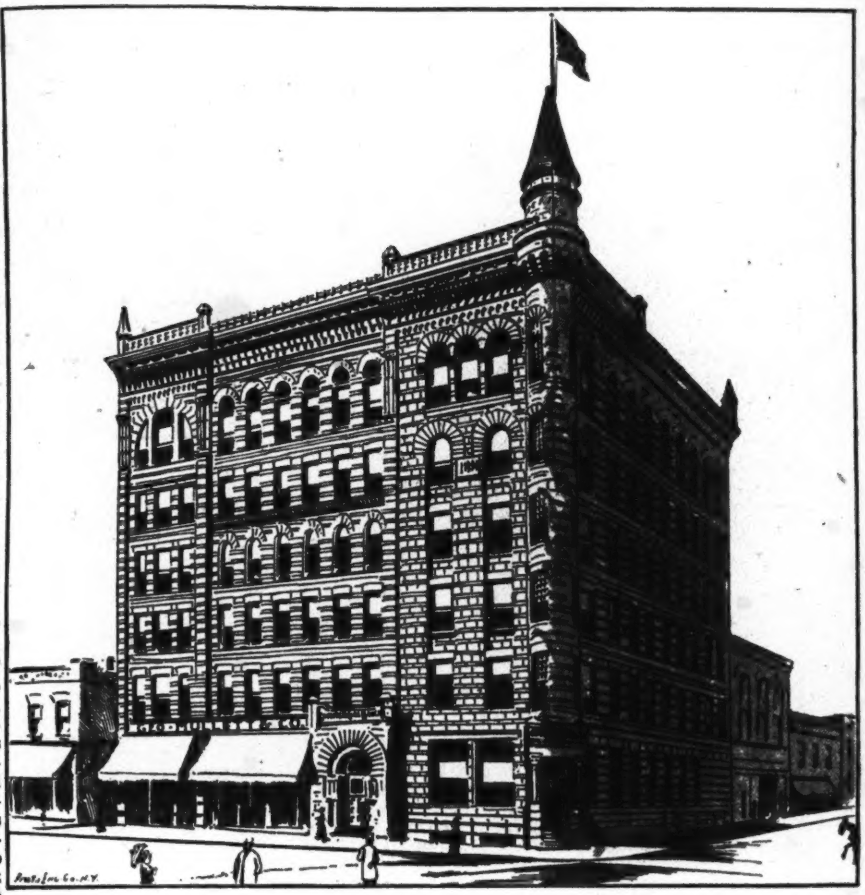


Photo.Eng. Co.N.Y.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$415,561.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		22,519.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc		14,666.69
Due from approved reserve agents	$46,522.19	
Due from other National banks	45,412.11	91,934.30
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		99,225.73
Current expenses and taxes paid		250.85
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,000.00
Checks and other cash items	1,245.46	
Exchanges for clearing house	4,532.72	
Bills of other banks	2,670.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	64.20	
Specie	56,936.70	65,449.08
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$771,858.24

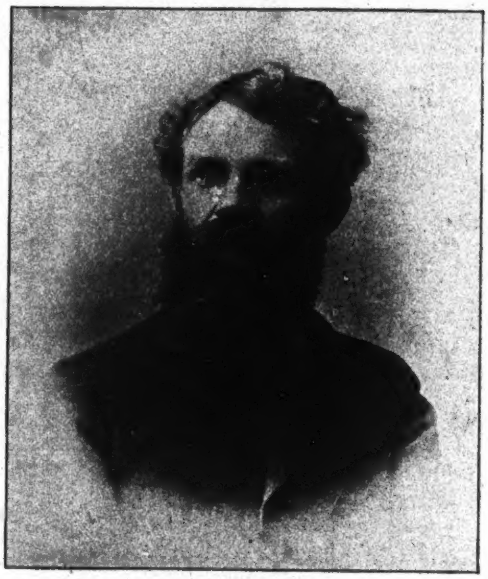
LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		30,000.00
Undivided profits		2,382.09
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		12,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$287,525.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,279.80	
Time certificates of deposit	36,646.37	

Certified checks	4,047.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	806.98	
Due to other national banks	4,716.62	
Due to state banks and bankers	6,610.68	
Total deposits		350,651.15
Notes and bills re-discounted		31,825.00
Total		$771,858.24

J. W. SHIPLER.

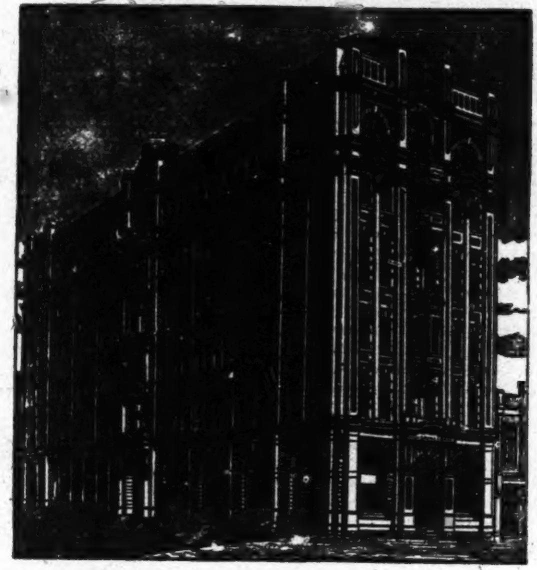
The progress that has been made within recent years in the art of photography is nothing short of marvelous. The methods, the apparatus, and even the manner of posing, all are virtually revolutionized by the march of progress, and methods and improvements closely approaching perfection are now employed. In no photographing establishment is this more strikingly illustrated than in the gallery of Mr. J. W. Shipler, in the Hooper Block, this city. Coming here from Montana about one year ago, Mr. Shipler has built up a business already acknowledged to be one of the finest in the territory. The high order of work done, the uniform satisfaction rendered to his patrons, together with the unmistakable business capacity, energy and sound judgment which characterizes the management of his deservedly popular establishment, have been the chief features contributing to the positive and permanent success that he enjoys to day. Mr. Shipler has elegant rooms in the magnificent Hooper Block, which are swiftly and easily accessible by the fine elevator in the building. His rooms and studio are fitted up expressly for the business, and are models of beauty and elegance. Mr. Shipler was the first artist to introduce into Salt Lake what is known as the satin finish on photographs. This process makes a picture perfect in every respect, and is a decided improvement upon the old albumen method. Mr. Shipler has a beautiful souvenir of Salt Lake City, consisting of twelve favorite scenes executed in blue tint and which are simply perfect in their line. The gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania, but has been in the western country for seventeen years or more, and is therefore no tenderfoot. He is very much of a gentleman in all his business as well as social walks, and is very popular with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.



J. W. SHIPLER.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK.

No financial institution in the history of this city has been more intimately connected with the interests of this community, or has had a more uniformly successful or prosperous career than the one which stands at the head of this article. It has a large capital and commands an extensive line of deposits. This great financial enterprise was established in 1873 by Brigham Young, on a capital of $50,000, which has now increased to $250,000, and during the entire period of its existence has been regarded as one of the best managed monetary concerns in the United States. It does a general banking business and has correspondents all over the world. The bank has elegant quarters in a magnificent six-story and basement stone and brick structures, situated on the corner of Main and Brigham streets, one of the best business corners in the city. The first story of the building occupied by the bank is of gray stone, while the remaining stories are of a fine quality of brick appropriately trimmed with stone. The entire structure is an architectural beauty, both in design and finish. Over the entrance to the institution which presents a massive and substantial appearance, the words "Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co." is artistically cut in the solid stone. The interior arrangements and appointments are exceptionally convenient, artractive and substantial. Among the officers and directors at the present time will be found names closely identified with the history of Salt Lake in her progress and prosperity and the advancement and development of her business interests, and manufacturing and commercial resources.



In connection with a general banking business the institution has a savings department the feature of which is both unique and novel, and commends itself to the public at once upon a lucid explanation. Many people are backward in the matter of bringing small deposits to a bank, and to obviate this difficulty, the officials of Zion's Savings Bank, have had a number of miniature savings banks constructed which they loan to depositors to take home with them. These banks are nickel-plated on brass, provided with combination locks, and are highly ornamental and convenient. They lend you one of these auxiliary banks on depositing three dollars for insuring its return, for which they give you a pass book, crediting you with the amount and allowing interest on the same. They keep the key to the combination of the auxiliary bank, so that it can only be opened by taking it to officials, when the amount it contains is credited to you on your pass-book. By this means small deposits are encouraged at home, as the little bank is convenient and the timid and backward need have no hesitancy in dropping their small change into it. All sizes coin or paper money can be placed in the auxiliary bank. By this arrangement many a person has been induced to save, and habits of economy and thrift formed and encouraged. The officers of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company are: Wilford Woodruff, president; Geo. Q. Cannon, vice-president; Thos. G. Webber, cashier; and B. H. Schettler, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith, James Jack, Thos. G. Webber, August M. Cannon, Legrande Young, George Reynolds and H. B. Clawson, presenting some of the brightest names in the galaxy Utah's history. In concluding this sketch of one of Salt Lake's greatest financial institutions, no higher or greater tribute can be paid to it, and the officers and management, than the fact that it does an annual business of over $3,000,000, demonstrating conclusively the great confidence in which it is regarded by the public.

L. H. DALE.

L. H. DALE.

Salt Lake City is the happy possessor of one of that class of enterprises that must needs have a thinking and enterprising people to cater to, and a populous community as a mart—

AN ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL WORKS,

with all its branches; with sanitary plumbing, steam, hot water and hot-air heating, ventilation, gas fitting, brass goods, supplies, gas and combination fixtures, electric wiring, pumps and pump-sinking material, etc., etc.

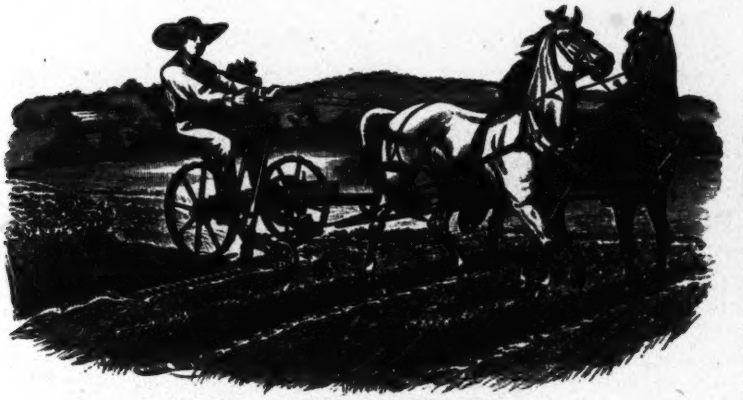
The well-known house of L. H. Dale has been established in this city for several years; while it is comparatively new yet it is a popular institution. Mr. Dale is but thirty years of age, and is thoroughly conversant with his business, having been in business and contracting work since nineteen years of age. The magnitude of his business can be understood when the reader is informed of the fact that during the past season he furnished employment to thirty or forty men in its different branches. Mr. Dale has just moved his stock into his large new building, 35x150 feet, and is prepared to do a larger business than ever before, to manufacture and handle work with a great deal more satisfaction and on much shorter notice.

He is also well equipped with the most improved machinery requisite for his business in all the different departments. Judging from the working of the machinery in the sheet metal works department, and the beautiful and difficult hammered work in copper brass, zinc, and galvanised iron this establishment has turned out, he is prepared to make anything in sheet metal that may be needed for any building.

On entering the commodious new building of Mr. Dale you first enter the exhibit and sales room, which is tastefully arranged with all manner of plumbing, gas and electric goods, with an elegant assortment of fixtures set up, showing the working of each of the many magnificent designs in bath tubs, water-closets, open lavatories, etc., with an endless stock of gas and electric fixtures. Next comes the

HARVESTING MACHINE AND REPAIR ROOM,

with a thirty thousand dollar stock, which is much larger and better arranged than has ever been in this country before.



WHITELEY SOLID STEEL MOWER.

Mr. Dale has spared no pains or expense to make this part of the building convenient and attractive. He not only does a large business in Salt Lake City and county, but throughout Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

Next comes the plumbing, steam and gas-fitting shop, with, seemingly, as conveniently arranged racks, bins, and benches, and the larger and well-stored decking, suspended from the ceilings, on the left, with a large and endless variety of earthenware, as one could wish to select from, well filled to overflowing compartments with car loads of wrought and cast iron pipe in endless variety, sizes, shapes, etc. The two thousand dollar fitting bins are well filled with all kinds of fittings. Next to this shop is the sheet metal works, with the necessary machinery, and with many stacks of all kinds of sheet iron, copper, brass, zinc, and all grades of tin plate, from the I. C. charcoal roofing up to and including the wellknown old method N. & G. Taylor and others just as good brands of old style terns. Mr. Dale is prepared and is making a more substantial work in the sheet metal line than has ever been built in this part of the country before. He will not turn out a job of work without it is well bossed and anchored. He makes a specialty of skylight and ventilator work, as well as all kinds of tin work and hot air heating. Mr. Dale has built up and is maintaining a nice jobbing, or wholesale trade. This point being so far from the manufacturers of the various kinds of goods in his line, he buys all his goods in car lots, and is furnishing everything in his line to the trade at prices that they can afford to deal with him. The stock of

HARVESTING MACHINERY AND CHAMPION REPAIRS

is from the well-known firm of Amos Whiteley & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, of which he is the sole western agent. He carries a full and complete stock of Whiteley solid steel mowers and binders; also a full stock of Whiteley and Champion machine repairs. These machines, consisting of mowers and binders, have a world-wide reputation, and are known for their excellence to every farmer throughout the world, as thousands of them are sold annually. This company has more than $12,000,000 invested in the manufacture of their harvesting machinery at Springfield, Ohio. The above company is the only harvesting machine company that build their entire machines from the ground up, viz: mining their own ore, shipping it on their own railroad to their own factories, and making everything for their own machine in every particular. This manufacturing establishment is the largest one of its kind in the world. Mr. Dale furnishes all necessary repairs for all their machines, and also for all the

OLD CHAMPION MACHINES,

for the western country, and being a thorough practical man in his business, has never failed to give satisfaction. Mr. Dale is a live, pushing and energetic business man, and deserves much credit for his enterprise and the trade he has established; not only does he receive great credit, but the people of our city and tributary country fully realize and appreciate the importance of such a manufacturing and wholesale establishment.

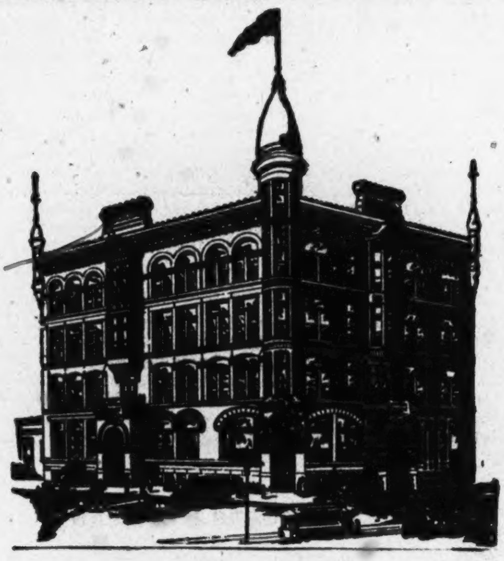
ROGERS & COMPANY.

In writing a review of the commercial interests of Salt Lake City, there are many enterprises that come under notice at are speciahlly worthy of mention. In this connection it is proper to state that there is no more potent factor in the material advancement of the commercial interests of a city than a well regulated and first-class grocery house. The house of Rogers & Company is pre-eminently one of this class. These gentlemen are all bright, active, enterprising young men; and after seven years of a successful business career are in a position to understand the wants of the trade. The establishment was originally fonnded in 1884, by A. Rogers, Jr.. and the firm was afterward succeded by A. Rogers, Jr., J. B. Rogers, and Jas. Rogers, the father, who had been in active business life in Salt Lake City for more than twenty-five years, retiring to enjoy in ease the fruits of a successful business career. Mr. Rogers, Sr., is a native of Scotland, and one of the "old timers," and, although retired from active participation in business life, is largely interested in a number of enterprises that aid very materially in the development of the resources of the territory.

His sons are worthy successors, and have demonstrated their ability as business men by the successful operation of one of the largest establishments of its character in the city. They are located in an elegant building in the business portion of the city, and in its arrangement is universally conceded to be handsome and adaptive. The firm carries an average stock. valued at $15,000, consisting of a general assortment of fancy groceries and table delicacies, etc., etc. This feature of their business is especially appreciated by the public, and has been the means of bringing Rogers & Company the best and finest trade in the city. Eight assistants are employed, from four to six wagons are constantly in operation, and they do an annual business of over $150,000. The members of all the firm are enterprising, liberal and progressive business men, gentlemen of unimpeachable character and worthy of all the patronage they are receiving. In all the city of Salt Lake, there is no firm that stands higher in the estimation of the public than that of Rogers & Company.

UNION PACIFIC HOTEL.

The City of Salt Lake certainly commands a position essentially calling for first-class hotel accommodations of large capacity and intelligent management. The house of which this article is the subject, the Union Pacific Hotel, was but recently opened to the public by Mr. B. F. Whittemore, an old hotel man of many years' experience. The house, situated opposite U. P. depot, is a four-story brick structure, 75x100 feet in dimensions, supplied with a 40-horse power engine used for heating and elevator purposes, and is conducted upon both the American and European plans. It has ninety-four sleeping rooms with a capacity to accommodate two hundred people; the dining room seating one hundred and fifty guests, the entire establishment being lighted by electricity and gas, heated throughout by steam, and water on every floor. The table is supplied with all the market affords and the service is of the very best. In the construction of this edifice, the best architectural designs were employed, including the latest improved fashion in a cupola from which Salt Lake, the entire valley, etc, may be viewed. Another pleasing feature of the building is the different native woods used in its decoration the second floor especially being distinguished for its ornamentations in Spanish cedar, the third floor in Oregon yellow pine, capable of a high polish, and the fourth floor in white pine with oil polish. The hotel floors are laid in California red-wood and the reception rooms, bar room, billiard room, etc., are works of art. Mr. Whittemore began the hotel business in San Francisco in 1850, and has since been continually engaged in the same line. He is a popular landlord and is ably assisted by his wife, who takes it upon herself to see that all guests are made comfortable; and to her influence and ability is due much of the success that he has achieved.


UNION PACIFIC HOTEL.

JOHN READING.

In every city there are individual examples of men whose large connection with its business pursuits, whose prominence in all matters of public enterprise, and whose record for integrity, energy and industry, made them object of note, not alone in their homes, but wherever an exalted commercial reputation is recognized and respected.

Few men at present engaged in business in Salt Lake City, have been longer associated with its mercantile interests than John Reading. Coming to the city from England thirty-seven years ago he can justly be considered, one of the pioneers of the Territory. In 1864 he embarked in his present occupation of florist and seedsman, and by diligence and perseverance, coupled with strict integrity of purpose, he has built up one of the largest trades in his line the western country can boast of. The buildings and grounds necessary to carry on his business occupy a space of 22x50 rods, corner Second East and Second South streets, and include a large hot house, heated by steam and furnishing employment to fifteen hands, being also supplied with all modern appliances, including electric light and other machinery necessary for the successful operation of the same. The grounds of Mr. Reading, laid out in elegant, symmetric design, are models of beauty and perfection in all the details to which they are adapted. All varieties of flowers and plants are propagated and seeds of every description are kept constantly on hand to supply the trade. The concern also has a four acre block devoted to the cultivation of flowers and seeds, at Centerville, Davis County, thirteen miles north of the city, and one half miles east of the U. P. railroad. This is under the charge of his son, W. H. Reading, and is a model in beauty and design. The trade extends to Montana and Idaho, and is increasing in volume yearly. Mr. Reading has a branch salesroom under the Utah National bank, and is ably assisted in his business by his two sons, W. H. and C. J. Reading, both of whom are recognized as men of ability in their line.

SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION.

The Salt Lake Equitable Co-operative Institution, for the purpose of engaging in general merchandising, was incorporated in 1890, and began business in October of the same year, with Mr. Langton, president; Thomas H. Nott, vice president, the directors being: Marcus Metz, Jno. Scofield Sr., and Francis T. Bailey, all old operators. The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000. They carry a general stock of merchandise, and the enterprise has already proved a boon to the people of Salt Lake and Utah. The institution operates by an original plan, that of selling goods at low prices and allowing a rebate of five per cent. on all cash purchases. This system was inaugurated with a view to benefit customers paying cash. It has proved to be very successful, and has saved the consumers many dollars. The company occupy a two-story building, 28x140 feet in dimensions, at 30 and 32 West First St. South, and employ fourteen assistants. Their trade amounts from $12,000 to $14,000 per month, and extends pretty well through the entire Territory.

Mr. Langton, the president and superintendent, came to Utah in 1881, and eight years ago founded the Zion's Benefit Building Society, a society that has prospered and thriven to a remarkable degree. He was also the first man to inaugurate the equitable co-operative system in this community. Mr. Langton is a firm believer in the success and great future in store for Salt Lake, and is naturally interested in every good project for her benefit. He is broad and liberal in his views, a public-spirited business man, and has the confidence and esteem of the community. In his business he is ably assisted by Mr. Nott, recognized as a man of large commercial abilities and an enterprising citizen and gentleman. Mr. Nott is an experienced and thoroughly practical man in his line, having for nineteen years been in charge of the grocery department of S. P. Teasdell, the oldest house in the Territory, and consequently well and amply qualified for the position he now holds.

SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

There is probably no one branch of trade more important in its relations, influence and bearing upon the commerce of a city than the hardware business. The generic term hardware includes all the unclassified manufactures of iron and steel. There are no distinct specialties in this market and the various industries and demands of the trade are fully supplied by the enterprise of the Salt Lake Hardware Co., at 42 and 44 W. Second South Street. The stock carried is wonderful, complete, including every article entering into the general hardware trade, both heavy and shelf, made in the best Eastern and foreign factories and sold at the lowest prices. Of the firms dealing in hardware in this section none occupy a more prominent position or conduct their business with more enterprise and intelligence. The present company is a successor to Jas. T. Clasby; it was incorporated in 1889, and with its ample facilities and resources, together with an excellent business capacity, had an immediate and marked success, resulting in a trade which is steadily increasing each year. The company's place of business is conveniently located and consists of a building 30x247 feet in dimensions, containing 16,000 square feet of floor surface, filled with a stock valued at $60,000, embracing miscellaneous articles entering into the trade, general hardware for all purposes, builders' and mechanics' tools, miners' and contractors' supplies, guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, sporting goods and house furnishing hardware; also stoves, ranges, tin and granite ware. A specialty is made of tin, sheet iron and copper work, furnace work and sanitary plumbing. In the prosecution of the business of the company sixteen assistants are employed, including traveling salesman, who can serve a large and prosperous trade in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $200,000 per annum. The officers of the company are J. T. Clasby, president, and B. F. Bauer, secretary, who represent and control not only one of the largest establishments of its character in the West, but one that compares favorably with any in the country; standing in the front rank of business houses in regard to the quantity of its stock, extent of its transactions, and in the enterprising, energetic and systematic business habits and capacity displayed in its management. The gentlemen comprising the company are men of sterling integrity, noted for their business qualifications and for their unquestioned reliability in all the walks of life.

D. C. YOUNG.

Greece and Rome in their palmy days awarded the greatest dignities and honors to those who excelled in painting, sculpture and architecture. The Moors were credited with being a people of unusual refinement and specimens of their architecture, which still exist, claim the admiration of lovers of the beautiful.

The character of the public and private buildings of a city is a test of the civilization, refinement and enterprise of the people. Among the list of accomplished architects in Salt Lake, D. C. Young occupies a leading position. He is an experienced and able man in his line, having pursued his profession for ten years. He graduated at the College of Engineering, Troy, N. Y., in 1879, and followed civil engineering for two years, but abandoned it to engage in the profession of an architect, and though but thirty-six years of age, he has designed a number of noted building in the city and Territory, among them being the Hotel Templeton, universally recognized as an architectural beauty in every respect. He also designed the Brigham Young academy at Provo, the Brigham Young college at Logan, and the church building at Paris, Idaho, in what is known as the Bear Lake Stake of Zion. At present he is the supervising architect of the magnificent temple building, which has occupied nearly all his attention during the past four years. He is the architect for the Mormon church, and devotes considerable time to the designing of churches, schools, and other buildings for the Mormon people. His business extends all throughout the Territory of Idaho and elsewhere, and his reputation as an artist in his line is unexcelled in any portion of the west. The very fact that he was selected to supervise the work of the grand and massive temple structure is public acknowledgement of his abilities, and a compliment to his integrity as a man. Those in need of the services of a first-class architect will find him in the person of Mr. Young, and they will also find a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to transact business.

WEST LAKE & MIDWAY IMPROVEMENT CO.

Among the institutions that contribute in a large measure to the general prosperity of Salt Lake City there is none more worthy of notice than the West Lake & Midway Improvement Company, of which E. L. Crow is president, and A. M. Wood, secretary. The business of the enterprise is the investment in realty for non-residents, the buying and selling of real estate, bonds, securities and other first-class negotiable paper. The company also handles large property interests of its own, among such being the West Lake and Midway additions, situated on the lines of the Union Pacific and Motor railway companies, and containing 340 acres. Many modern improvements have been made on this desirable property, such as the sinking of artesian wells, graded boulevards, streets and alleys, etc. The additions are building up rapidly on account of the value of the property, the same being within easy reaching distance of the business portion of the city, with two lines of railway passing the same, the cars of which are run at short intervals, two electric car lines building through these properties, and to the further fact that the tract is in every way very choice property as residence sites. Over 2,500 lots have been sold the past year, on the majority of which buildings have been erected or planned for construction. The company offers most liberal and advantageous inducements and guarantee to make terms satisfactory to all who may call on them with a desire to invest. The gentlemen at the head of the company are men of broad, comprehensive views, at the same time having the interests of the city and territory at heart. The company is a strong one and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

PARKER & DEPUE.

The lumber business as much if not more than any other, admits of limitless opportunities for the exercise of judgment in buying, and as close buying enables a dealer to meet current prices and still retain a margin of profit, the merchant that is on the alert in this respect is bound to gain and hold his full share of patronage. Salt Lake City has in the firm of Parker & Depue, with office and yard at corner of Second South and Third West streets, lumber dealers who are not only highly successful in business, and keep in stock all kinds and grades of lumber, but are prompt in filling orders. Their long and diversified experience enables them to take advantage of the rise and fall in prices and supply the lumber demand of this city and territory with dispatch and satisfaction.

Parker & Depue is an incorporated company, with F. L. Parker, president, and D. A. Depue, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is stated at $36,000, and annual business, which amounts to over $100,000, is constantly increasing. The trade in all parts of Utah is supplied from their yards, where may be found a complete stock of hard woods such as walnut, oak, ash, cherry, gum, sycamore etc., as well as a large quantity of common lumber, and a full stock of rustic siding, T. and G. flooring, lath, shingles, East, lake doors and finish, blocks, etc. Imported and American cements and building papers may also be procured of this firm; in fact everything that comes within the province of the lumber dealer is always in stock. Mr. Parker is originally from Abilene, Kan., and familiar with the business in detail, while Mr. Depue has had five years' experience in the handling of lumber and lumber products, and is a young man, enterprising and of progressive ideas, with a thorough business education.

Mr. Kelsey, the senior member of the firm, has been engaged in the lumbering trade for the past ten years, and ranks high in the estimation of all who know him.

The firm is noted for its liberal terms, low prices and honorable business methods.

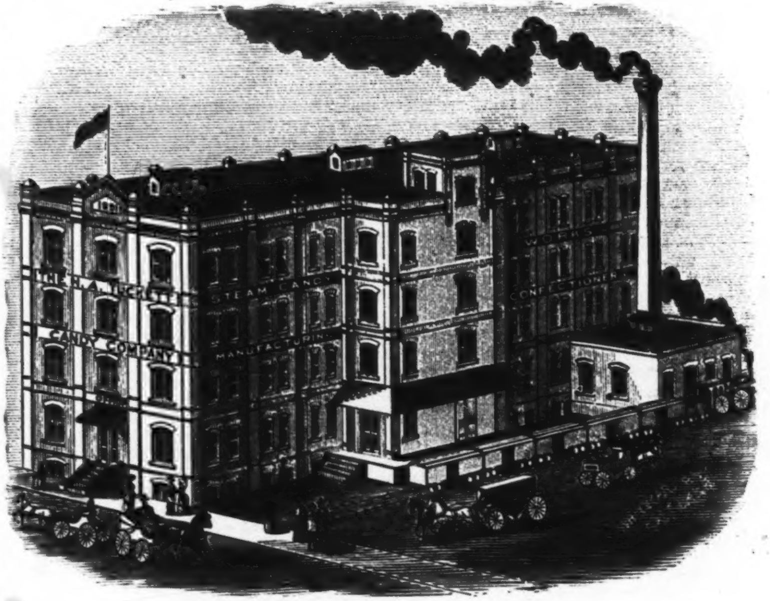
DR. DANIEL C. LEEKA.

The practitioners of the city in their character reflect the general worth of the community. Salt Lake City may lay claim to being fortune and merited deserts in this respect, as the professions are represented by energetic, able and conscientious men of the younger school. In the dental field a name prominently identified with success is that of Dr. D. C. Leeka, who has made wonderful progress in the practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Leeka was born in Indiana, twenty-three years ago. His early education was derived from a preceptor in Cincinnati, after which he studied dentistry and was admitted to practice in 1885. During his career he has been associated with Dr. De Johns, of Cincinnati, and with Dr. Dwight Danville, Illinois, and has during the term of his service in Salt Lake City been in a general dental practice, and receiving the fullest recognition and patronage. His parlors are conveniently located at 26 West Second South street, and are tastefully furnished, while his work is and has been uniformly satisfactory. The gentleman is still unmarried and in the practice of his profession has thus far found it unnecessary to appeal to political or fraternal affiliation to aid him in furthering the business in which merit has already firmly established. He is thoroughly acquainted with all branches of his chosen art, from the lowest to the highest, and the hosts of friends he has made since coming here rejoice at his success.

H. A. TUCKETT.

The manufacture of candies and confections has in the past few years assumed wonderful proportions; in fact, has become one of the chief industries of the nation. In Salt Lake there are several industries of this kind, but the H. A. Tuckett Candy Co. is the largest in the territory. It was incorporated in 1889, although the house has been in operation for ten years, and deals in candies, nuts, figs, dates, confections, paper bags, twine, etc., also being sole agents for Fritz Bros. fine cigars. The establishment manufactures for the trade only, and does a business covering the Territories and States of Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. The machinery of the plant is driven by an engine of 20-horse power, while the equipments and appointments of the plant itself are full, complete and applicable. The premises occupied at 850 E. 1st South, are 30x100 feet in dimensions, and with improvements completed will cover an area of 10x20 rods. A force of forty-two experienced and expert operatives are employed and the annual business is quoted at $150,000. The officers are: H. A. Tuckett, president; Bird Murphy, vice president, and Chas. Livingston, secretary and treasurer, all men of acknowledged business ability and prominent in the City. Mr. Tuckett, originally from St. Louis, has resided in Utah for thirty-seven years and may therefore be justly regarded as one of Salt Lake's pioneers. Messrs. Livingston and Murphy were born in Salt Lake City and are deeply interested in all that appertains to her welfare.

The company has secured a tract of land near the P. R. R. depot, upon which it is erecting a new five story brick factory, a portion of which is already completed. This improvement on the part of the company is made necessary by the steady increase of business, and will prove an ornament to that portion of the city, as also a monument to the enterprise of its promoters and builders.



THE H. A TUCKETT CANDY COMPANY.

SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER CO.

The lumber industries of Utah, and especially of Salt Lake City, are among the many influential factors that go to make up its progress and development. The Sierra Nevada Lumber Company is one of the "pioneer" industries in Salt Lake, having been established in 1871, and incorporated in 1887 with the present management. The average amount of stock carried ranges from $50,000 to $75,000 and the annual amount of business transacted foots up the enormous sum of $350,000. The number of men employed is thirty-five and the trade of the company extends through Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming. The plant occupies three hundred and fifty square rods, and is opposite the U. P. freight depot. The office and lumber yard face the depot, with the planing mill and another yard in rear facing on West South Temple street, thereby making an "L." A forty horse-power engine furnishes the motive power for running the mill, which is supplied with all the most modern approved machinery. The company carries a large and complete line of lumber, laths, shingles, doors, windows, blinds, mouldings, frames, wood pumps; walnut, oak, ash, cherry and Spanish cedar woods. They also make a specialty of stair building, mantels, store fronts, counters in hard or soft woods, and do mill work to order in all its branches. The officers of the corporation are: T. R. Jones, president, and S. J. Lynn, superintendent, secretary and treasurer. The president, Mr. Jones, is one of the most prominent financial and commercial men in the city, being the well-known banker and connected with various enterprises of a character to promote the best interests of the city. The superintendent, Mr. Lynn, is a man occupying a leading position among the business men of Utah and is connected with a number of industries that are of much influence in promoting and building up the country. He is a practical man in the line of his avocation and thoroughly understands all the details of the same. He is highly esteemed and regarded by all who know him; is a silent partner in Jones & Co.'s bank, and, in connection with Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Nevada Lumber Company, also the property on which it is situated.

F. AUERBACH BROS.

The establishment of F. Auerbach Bros. is a leading one in the dry-goods trade, and has been brought to a high standard in all its departments. It was founded in 1864, by Messrs. F. H. & S. H. Auerbach, the present proprietors, on a comparatively small scale, which has increased to such an extent that the house at the present time handles an average stock of $250,000, and does an annual business of over $500,000, their trade covering the territories of Utah, Idaho, and parts of Montana, Wyoming and Nevada. The establishment is located at 144 to 148 Main St., in a large three-story brick structure, 44x190 feet, and is occupied entirely by the firm for the transaction of its enormous trade. In the prosecution of the business fifty employes are constantly engaged.

The Auerbach Bros. are natives of Germany, but have been citizens of this country for many years, and are men of great business ability and force of character. Mr. F. H Auerbach is one of the regents of the Deseret University, and one of the best known men in the Territory. The Auerbach Bros., although yet in the prime of vigorous manhood, have made a record of business success, and gained a position second to none among the men of commerce in the city of their adoption, and who furnish an encouraging example to those who are but entering on the struggle of life. The commercial history of Salt Lake has produced but few examples of success so marked and substantial as that furnished by their career, and among the enterprises representing the vigor and life of Utah's commercial industries this one is of the most distinctive character.

MRS. H. CHRISTY.

For the benefit of our lady readers, we will introduce this estimable lady, who occupies an important position in her profession, being recognized as the leading fashionable milliner of this city, located at 31 West First South street. Her patronage is very extensive among the wealthy class of the city, who are not slow to recognize true merit. She sees to it that the ladies of Salt Lake are enabled to dress in the latest styles which appear in the fashionable centers of the East. Her stock also comprises a line of less expensive goods, yet such as are in perfect taste, and which are demanded by those who do not wish the more costly imported goods. She also carries a fine line of ribbons, feathers, flowers, shapes and trimmings of all kinds at prices that make even her competitors marvel.

Enough has been said to convince our lady readers that if they are in need of fashionable wearing apparel they should call upon Mrs. Christy. They will find her a lady of culture and refinement, whose every effort is directed toward the maintaining for her establishment the reputation as leader.

J. H. WATTS.

Utah is preeminently a mining country. Agriculture is an established industry, but it is from mining that the most speedy and substantial returns are expected. In such a state of affairs, it is wise to consider the facilities employed in the development of mining and mining industries. Among the enterprises organized for the purposes indicated is the Tintic Mining and Milling Company, represented in Salt Lake by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, located at 9 West 2nd South street. The company was incorporated in 1890, with the following officers: President, C. N. Rae; Vice-President, J. P. Sears; Treasurer, J. H. Watts; Secretary, J. H. Bowdle, and who, with J. H. McGhan, from the board of directors. The capital stock was fixed at 700,000 shares of $1 each. The property owned and operated by the company is situated in Silver City, Juab county, in the Tintic mining district, and has been worked for a dozen years. Since the company took possession it has sunk a shaft 117 feet; another shaft fifty feet down has been worked by former owners, from which shipments have been made, amounting to $27,000 in value. The company has invested in a steam power hoist, and employs twenty to twenty-five men, the average pay-roll being $2,000 a month. The character of the ore removed is porphyry which will assay 14.450. A shipment was made in 1890, to the Mingo smelter, which showed 8 per cent. lead and 67.1 ounces of silver, with .13 ounces of gold. A second shipment showed 3.5 per cent. of lead, 96.3 ounces of silver, and the same amount of gold as in the preceding consignment. This property is valuable for working and the company finds it pays to keep things moving, the output being abundantly commensurate with the cost of operation, leaving a handsome percentage for profit. Utah mines are good property and the Tintic district is known to miners everywhere as particularly rich and consistent in its output with the number of good paying mines constantly increasing over those which have been worked out. It is a country where the investment of a very little money is bound to result well, if placed in the hands of an established industry. The grade of ore coming from the Tintic Mining and Milling Company's property will be seen to be very good; in fact much superior to the majority of mines which are being operated as certain enrichers of stockholders, even now.

T. J. ANGELL LUMBER COMPANY.

In all cities noted for enterprise and progress in commercial affairs and growth in population, there are no more efficient and substantial contributors toward those desirable ends than branches of industry connected with the building interest. Through their enterprise, exertions and the practical knowledge of the proprietors, cities are built, adorned and made attractive. In growing cities like Salt Lake men who are conversant with lumber business, practically acquainted with its details, and withal, energetic, determined and industrious, are valuable acquisitions to its trade and aids to its progress. Such men are the members of the T. J. Angell Lumber Company, possessing, as they do, a practical knowledge of the business in all its departments, a knowledge acquired by long connection with the Lumber trade of Salt Lake City. The business was started in 1889, by Angell Bros., the present firm succeeding them in September, 1891. The grounds occupied at 625 State St., are 129x165 feet in dimensions, on which are located their office and yards. The stock carried is valued about $20,000, and includes all kinds of lumber, laths, shingles, fence posts, etc. They also carry a full line of builders' hardware. Their trade extends all over Utah, and foots up the handsome sum of $80,000 per annum, a good showing for a firm which has been in business but two years. Fifteen hands are kept constantly busy receiving, delivering and shipping. Socially and in business affairs these gentlemen well deserve the respect accorded them. Possessing the qualities which go to make up cultured intelligence and honorable business men—character and reputation—it could not be otherwise.

GEO. M. CANNON.

Among those operative industries which contribute most directly to the prosperity of growing cities and towns, there are none whose influence and energy are more worthy of recognition than those of the dealer in real estate. Prominent among the business men of this class in Salt Lake stands Mr. Geo. M. Cannon, who began operations in 1886 in company with his brother, John M. Cannon. The latter, however, shortly after the formation of the firm, entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated, and is now one of the rising young attorneys of Salt Lake, and interested with his brother in the ownership of some valuable realty in that city, Mr. G. M. Cannon, in addition to handling real estate on commission, being a large realty owner himself. He is the principal owner of Forest Dale addition to Salt Lake, one of the finest suburb tracts of land in the West, and the largest addition southeast of Liberty Park. Together with his association, Mr. Cannon was instrumental in securing the extension of the lines of the rapid transit company to this addition, the contract with the railway company requiring the latter to build their track to Mr. Cannon's property, and furnish a continuous service at a minumum rate of fare for twenty years, the latter paying therefor a bonus of $21,000 to the railroad company. Northeast of this property and on the same line of railway lies the Perkins Boulevard addition, also owned by Mr. Cannon, and of which he has already disposed of a large number of lots, the sales from the same amounting to $75,000 in six months. These additions are admirably located, and are among the most desirable properties in the city for residence purposes. They are situated high and dry above the level of the surrounding tracts, covered in many cases with beautiful shade trees, convenient and accessible to business by means of the Rapid Transit railway, and destined to be a favorite dwelling place for the home loving people of Salt Lake. He also loans eastern capital and is well known throughout the Territory as a safe reliable man with whom to do business. He was County Recorder for six years and during his term of office acquainted himself with locations, titles and values, a knowledge of which has been very useful to him in his present business. Mr. Cannon has the esteem and confidence of the business men and citizens of Salt Lake, and his judgment on real estate and other investments, is considered sound.

CARTHEY & DUMBECK.

Simultaneous with the erection of many new and costly buildings now going up in Salt Lake City, the various lines of business brought into play in their construction and equipment are being established and perfected. As this development continues and the buildings are constructed higher and huddled closer together, the necessity for improved sanitary arrangements, water supply, heating apparatus, etc., is redoubled. The past few years have witnessed wonderful strides in the direction of a better sanitary system for populous cities, and the men whose business it is to make provision for the removal of refuse in buildings constructed according to modern ideas must adopt and be prepared to include the latest improved arrangements for this purpose.

Salt Lake City is building a splendid foundation in this respect. All of her largest and best buildings are being fitted with every available improvement designed for comfort or convenience, and the plumber is an important factor in securing this end.

The firm of Carthey & Dumbeck is among the foremost in its line, and provided with plumbers and steam-fitters able to perform their work as thoroughly and satisfactorily as any concern of the kind in the United States. The firm, some time since, succeeded to the business of Igo & Carthey, long established in Salt Lake City, and maintain the highest reputation for skill and reliability.

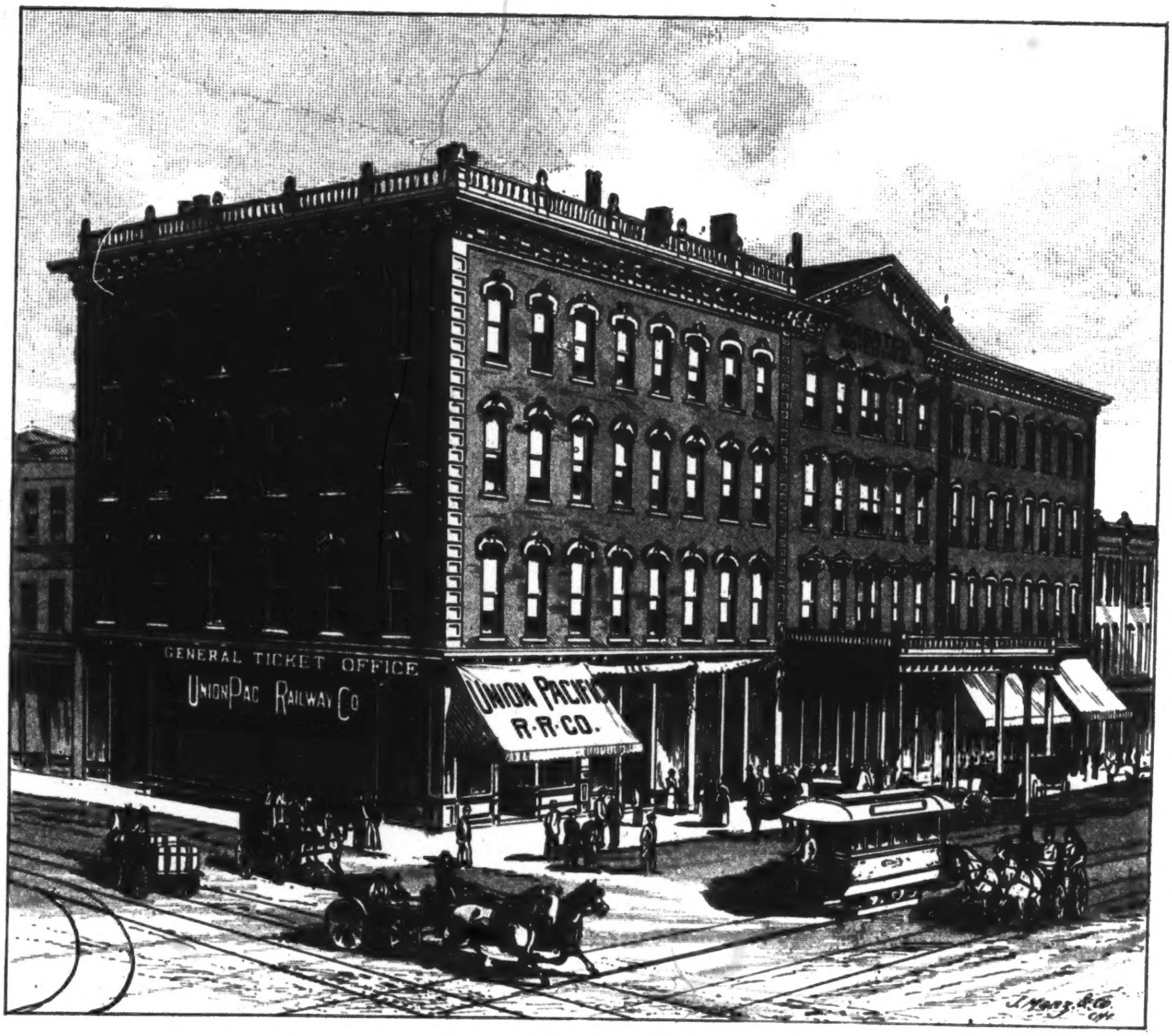
They are located at No. 302 South West Temple street, occupying a building 16x42, with a warehouse to the rear 20x25 feet in dimensions and well equipped.

The gentlemen composing the firm are skilled workmen, thoroughly experienced, and fully prepared to execute contracts requiring the exercise of professional skill and first-class work.

During the past year their business amounted to more than $25,000, emphasizing their reputation as faithful and responsible artisans, deserving of the full measure of confidence they enjoy, and their ability to respond to requisitions made upon their services promptly and satisfactorily.

JOSEPH WM. TAYLOR.

The natural desire is strong in the hearts of loving friends and relatives to pay the last sad tribute of love and respect to the dear departed in as gentle, appropriate and refined manner as possible, the final details of which are generally left to the undertaker. In the City of Salt Lake there is no man better qualified to fill this position than Joseph Wm. Taylor, undertaker and embalmer. Mr. Taylor has had an experience of twenty-seven years in the business, and is therefore amply qualified for all the peculiar requirements of the same. His establishment occupies a two-story brick building at 21 and 23 South West Temple Street, provided with all conveniences, including telephone service, and his business extends to all points in Utah and Idaho. His stock is large and varied, and his line of metallic caskets, burial cases, shrouds and robes is second to none in the West. His hearses are among the most elegant in the city; his assistants are well trained, polite and respectful, and the establishment is complete in all its details.


GENERAL TICKET OFFICE
UNION PAC RAILWAY CO
UNION PACIFIC R·R·CO.
J. Manz & Co.

WASATCH BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY.

Much of the success Mr. Taylor has achieved is due to his estimable character, refined nature and courteous deportment, as also his business qualifications. As would naturally be inferred Mr. Taylor's refined tastes incline him to the selection and purchase of the highest grades of goods in his line, at the same time keeping cheaper but well-chosen goods for such of his patrons as cannot afford to indulge their more expensive tastes.

No undertaker of the present day would think of asking the patronage of the public without the ability to serve them with the most approved and scientific process of embalming. Mr. Taylor having availed himself of every advantage in the acquisition of this difficult science is prepared to give the public the benefit of his skill with the assurance of satisfactory results. He was born in Salt Lake City, is a gentleman well and favorably known all over the Territory, a man of recognized worth and merit in the mercantile ranks, and is highly regarded and esteemed by an extensive circle of friends throughout the city and Territory.

C. O. VALENTINE & CO.

Prominent among the new enterprises of Salt Lake City the firm of Valentine & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in fish, oysters, fruits, game, etc., occupy a leading position. The firm has a convenient and well-equipped building, No. 54 Market Row, West First South Street, and keep a constant supply of fresh goods on hand. They receive daily fresh oysters from Baltimore and New York, extensively handling the celebrated "Crown" and "Shield" brands, pronounced by epicures to be of a very superior quality! They receive fish fresh from the lakes and streams of California and Wisconsin, and are in daily receipt of all kinds of game and fruit in season, a specialty being made of the best goods. By this means they have built up a large and increasing trade, and will, in the near future, open a branch establishment at Ogden. Mr. Valentine is from Wisconsin, while Mr. Sears claims Ohio as his native place. Both of these gentlemen are fine business men, possessing good judgment, and fully alive to the wants of the trade to which they minister. They are men of enterprise and energy, and possess all the qualifications indispensable to success in commercial life.

SHELLEY & BURCKHARTT.

The Messrs. Shelley & Burckhartt have opened up one of the most unique show rooms in the country, at 221 South Main street. The apartment is 22x60 feet in size, with every convenience and equipment for an advantageous display of their respective lines. Their business is collecting and disposing of the most beautiful, rare, and wonderful specimens of quartz, mineral petrifactions, jewels, furs and curios; also manufacturing them into tasteful, and attractive articles. It has been difficult at times to convince many visitors that gems and stones of variegated beauty and great value were indigenous to Utah. But this is being gradually overcome and not only do the gems and precious stones further on described astonish, but the birds, skins, and furs, exhibited by the firm are sources of wonder and admiration. One of the wall adornments is said be among the finest specimens of grizzly bear skins ever exhibited. It measures nine feet by six one half feet and is in a state of perfect preservation. It was taken from one of the largest bears ever killed in Utah. Its dead weight was 1,420 lbs., at the time of its capture in the Diamond mountains. Perhaps the most curious and unique as well as beautiful combinations of art and nature in their collections, is a feather or bird-skin robe, the production of natives of Patagonia, South America, and containing in its wonderful make up, the skins of over three hundred birds. It was brought here at great expense and it is said to be the only one of the kind in the United States. They also have a large display of beautiful and costly furs both native and imported, and their jewelry cases are replete with gems and jewels, the beauty of which together with the reasonable terms upon which they can be purchased are matters of surprise. The rocky mountain agate in every variety, highly polished and made into a thousand elegant and useful articles, the onyx with all its beautiful shade and tints, is found there, its highly polished faces resolved into things of beauty to prove a joy to many forever.

The Utah topaz may be found in many stores in the city but Messrs. Shelley & Burckhartt appear to have been fortunate in obtaining a most beautiful assortment of these precious gems. They are of unusual size and in every known tint. The ruby, another of Utah's gems, so plentiful that it is said "they can be shoveled up out of the creekbeds," can be found possessing beautiful colors and well cut, in this house of gems. Garnets of great size and value are also kept in stock and although no pearls are known to have been grown in Utah, a fine quality of crystal, resembling the genuine diamond so nearly that only the experienced lapidary can distinguish them, is obtainable. In addition to these Shelley & Burckhartt, carry a superior collection of Utah diamonds and invoices of another gem beauty that the great "Rockies" boast of, emerald, aquamarine. This is prized very highly, especially by ladies, on account of its diamond-like quality of retaining its brilliancy by lamp light; they are mostly in green shades, but some times of a beautiful blue. The sapphire, the ancient name of which was "Hyacinthus," on account of its resembling the beautiful blue of that flower, is also to be found, together with the carbuncle, perhaps one of the most brilliant of gems, it belongs to the same family as the garnet, the "pyrope," and is found among the jewels of kings and queens.

Their collections are very fascinating, not only naked gems but the ingenious work exhibited in the very numerous variety of articles they are worked into. One very pretty thing is the pure spar of carbonate or pure sulphite of lime, made up into necklaces, paper knives, jewel boxes, etc; the agate sardonyx and onyx, made into jewel boxes, penholders and other beautiful and useful things that one must see to fully appreciate and believe.

The Messrs. Shelley & Burckhartt are gentlemen accomplished in the profession in which they have many years experience. Their collection is complete and their business methods inspire confidence and admiration.

SEARS & JEREMY CO.

With the rapid growth and increase of population in Utah, the business of flour, produce and grain, has largely increased throughout the Territory, and the transactions of some firms engaged in this line of trade, are enormous in volume, especially is this the case in Salt Lake, in proof of which it is only necessary to cite the public to the firm of Sears & Jeremy Company, wholesale and retail dealers in flour, produce, grain, seeds and provisions. The enterprise is one of the oldest in its character in the city, having been founded fourteen years ago by Mr. Isaac Sears, becoming incorporated in 1891, with Isaac Seaars, president and manager; C. H. Spencer vice-president; Thos. E. Jeremy, treasurer, and C. E. Silverwood, secretary. The above gentlemen, together with Isaac M. Wardell and Ethan J. Jeremy, comprise the board of directors, all of whom are old residents, and well and favorably known throughout the Territory. The office and salesroom of the company are at No. 60, First South West street, while their larger warehouse is located near the railroad track. The corporation, besides handling large shipments of grain, hay and garden seeds annually, are agents for the Ogden Mill and Elevator flour, said to be the finest in the market. The company has a capital stock of $50,000 and does an annual business of $250,000, which is an enormous sum for one firm, when the fact is taken into consideration that their trade is confined to Utah alone. All the officers and directors, are prominent men in the city, the treasurer, Mr. Thos. E. Jeremy, having formerly been a member of the city council. Both the latter and the president, Mr. Sears, are largely interested in sheep raising; also in other enterprises that tend to develop the country, and are thorough enterprising business men, having the welfare of their city always in view. In all respects the members of this corporation have achieved an elevated position and are worthy representatives of the commercial interests of Salt Lake.

McELWEE, PIERCE & GODDARD AND WESTERN SCHOOL FURNISHING CO.

"Necessity," it is said, "is the mother of invention," and "demand the regulator of trade." And when the Territory of Utah and the surrounding states and territories began to be thickly settled, the people, recognizing the value of fine educational facilities, commenced at once to organize and equip with all the latest facilities numerous schools, until now, as will be seen by reference to the statistics on the schools of Utah, that it possesses the largest, most numerous, and successful schools of any State in the Union of equal size or number of inhabitants. In 1880, A. M. NcElwee, realizing the demand and necessity of a business house which made a specialty of these lines, became the founder of the respective firms whose names head this article; since that time the enterprise has steadily increased. The firm is at present composed of A. M. McElwee, W. S. Pierce and B. Goddard, and is located at 510 and 511 Constitution building, where they occupy two large and commodious rooms, one of which is used as an office and the other as a store and salesroom. They employ fiteen traveling salesmen, and do an annual business of $40,000 throughout the Territories and States of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. The business represents an investment of $10,000, and the special lines are Yaggy's geographical and anatomical studies, object lessons, school desks and school appurtenances. The object lessons were first used in the instruction of the kindergarten and child's studies, but, after no inconsiderable discussion, they were adopted as the best and only true methods of learning by professors and teachers in public and private schools, and are now used in instructing all students, from the youngest to the oldest.

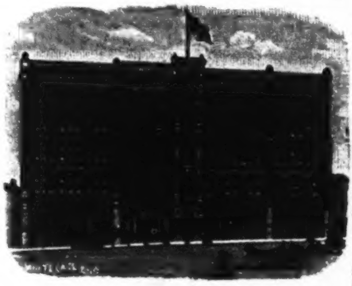
Mr. McElwee was formerly principal of the public schools of Montana, and for many years a leading merchant of that State. Mr. Pierce was formerly a mine owner, and is now largely interested in mining property of Utah, and Mr. Goddard, formerly connected with the Brigham Young Academy, of Provo, has been a school teacher for many years, in which profession he is a gentleman of acknowledged abilities.

The Western School Furnishing Company is operated in connection with the business of McElwee, Pierce & Goddard, under the direction of members of that firm, as also of Prof. G. M. A. Parker, who has been in the business many years, during which he has been employed as salesman and manager for some of the largest furniture and school supply houses in the country. The firm make a specialty of the Orion school desk and all kinds of school and church furniture, from the smallest to the largest and most commodious appurtenances, and the business extends throughout the same territory as that of McElwee, Pierce & Goddard.

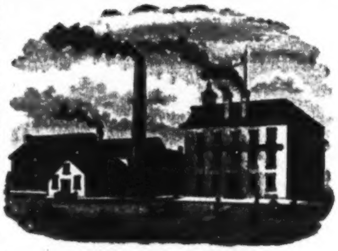
The firm, as a whole, is an exceptionally strong one, fully entitled to the public confidence and esteem its members enjoy in both their business and social life.

The importance of a large commercial institution to any city cannot be over-estimated, and the industry under consideration is one valuable to the city in general, and a most potent factor in the development of the welfare and resources of Utah.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.



CONSTITUTION BUILDING.



PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.

JOSEPH G. CUTLER.

JOHN C. CUTLER.

Commerce, merchandizing or trade, by whichever title one may select to designate it, is as old as the commencement of civilization. When it began is unknown. Trade was first divided into generic systems during the fifteenth century by the Venetians, whose commerce embraced the whole world, as then known, and since that time commercial houses have come to be divided into two great classes, those which deal in staples, and those which deal in mere luxuries. At the head of the former class stand those which provide and deal in articles constantly used for public consumption. Prominent among such dealers in Salt Lake City, is the firm of John C. Cutler & Bro., at No. 36 Old Constitution Building. These gentlemen have been agents for the Provo Woolen Mills for the past seventeen years, and in that time have built up a trade averaging $200,000 to $250,000 annually, extending throughout the entire country west of Chicago, and giving employment to a force of experienced and accomplished salesmen, clerks, etc. A stock valued at a figure approximating $75,000, is kept constantly on hand, including flannels, lindseys, yarns, cloths, repellents, hosiery, men's underwear, overshirts and other woolen goods, etc., products, as stated, of the celebrated woolen mills of Provo. In connection with the agency, the firm carries on a large tailoring business, in which men's suits are made to order from Provo cloth exclusively. In this department twenty experienced operatives, all of them skilled artists in their trade, are employed, and make up suits from the most elaborate designs known to the art of fashion. In the knitting department, in which the manufacture of hose is carried on, thirty skilled hands, all ladies, except the foreman, are employed. The gentlemen composing the firm have been residents of Utah since their youth, and are among the most prominent business men of the community, Mr. John C. Cutler being one of the directors of the Deseret National Bank. They are identified with the interests of Salt Lake City in a large degree, and universally recognized as men of superior ability and commercial worth.

FULLER & YOUNG.

The business of Real Estate and Insurance is an important factor in the material prosperity of any community and the trained and responsible agent occupies an important position. It is necessary to the safe and satisfactory transaction of business that he be a man of good judgment, liberal views, impregnable integrity and probity of character. The firm of Fuller & Young was organized in 1875, and is consequently the pioneer firm in its line in Salt Lake. Although there has been a number of changes in the firm since its inauguration, the senior member, Mr. Fuller, has always remained with it, and has been known prominently in many of the large realty transactions of the committee. The firm at present is composed of Wm. Fuller and Heber Young, the latter being a son of the late Brigham Young. They occupy convenient and comfortable quarters at 110 Main Street, where they employ a force of five assistants. Their business is principally of a local character and they handle some of the most available and desirable properties in Salt Lake, also representing a large number of insurance companies conspicuously celebrated for their solvency, liberal rates and the prompt adjustment of losses, among which are the Manhattan Life, Svea, Palatine, Prussian National, Hamburg-Magdeburg, New Hampshire, Union, United States, Buffalo, German, Newark, Jersey City, Syndicate, Knoxville and British American Fire Companies. They do a large business and enjoy a well-earned reputation in business, financial and insurance circles throughout the West.

Mr. Fuller was born in London, England, but has virtually grown up with the city and territory, having resided here for forty-one years. He is one of the most prominent men in the city on all matters pertaining to the interests and welfare of Salt Lake, and a gentleman of sterling integrity and force of character. Mr. Young was born in Nauvoo, Ill., but accompanied his father to Utah in early life. He entered the firm in 1886, and by untiring energy and a steady application of brilliant business talents he is known to possess, has increased the business to a large extent. He is a gentleman of many sterling qualities and universally respected and admired by a very large and influential circle of citizens and residents.

The firm is one of the strongest and most reliable in the West, and prompt in all its engagements.

CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

In this age of adulterations, when, in almost everything one eats or drinks, or wears, there is a mixture of the pure with the impure, and the genuine with the counterfeit, it is needless to say that good beer, made wholly from hops and free from every other foreign substance, is sometimes difficult to obtain. Happily for the people of Salt Lake, there is an enterprise within her limits (the California Brewery) that, for more than a quarter of a century, has supplied them with a healthful, pure beverage, manufactured principally from the products of Utah's fertile fields. Twenty-seven years ago Mr. Henry Wagener started the enterprise in this city, adopting a high standard of excellence in respect to his products, a standard he has constantly maintained and improved, and which now enjoys a reputation for purity of ingredients (among which is the mountain water that flows direct from the springs to the brewery) and health-giving properties extending throughout the West. The plant is located in Emigration Canon, occupying a tract of 152 acres, forty-two acres of which are taken up by the brewery proper and its requisite auxiliaries. The capacity of the plant is eighty barrels per day, and it turns out at present 8,000 barrels per annum. It is fully equipped with the latest approved machinery, provided with the necessary appliances for the manufacture of pure, wholesome beer, and employs forty experienced assistants. A large trade is also supplied from the bottling department, and car load lots of export bottled beer are daily shipped to different points in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

The brewery proper is a solid, substantial four-story brick structure 80x180 feet in dimensions. A forty-horse power engine furnishes the motive power employed, and as stated, the other machinery is of the latest pattern, including improved mechanical devices for the manufacture of ice necessary to the business, the supply being stored in three ice houses, with a total capacity of 8,000 tons.

The facilities for the rapid transportation of goods are also of the best character, the Utah Central railway having laid a track direct to its doors. In connection with this, it may be proper and interesting to state that Mr. Wagener has, at great expense, fitted up a beautiful and pleasant resort, called "Wagener's Grove," where parties desiring to spend a few pleasant hours 'neath the cool shade of magnificent trees, or within cosy buildings, and sip the fresh and foaming nectar, or delight the appetite with delicious edibles amid delightful surroundings, can do so undisturbed and untrammeled by the dictates of fashionable society, or the noise and confusion incident to large gatherings. Here, away from the heat and dust of the city, the good man of the house, surrounded by his family, can pass a pleasant and refreshing hour and thence return to his business duties invigorated. The trains of the Utah Central road run direct to the grounds, making four trips Sundays and holidays. Mr. Wagener, the proprietor of this mammoth enterprise, is a native of Germany, and has resided in Salt Lake since 1864. He is prominent in commercial circles, and is recognized as a gentleman of high business qualifications. He is also an honored member of the Knights Templar and the Odd Fellows organizations.

Associated with Mr. Wagener as office manager, is Mr. Morris Sommer, formerly chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Colorado, and for years connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company.

The business offices of this institution are located at 64 East First South street, and 17 and 19 Second South, where all orders should be addressed.

SALT LAKE PLUMBING COMPANY.

The business of plumbing is one of the industries without which no city could prosper to any extent. It is really one of the necessities of the hour, and a very important auxiliary to the successful growth and prosperity of any community, especially where the elements of progression prevail. An enterprise, therefore, of the character of the Salt Lake Plumbing Company is one of the indispensable institutions of a great commercial city. The Company began business in November, 1890, and has been very successful in building up a large trade. The Company makes a specialty of sanitary plumbing and gives prompt attention to all kinds of jobbing. The establishment is located at 66 East Second South Street, in a commodious two-story building 15x130 feet in dimensions, carries a stock valued at $4,000; employs fifty assistants, and does an annual business of $40,000. The field of operation covers Utah only, and when this fact is taken into consideration the volume of trade that they enjoy is consequently more than creditable to the enterprise and workmanship displayed. The Company carries none but the best goods of modern style and employs the most experienced workmen only, which in a large measure accounts for the excellent reputation it bears. The members of the Company are W. G. Collett, C. M. Freer and W. O'Merrill, all young men and prominent in the commercial circles of the city. Mr. W. G. Collett, the business manager of the enterprise, is prominently identified with the political interests of the Territory, and for two years ending in August, 1891, was a member of the Legislature. He is a man of remarkable executive ability, and a gentleman withal who is esteemed and honored in all the business, social and political walks of life.

The industry is one of the most reliable and responsible of its nature in the Territory, and the reputation of its members for strict integrity and liberal ideas is not only proverbial, but a source of great pride and satisfaction to the gentlemen and their friends.

THE HANSON PRODUCE CO.

There are few business enterprises that have the capacity for wider range and scope than the produce and commission business. Few persons are aware of the fact that to carry on this line of trade with success a higher amount of business knowledge is more essential than in the ordinary branches of trade. Success in the commission business requires activity and energy, and keen business tact. Among the firms in Salt Lake City that are considered the most prominent and influential in this trade is The Hanson Produce Company, which does a general commission and produce business at 65 South West Temple Street. The company began operations in 1889, and has been very successful from its inception. It has a capital amply sufficient for its undertaking, and possessing a comprehensive knowledge of the requirements and responsibilities, together with the straightforward manner of transacting business is a sufficient guarantee of continued success. The firm is composed of F. W. and E. B. Hanson, and the enterprise occupies a large two-story and basement building, in a convenient location for its business. From eight to ten assistants are employed and the trade extends through Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming, the annual sales amounting to an enormous sum. The firm also has a large house in Denver, whose office is at 1613-1615 Market Street, which transacts annually a business that cannot be excelled in its line in the western country. The firm handles California and Utah fruits and vegetables in season, are agents for the celebrated "Diamond" brand of creamery butter, owners of the popular brands of "Diadem," "Ayrshire" and "Cascade" creamery butter, and AA and BB fruits; general western agents for the famous "Gold Nugget" oleo and "Crown" brand full cream cheese. They are wholesale dealers in butter, eggs, cheese, salt, smoked fish, foreign and domestic fruits, and handle hams and other cured meats, for which they receive large orders almost daily. The Salt Lake house is in charge of Mr. F. W. Hanson, while his brother manages the Denver establishment. Through long experience in the business in which they are engaged, a thorough knowledge of every detail and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, this firm is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the trade.

H. YOUNG & CO.

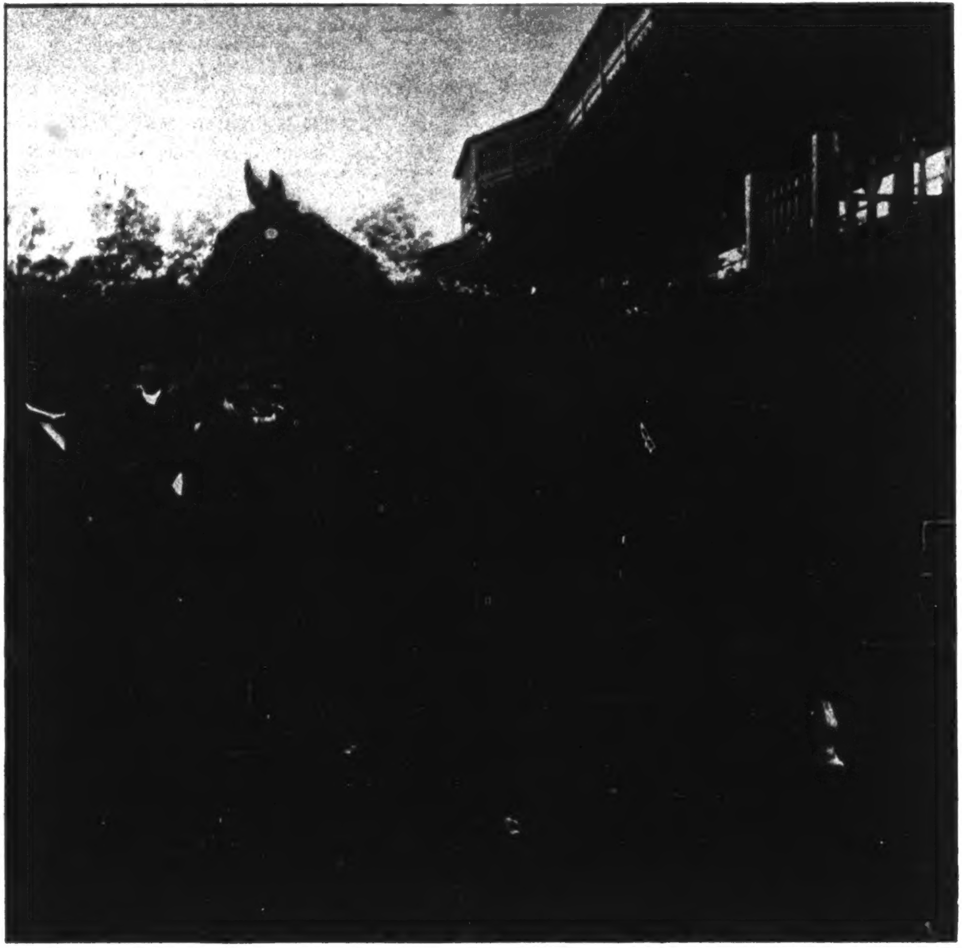
A first-class jewelry establishment is one of the most attractive and elegant industries of a community. Especially is this the case when the parties conducting the same are known to be practical men in every respect. The institution that heads this article, the house of H. Young & Company, was founded in 1880, and has enjoyed a successful career of eleven years. The company is composed of H. Young and W. C. Staines, both old citizens and favorably known as men of ability in their line. They occupy commodious premises at 110 Main street, and carry complete stocks, including a full invoice of jewelry and watches of the latest and most approved style, together with diamonds and other precious stones, sterling silverware, silver-plated ware, etc. The firm makes a specialty of repairing jewelry and watches, and, in this line, has gained a reputation for excellence fully attested by the large and growing business conducted, requiring the assistance of five experienced operatives, specially selected because of their superior skill.

All work and all goods offered by the house is warranted to be of the character and quality represented, and the high standing of the gentlemen, both in business and social circles, is a conclusive guarantee of reliability in all matters pertaining to the business.

SALT LAKE STABLES.

For twenty-two years the property known as the Salt Lake Stables, No. 226 South Main street, has been known to every resident of Salt Lake as the leading place of business of its kind in this country. About a year ago, Henry and J. W. Carrigan, better known as Carrigan Bros., took charge of the place and since that time have caused its reputation to become so extended that the common expression among those who want to hire a single horse or team is, "Let's go down to Carrigans'." The firm have about thirty horses of their own and keep only the best stock. Every known conveyance from the dainty phaeton to the staple surrey, can be found there and the only aim of the owners is to please their patrons. They employ a large force of men and are amply prepared for any demands that may be made upon them. The premises are ample, the building being 90x150 feet and one and one half stories in height. They do a splendid business in boarding horses and at their stables all the best stock of the city can be found. The brothers are old residents of Utah Territory and are thorough horsemen. Mr. J. W. Carrigan is the owner of the celebrated horse I. Jay S. with a record of 2:25½ as a stallion, and is also the owner of several other fine animals.

Both gentlemen are extensive real estate owners, and are gentlemen who have gain an eminence in the world of trade and credit only achieved upon a basis of strict integrity, and honest representation. They have the best turnout in the city, and present a picture of the famous I. Jay. S. with pedigree to patrons.



I. JAY. S.

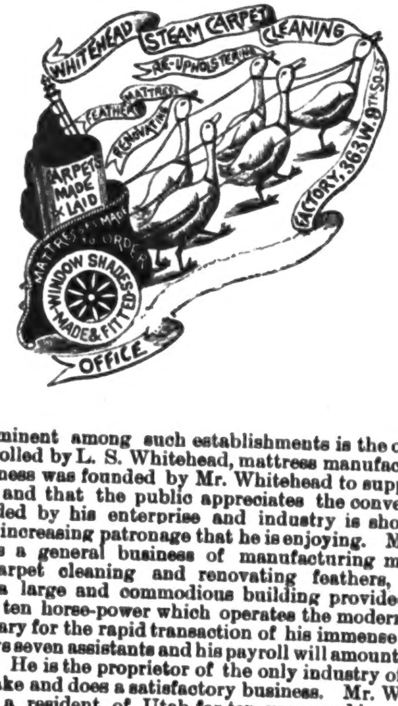
I. Jay. S. was sired by Tramp No. 308 (sire of 9 in 2:30 list), 1st dam Delaney, full sister to Bashaw, Jr., record 2:24¾ and to Yellow Bird, dam of Trampoline, 2:23, and to Flaxey, dam of Sunshine, 2:29⅗, by Green's Bashaw, sire of 16 in 2:30 list. Tramp No. 308, sired by Gage's Logan (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), 1st dam Elliott, mare (dam of Wild Bashaw, sire of Black Diamond, 2:28) by Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Gage's Logan (sire of Skinkles' Hambletonian, 2:28¾ and the dam of Hambletonian Bashaw, 2:21¼, and Diatonic, 3 years old, record 2:29), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam Lady Wallace, by Ohio Chief. Green's Bashaw No. 50 (sire of 16 in 2:30 list, including Josephus, 2:19¾, and Fred Douglas, 2:20¼), by Varnold's Blackhawk; 1st dam Belle, by Weber's Tom Thumb; 2nd dam, the Charles Kent mare, the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He is very stylish, very speedy, and a sure foal-getter; has a three-year old record of 2-41; a four-year old record of 2:37¼, and a five-year old record of 2:30, in the fifth heat of a race, which is no measure of his speed, he having shown quarters in 34½ sec., a 2:18 gait. He should trot in 2:20. His record for 1890 is 2:25¼. He is a perfect-gaited trotter; no race too long for him. I have the utmost confidence in his ability to sire speed, as all his colts are fine-gaited and handsome. None have yet been trained, but all show natural speed.

W. E. WARE.

Among the list of accomplished architects in Salt Lake, W. E. Ware stands as one of the most conspicuous. Although he has been a resident of the city for but two years, his ability was soon recognized, and his progress has been rapid and solid. Mr. Ware has made designs for residences a specialty, and some of the finest houses in Salt Lake have been erected according to his formulated plans. He began his career as an architect in Denver some four years ago, and, while a resident of that city, designed the St. George Terrace, a building constructed of red and gray sandstone, and declared to be one of the finest, architecturally and otherwise, in the West. He also superintended the construction of the Laramie, Wyoming, chemical works, a magnificent structure that cost over $150,000, and other noted edifices. Mr. Ware is a native of Massachusetts, and is a young man of decided abilities in his profession, as also a gentleman of high social qualifications, and is known to be an important member of the community, not only as an artist, but as a citizen who has aided, in no small degree, the development and advancement of his adopted home. His office is in the magnificent Hooper block, on East First South street.

L. S. WHITEHEAD.

Among the industries of Salt Lake that go to make up a sum total of the greatness to which she is rapidly approaching in the matter of commercial superiority, there are some, though not generally considered by the public as having any direct bearing on the prosperity of the city, that are nevertheless potent factors in the roles of convenience and general prosperity. Prominent among such establishments is the one owned and controlled by L. S. Whitehead, mattress manufacturer, etc. The business was founded by Mr. Whitehead to supply a long felt want, and that the public appreciates the convenience he has afforded by his enterprise and industry is shown in the large and increasing patronage that he is enjoying. Mr. Whitehead does a general business of manufacturing mattresses, steam carpet cleaning and renovating feathers, etc. He occupies a large and commodious building provided with an engine of ten horse-power which operates the modern machinery necessary for the rapid transaction of his immense business. He employs seven assistants and his payroll will amount to $3,000 annually. He is the proprietor of the only industry of its kind in Salt Lake and does a satisfactory business. Mr. Whitehead has been a resident of Utah for ten years and is one of Salt Lake's most representative business men, of broad and liberal views and fully indentified with the best interests of the city of his adoption. □



A. REIF.

It is gratifying to note the advancement made in modern architecture during the past century; to note the changes from the cumbersome old designs of the 18th to the more ornate of the 19th. And when one stops to consider the reasons why such conditions exist, the conclusion arrived at is similar to that reached in every other improvement. It is expressed in the word Education. There is in Salt Lake City a man, Mr. A. Reif, who is deserving of more than an ordinary amount of approval. Decided upon the position he would occupy at an early age and keeping that thought uppermost has devoted a lifetime of study to the profession, with the result that he is now at the head of the army of men who constitute his class. Professor Reif is 40 years of age and was born in Germany. He received his training in the Polytechnic Institute of the Empire and began his active career there 19 years ago by accepting the position of teacher of Engineering and Architectural Drawing. After following this important position for five years, during which time his time was divided between two of the leading academies, he went to Belgium. He has since resided in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, afterward going to San Diego, California, where he lived for five years. In 1889 he was attracted by the increase in building in Salt Lake City and came hither. His record here has been a history of remarkable professional achievements, the Hooper Block, Clayton Block, Fair Building and the Auerbach Building having been erected under his supervision. He was superintendent for Architect Kletting for a year and some of the finest of that gentleman's work was done under his management. Prior to coming here he erected four of the finest business blocks in San Diego. Prominent builders, contractors, artists, etc., commend his services in the declaration that Mr. Reif is one of the leading architects in the country. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and is married. In politics he is a democrat. His studio is at 69 West First South Street.

DAVID T. KEILLER.

Mr. David T. Keiller, architect and superintendent, is one of the leading men in his profession in Utah. He was educated to the profession of an architect, but recently accepted the position of chief engineer of the Oquirrh Water and Land Company, of Salt Lake, and is now giving that position his exclusive attention.

He was born in Scotland in 1848 and studied in an institution in Perth. He practiced in his native country for a year and then came to America. This was 28 years ago. He began in New York City, but later moved to Cleveland; thence to Kansas City and Denver, coming to Salt Lake about two years ago. That he is a competent man is evidenced by the fact that for 10 years he held the position of chief draughtsman in the department of docks of New York City, and resigned to better his condition. Since that time he has erected some very fine structures, among them the David Dow warehouse in Brooklyn, N. Y., a splendid structure, the residence of David Dow on the Hudson, and other Eastern houses of magnitude. He superintended the construction and also designed the plans of the mammoth sugar factory at Lehi, costing $400,000, and assisted in the design of the successful plan of the new city and county building in Salt Lake City. In 1883 he was chief engineer of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & St. Louis Railroad, and in 1889 held a similar position with the Kansas, Texas & Mexico, with headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas. He is a member of the Order of Elks, Masons, Scottish Clan, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum. He is married, and with his family resides in this city. He built at one time and successfully ran three theaters in Kansas City and Denver, the Midland of Kansas City and the Denver and Kansas City museums.

Of late years he has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is greatly interested in Caledonian matters, is a leading member of the Caledonian society, and while living in Kansas City was for four years president of the club of that place.

MR. CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

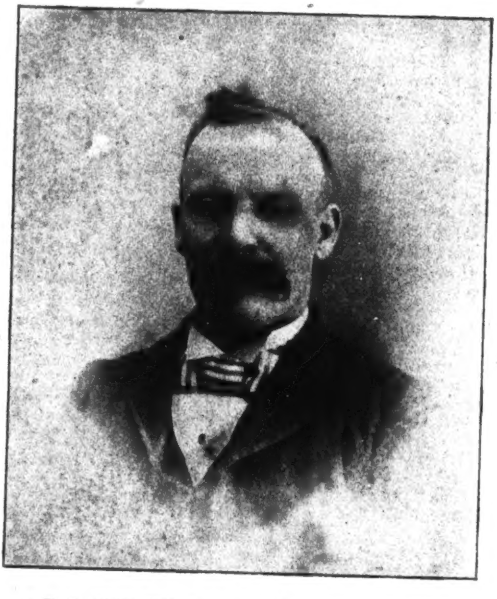
Probably no city of the United States, during its early growth, has been favored with such a sturdy, enterprising class of men as has Salt Lake City. The life of Mr. Charles Livingston, furnishes an eloquent illustration of what can be accomplished by the exercise of enterprise, energy and sterling integrity. He is fifty-six years of age, and a native of Scotland. He came to America thirty-six years ago, and has since had an extremely eventful experience. Since taking up his abode in Salt Lake City, Mr. Livingston has risen high in the estimation and good will of his fellow citizens, making for himself an enviable record, as a philanthropic and public spirited man. For ten years he held the position of supervisor of public streets, in addition to which he has held at various times other important municipal offices, invariably acquitting himself, in the performance of his duties, to the entire satisfaction of his electors and fellow associates. He has also figured prominently in the mining interests of this section, and has loaned valuable assistance in the developing and opening up of new and promising mining districts, being a firm beliver in the unexcelled richness of Utah's mineral resources. Among other mining investments, he holds a large interest in the famous Cottonwood mining district. He expresses himself as being confident that the greatest and most valuable mines of our Territory are yet to be discovered, and his surpassing judgment in such matters gives a great deal of weight to the prediction.

At present Mr. Livingston is superintendent of the Temple block, under the direction of D. C. Young, architect, having entire charge of the construction, and various other improvements. In this capacity Mr. Livingston succeeds Mr. James Moyle, now deceased. When completed the Temple block will be one of Salt Lake's largest and most magnificent structures, one that will add greatly to the metropolitan appearance the city is fast gaining. Some idea of the important and responsible position Mr. Livingston holds as superintendent of the Temple block may be formed, from the fact that one hundred and twenty-five men consisting of stone masons, stone cutters, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians, as well as a large number of common laborers, are regularly employed on the work.

Altogether Mr. Livingston's career has been one of which he may justly pride himself, and feel that through all his signal success and prosperity he can lay claim to the warm friendship of all whose respect and good will are worth having.

PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE CO-OP.

The comparatively brief period that an establishment will advance to a leading position, when backed by well-directed energy, combined with high character, is nowhere better illustrated than in the history of The People's Equitable Co-operative Institution. The enterprise was incorporated and opened for business in 1888, with a stock of $40,000; to-day the annual business reaches to the sum of $100,000. The establishment occupies a three-story building, 35 x 165 feet in dimensions, and employs from fifteen to twenty assistants. The officers of the company are: Oliver Hodgson, president; S. J. Sudberry, vice-president; Joseph Anderson, secretary and treasurer, and Herbert J. Foulger, manager. There is also a board of directors who are consulted on all matters of importance concerning the undertaking. The company carry on a general merchandise store, and the system of business is radically different from other commercial houses in that the patrons receive one-third of the profits, the stockholders retaining the balance. Each purchaser is given a rebate check on every article bought, and at the end of the fiscal year when the dividends are declared, these tickets are presented and their holders receive, pro rata, one-third of the same. That the system is a popular one is demonstrated by the fact that the trade is constantly increasing, and that all patrons express themselves as highly pleased with the result of the plan adopted.



F. J. FOULGER, Supt. People's Equitable Co-Op.

The president of the company is a prominent man in commercial circles, being a member of the Salt Lake Building Company, and a capitalist of note in the financial world. The manager, Mr. Foulger, is a gentleman of high business abilities, having formerly been connected with several large commercial houses in Salt Lake. He was first with Zion's Co-op. Mercantile Institution, afterwards taking charge of the Twentieth Ward Co-operative Store, and in November, 1890, assuming sole management of the People's Equitable, being selected on account of his eminent fitness for the position. His management of the business has been signally successful and his career has been marked by a quality of commercial and financial administration highly deserving of the universal commendation it receives.

HAMPTON & JONES.

This firm is located in the Constitution building, room 240, and, although organized only a short time ago, has been more than successful, and is accomplishing much good in the development of the city. It is composed of B. Y. Hampton and N. V. Jones, and makes investments for non-residents, negotiates the sale of territorial, municipal, corporation and school bonds, besides transacting a general real estate and loan business, with results that were exceptionally large last year. They handle business, residence and acreage properties, in which, from their long residence in Salt Lake, and their thorough knowledge of values, acquaintance with the country, etc., they are prepared to offer superior inducements to purchasers. Special mention must be made of their judgment in such matters, which, owing to their experience, is of inestimable value in the purchase of realty, not only to citizens, but to prospective investors from a distance.

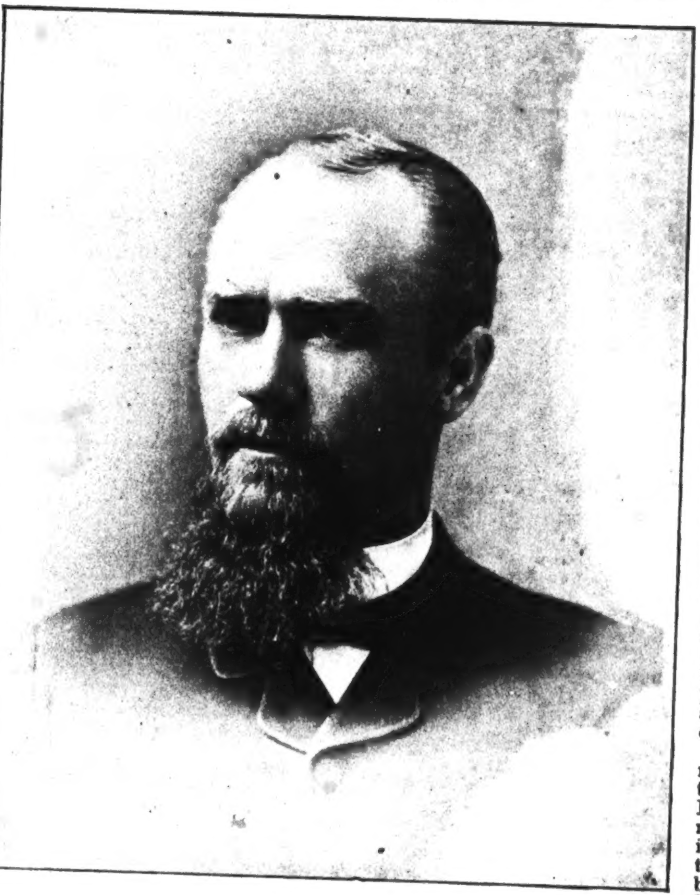
Mr. Hampton has been a resident of Salt Lake since 1855, and is one of the best known men in Utah. For a number of years he was license collector for the city, and also held the position of deputy sheriff. Indeed, he has, for the past twenty years, filled responsible official positions in the city and county to the satisfaction of large and exacting constituencies. He is a gentleman of superior business abilities, and regarded as a very able man by the commercial community.

Mr. Jones has been a resident of Salt Lake for forty years, many years of which he served as tax collector, and is known and respected by the entire community.

BARRATT BROTHERS.

There can be no more unmistakable indication of the culture of Salt Lake people than the way in which they combine good taste, comfort and elegance in the furnishing of their homes. In doing so, they have found ready assistance in the artistic and especially well selected stock of the Messrs. Barratt Brothers from which to make choice. This firm has been in business since 1864, hence is classed among the pioneers. Previous to the completion of the overland roads (the U. P and C. P.), they, like the other large concerns, carried a stock of merchandise, invoicing generally over $100,000, and consisting largely of staple groceries and dry goods. After the completion of the railroads, there was a disposition to classify business and this firm decided upon furniture as a specialty. Business ability, combined with their standing in the community and a thorough knowledge of its wants, has developed a successful business and a permanent lodgment in the confidence of the people. They are manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of furniture, and carry a complete stock of some $40,000 and transact an annual business varying from $75,000 to $100,000. Their trade extends through Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. The front salesrooms of the firm, consisting of two stories, are 25x130 feet; are centrally located on the main street and in the handsomest block in the city, and although crowded to their utmost are rendered attractive by the artistic character of the goods and the taste displayed in their arrangement. They have in addition two buildings in the rear, one 30x100, two-story, and one 35x120. These are used for storage, manufacturing and as show rooms for the more common and staple goods. Some fifteen men are employed and business is steadily increasing. The firm is composed of C. R. and I. M. Barratt, natives of Maryland. Necessarily their long residence and close connection with the commercial and general business of the city and Territory has made them prominent. Mr. C. R. Barratt was postmaster for three years under President Cleveland's administration. I. M. Barratt is the present Game and Fish Commissioner for Utah, and is highly esteemed as an able and efficient officer. Throughout their long residence and business career, notwithstanding dark days and dull seasons, the brothers have never doubted the ultimate result. The location of the city, its surroundings and the abundance of the resources of the immense territory tributary, assured (they believed) not only a solid and considerable commercial center, but a beautiful city of most attractive homes. Their faith in the future, their consistent and honorable course, both as citizens and business men, is recognized and appreciated by the community in which they are so well and favorably known.

F. H. DYER.



FRANK H. DYER.

A history of Utah's representative men that would omit to review the business career and public services of Hon. Frank H. Dyer would be inadequate and incomplete. Whether as Marshall of the territory in the most trying times of its history; whether acting with the liberal party or enlisted in the cause of democracy; or whether engaged in business enterprises, he has always been a conspicuous figure and acknowledged leader. With rare executive qualities and a genius for diplomacy he approached every question with caution and courteous respect for the rights and feelings of others, but having once made up his mind he supported his conclusions with unselfish fidelity and fearless courage. Born in Yazoo County, Miss., Sept. 5th, 1854, he it still in his prime. His father died in the Civil War and his mother taught school for a living. When but a mere lad Frank Dyer was left on his own resources and worked on a farm to earn money to school himself. At sixteen years of age he was made Deputy Sheriff of this County, which office he filled three and one-half years. He next bought the Yazoo *Democrat* and fought a fearless and brilliant battle for democracy, and being a high spirited son of the South, intrepid and impetuous, he conducted his newspaper in a way that left no question as to how he stood on any question, and the people never forgot the Yazoo *Democrat* and its dashing young editor. Arriving in Utah sixteen years ago he worked in a mine at $2 per day until he earned the means to engage in heavy freighting at which he made considerable money. At this time he built the Crescent mine tramway, a daring undertaking. He was appointed U. S. Marshall of the Territory by President Cleveland in April 1886, and as reliable an authority as the Salt Lake *Tribune* said at that time that he went into the office without an enemy in the world. As soon as Mr. Harrison qualified, Mr. Dyer filed his letter of resignation, believing in the Jacksonian theory, "To the victor belongs the spoils." But the request was not acted upon until after he had served a term of three years and one month. Notwithstanding that there were 1000 mormons convicted of polygamy during his term, seven or eight times more than under all the Marshalls that preceded and followed him, yet he left the office with the good will of every one.

Under an act of Congress he was appointed Receiver of the church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints and held property belonging to that organization valued at over a million dollars. In December he was elected chairman of the Central Democratic Club, and was re-elected to the same position in 1891. When a member of the liberal party he was given the responsible position of chairman of the Territorial campaign committee which he held until he believed it had accomplished its work. In all the councils of the democratic party, Mr. Dyer's judgment has had great weight. It was he who first saw that the time had come for a division on national party lines, and when the history of the organization of the democratic party in Utah, and the disbandment of the people's party comes to be written, the fine diplomacy and political sagacity of Frank H. Dyer will be better understood and his great public service to the people of this Territory more fully appreciated.

Brilliant and efficient as has been his political career, his business qualities and hearty support of public enterprise have also attracted to him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens and made him universally popular. When the city was poorly lighted Mr. Dyer purchased a controlling interest in the Salt Lake Gas Company and since that time no less than $50,000 have been expended in improvements. He is also at the head of and one of the principal owners of the Salt Lake Power Light and Heating Co., one of the most enterprising and complete electric light plants in the western country, over $300,000 having been expended in equipping the works with the best modern dynamos and other apparatus and in the extension of the system over the city. The plant now supplies 500 arc lamps and 6,000 incandescent lights.

Among the improvements of a public nature which reflect Mr. Dyer's enterprise is Commercial street, he having projected many of the finest business blocks on that avenue. It was to his push and untiring energy that this street was the first paved of any in the city.

Mr. Dyer's personality is a study, as his temperament is fiery and intrepid; yet he is genial and always considerate of the rights of others and ever ready to extend a helping hand to any worthy enterprise. He is made of the quality of men who make cities.

THE GREELEY MINING COMPANY.

The mining interests of Utah are destined to be the most important factors in her material growth and development. Among the many substantial companies working the rich mineral deposits of Utah is the Greeley Mining Company, having a capital of $2,500,000, a stock company with five hundred thousand shares divided into $5 each. The officers are Edwin Rushton, president; A. F. Spayde, vice-president; J. C. Thomson, treasurer, and C. B. Weeks, secretary. The directory board comprises the above named gentlemen with the addition of W. H. Thompson and E. J. Rushton. They are men of prominence and rated among the most enterprising and progressive in the Territory. They are all more or less connected with other mining companies of Utah, and some of them are officials of similar organizations of which Salt Lake is the headquarters. The property of the company is situated in the south fork of the Little Cottonwood Mining District and is 1300x1500 feet in size. A tunnel 72 feet in length, with cross cuts of 60 and 12 feet each, has been run in the mine, developing a vein of four feet, which assays 17 per cent. lead, 241 6-100 silver and $31.00 in gold to the ton. The company proposes to fully develop the claim, and to this end will spare no time or means in the accomplishment thereof. The mine is contiguous to large sampling and reduction works, with an abundance of fuel near by, and all indications are, therefore, favorable for the rapid developing of claims that promise to be of the best paying description in the West. The president, Mr. Rushton, has been in Utah since 1852, and during that time has principally been engaged in railroad construction. He is now in his 67th year, but is hale, hearty and vigorous, and regarded as one of her most enterprising citizens. Mr. C. B. Weeks, the active secretary of the company, is connected with the Dalton, the Mary and Galena companies in an official capacity, and is also deeply interested in a financial way in their success. He is regarded as one of the brightest men in Utah on mining matters and his opinion on the same is eagerly sought after.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

Born on a farm, near Ebensburg, Pa., Geo. Wallace Williams, spent the earlier years of his life in plowing stone, cutting briars and killing black snakes. He received a fair education at the 'Little Red School House," always standing at the head of his classes. At eighteen he taught the school from which he had graduated, and during the following year attended a private school conducted by a Mr. Chapman, a man standing in the first rank of Pennsylvania educators of his day. The next year he went to Kansas and after teaching school for a term, returned to Ohio, to accept the position of chief bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Farmers' Saving Bank, at Lima. In 1876, he was elected City Civil Engineer of that city, which position he creditably filled for two terms. During this time, his studious habits led him to read law and he was admitted to the bar in a class of which Hon. Mel. Shaw, State Senator, in Ohio, and Mr. W. E. Hackedorn, chief attorney of the Lake Erie & Western railway company, were members. During his residence at Lima, he filled the position of Deputy Probate Judge to Judge L. M. Meily, a brother-in-law of Calvin S. Brice. From Lima, Mr. Williams went to Chicago and became a member of the firm of W. B. Williams & Co., stock brokers, and members of the Board of Trade. We next find the subject of our sketch in New York city, manager of the Bryant Literary Union, with an office in the *Evening Post* building, and later on, the editor of the platform department of the *Daily Star*. He again returned to Chicago and became the traveling correspondant of the *Tribune*. Later he become the city editor of the *Toledo Evening News*, during which period he led the fight against the Standard Oil Company. It was largely through his efforts that the city was authorized to construct an independent pipe line. Two years ago he came to Salt Lake City, as the special correspondant of the Chicago *Tribune* and *Omaha Bee*, arriving at Salt Lake City in the exciting times of the February 1890, election. Liking the climate and the people, Mr. Williams concluded to remain in Utah and accepted a position in the Salt Lake *Herald*. For a brief season he filled the chair of city editor, of the Evening *Times*. On the sale of the Logan *Journal* to a stock company Mr. Williams was made its editor. Always an original thinker and quick to grasp the right side of every question, on the passage of the Teller bill, Mr. Williams got out an extra edition of the *Journal* giving its enthusiastic support to the Statehood bill, claiming it a democratic victory and thus stealing a march on the Republican press. The *Journal*, under his direction, has attracted considerable attention from the press and politicians of the territory.

GEORGE WALLACE WILLIAMS.

MINGO SMELTING COMPANY.

The marvelous growth and increasing prosperity of the Territory of Utah during the past few years have been of such a nature as to excite the admiration and attention not only of the United States, but of all that portion of the land across the sea which maintains business relations with this republic. The "cattle on a thousand hills," vast tracts of timber, healthful resorts, unexcelled agricultural resources, salubrity of the climate, etc., combine to make Utah a leader in the ranks of the States and Territories, but there is one point that should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that her commercial standing is due to the advancement and development of her mining industry. The hardy miner is of the men who have assisted in accomplishing the grand result, while the men who by judicious investment of capital in smelting works, made it possible for the producer to market the otherwise useless ores. Thirteen years ago the Mingo Smelting Works was inaugurated, and it is due to the men who embarked in the movement that the mines of Utah are enabled to produce as they do, and that Salt Lake City is enabled to occupy the position she does at this time. President J. E. Schwartz, Vice-President Robert Wardrop of Pittsburgh, William Reid, secretary, F. H. Officer, treasurer, and W. J. B. Walker, superintendent, are the men to whom Salt Lake, as a city, and the miners of Utah; yes, Nevada also, owe so much. With confidence in the future they invested, and now the smoke of the furnaces at Sandy, south of the city, marks the spot where each year $1,800,000 worth of minerals are produced from clay and rock and resolved into bricks of yellow gold and bars of silver. They have $500,000 invested and handle 200 tons of ores each day, a task requiring the constant employment of 175 men. The bullion produced is shipped to Pittsburg where it is disposed of. Their great mill has a capacity of 200 tons per day, and in a very short time, it is expected, it will be running at its full capacity, the business of smelting being steadily on the increase. The smelter is one of the chief sources of revenue for Utah. In payment for the precious metals shipped daily from it there returns from the East a steady stream of bright dollars, all of which are added to the wealth of common people. Too much cannot be said regarding the importance of this industry, but the reader will readily glean fromwhat has been said the magnitude of that branch of the interest which has made Utah truly great. The offices of the firm are in Rooms 5, 6 and 7 Commercial Block, Salt Lake.

THE ALLIANCE MINING COMPANY.

This company, incorporated in 1889, is a re-incorporation of the old and well-known Sampson Company of 1874. The property comprises nine claims with a surface or area of 22 acres. It is situated contiguous to Park City, in the Uintah mining district, Summit County, Utah, near that wonderful producer the "Ontario" and "Daley" mines. The company has expended about $68,000 on the property in the construction of tunnels, the sinking of shafts, etc. The longest tunnel is 8,000 feet in, and cuts the vein at a depth of 1,200 feet from the surface. The tunnel measures 7 feet in height, 4 feet in the clear at cap, and 5 feet at sill. A flume has also been cut in the tunnel 12 inches deep by 24 inches wide, and a 17 inch gauge iron track runs the full length; the flow of water in the flume measures 12,000 gallons per minute. The company operates power derricks throughout the mines, and employs 45 men on an average, with a monthly expenditure of $10,000. The directors and officers are as follows: A. Hanauer, President; N. Treweek, vice-president; Jas. Glendenning, treasurer and superintendent; R. C. Chambers, J. G. Daily, M. K. Parsons, D. C. McLaughlan, directors.

J. G. JACOBS.

Transactions in realty are growing in importance all over the western country, and shrewd, intelligent men are at the head of the business. The necessity of having a man that is capable in the negotiations between buyers and sellers of real estate is obvious. Of this type are those engaged in the business in Salt Lake, and among them is J. G. Jacobs. Although a comparatively recent arrival, Mr. Jacobs having been a resident of Utah for about two years, he has, by strict attention to his avocation, attracted a profitable and lucrative patronage. He has property on his books valued at $205,000, and the annual sales foot up somewhere from $75,000 to $80,000. His specialty is the buying and selling real estate, and making investments for eastern buyers, and he has handled a great amount of Utah property very successfully. Among some of the many properties that he controls are, the Garden City, Plat "C," Westlaketown, Peach Grove, Arcadia, Wahoo and Grand View additions. Street car lines lead to all these, and the latter are considered among the most desirable residence property in all the city. They are beautifully located, easily reached and very popular with the building public. Mr. Jacobs will be pleased at any time to furnish any information desired in regard to these sites. He is thoroughly posted in real estate matters, and very pleasant to meet with, either in a social or business way. He is vice-president and general manager of the West Side Rapid Transit Railway Company, and handles the finances of the road. The lines of this company reach the suburban towns, and are of great value to the public, being first-class in every respect and, together with the rolling stock and cost of operation, represent an investment of a large amount of capital. The company has ten miles of road in active operation, and is now busily engaged in extending its lines to the Great Salt Lake, which, when completed, will prove of great convenience and value to the public. The estimated cost of this extension is placed at $250,000. Mr. Jacobs is also president of the Golden Breeze Mining and Milling Company of Idaho, a corporation which has developed some rich properties, situated in the gold belt region of Logan county, Idaho, carrying immense bodies of quartz, upon which the most scientific assays have shown gold in paying quantities. He is president of the Monte Christo Mining and Milling Company in Beaver county, Utah, upon the property of which a five-stamp mill has been operating for three years. The assays from this mine show 320 ounces of silver to the ton. Mr. Jacobs is also a director and treasurer of the Salt Lake Pickle Company, a new organization recently perfected in this city, and composed entirely of its business men and supported by home capital. The gentleman occupies the position of director, and is largely interested in the Salt Lake City West Side Association, an organization formed for dealing in realty.

J. G. JACOBS.

C. E. WANTLAND.

A casual observer can form no adequate conception of the important part the active, reliable and enterprising real estate dealer performs in the growth and development of a city or country. No city or territory, however rich in natural resources, ever augmented its wealth or increased its population to any considerable extent, unaided by the effective and valuable services of enterprising, go-ahead men devoted to the special work of buying and selling real estate, establishing values and otherwise stimulating and arousing citizens to the great improvements it lays within their power to make.

Salt Lake City has enjoyed this healthy growth perhaps more than any other town or city in the Territory, and among those who have taken a prominent and active part in its recent affairs is Mr. C. E. Wantland, land agent of the Union Pacific railroad for Utah and Wyoming. Mr. Wantland came to Salt Lake City in 1867 from Omaha, Neb., where he acted as chief clerk of the land office department of the U. P. railroad. Reaching this city early in the movement which has in three years transformed Salt Lake from a place of a few thousand inhabitants to a metropolitan center of 55,000 people, he at once began operations and has been actively engaged in handling real estate during that period. In addition to a large amount of city property, Mr. Wantland deals in acre property on a very large scale. All the Union Pacific railroad lands in Utah and Wyoming are in his charge and this in itself is a large and important branch of his business. Besides this, he is an influential director and energetic worker in the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and aids and supports all movements of that enterprising body calculated to upbuild the city and advance its best interests. He is an enthusiastic believer in the great future of Salt Lake City as a commercial and industrial center of vast importance, as well as the leading health resort of the West. In short, he is confident that the entire inter-mountain region is yet to pass through its greatest period of development and prosperity.

C. E. WANTLAND.

JOSEPH WOODMANSEE.

Mr. Joseph Woodmansee came to Utah in pioneer days, locating in what has since become the future metropolis of the Territory thirty-eight years ago, and from that date has been one of the most powerful and unselfish factors in promoting the growth of the city, as also the development of the resources of Utah. He has long been one of the leading dealers in real estate, owner of mines, mining claims, etc., and enjoys an enviable reputation for reliability and sterling integrity in all the relations of life. Many of the wealthiest men of the city have profited by investments made at his suggestion and upon whose judgment and familiar knowledge of values they relied. For years he has handled city, residence and suburban properties, owning a list of the prettiest and most convenient and desirable locations in the city. Among these may be mentioned the beautiful "Bellmont," "Windsor Place," and "East Lawn" sub-divisions, situated within the corporate limits and within a short ride of the central portion of the city. All these tracts are located on street-car lines in active and successful operation. He also handles business property and his opinion in respect to the purchase of that character of property is accepted as final. Mr. Woodmansee has given much time to prospecting and developing the mineral resources of Utah, in which he is largely interested, being one of the principal owners of a number of valuable mines and claims, in many of the important mining districts. He is also president of the Zion Hill Mining Company, a corporation with $1,500,000 capital stock, divided into one hundred thousand shares. The company's mines are located in the Ophir district. They were discovered in the early days, and their development first directed the attention of the outside world to the rich mineral deposits of this section. They are very valuable and a source of unceasing revenue to their owners. Within a short time, or since these claims were acquired by the Zion Hill Company, the shipments of ore obtained therefrom approximated $75,000 in value. In the discharge of his duties as president and manager, Mr. Woodmansee is assisted by Edward Daggett, vice-president; J. Woodmansee, jr., treasurer, and L. S. Hills, secretary.

Mr. Woodmansee is largely interested in other mining properties, being half-owner of the famous "Sun Beam" mine located in the productive Tintic district of Utah, and is closely identified with the advancement and welfare of the city and Territory he has been so largely instrumental in the development of.

D. H. McALLISTER.

D. H. McAllister was born and educated in this city and was engaged for several years in the carriage manufacturing business, making it a great success. Latterly he has devoted most of his time to mining and real estate with gratifying success. He is located at 269 South Maine street, where he occupies commodious offices and owns and controls fine business, as well as some of the most beautiful residence, properties in Salt Lake. In addition to this he is owner of a productive mine situated in West Mountain Mining District, on which he has expended large amounts in developing, and which has panned out satisfactorily. He has sunk a shaft 35 feet, and has completed about 75 feet of tunnel, from which ore has been obtained in places exhibiting gold and silver, bearing quartz, averaging in value about $150 per ton. This property is situated only two miles from a railroad, with down haul, and owing to its freedom from overflow, can be operated at very low cost. This mine promises large returns on further development. The McAllister & Lilley is another property he owns in Tooela Co., on which has been expended some $2,000 in development of a cross-cut exposing the ledge which shows up a fine character of ore, carrying gold and silver and averaging $300 per ton. There has been a number of rich strikes in this section and the property promises to be one of the "great discoveries." It is some nine miles from railroad and otherwise situated so that the expense of working it is comparably small. Mr. McAllister is also a large owner in the famous York Mine of Bingham, one of the heavy producers of that wonderful mining section of the West, that has been paying now steadily for thirty years; but the "York" will be mentioned on another page.

D. H. McALLISTER.

SARATOGA FARM.

Almost every man has a keen liking for some particular business, which, being a favorite, engages his time and attention without growing tedious or irksome. But as a rule a certain amount of wealth must be acquired in the laborious walks of life, before any special enterprise can be carried on, combining profit with pleasure.

The celebrated Saratoga Farm, located on the west side of Utah Lake, and directly west of the Jordan river, is not only a model institution of its kind, but is a source of much pride and satisfaction to its owner, Mr. John Beck, of Salt Lake City. From any standpoint there is probably no tract of land in the entire Territory of such intrinsic value. The Tintic branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs within one mile of the farm, and Lehi City, Utah county, is but five miles distant. From the admirable location of this land, its proximity to the great Utah Lake and the fact that over twenty warm springs well up in various places, together with the beautiful and unequalled mountain scenery stretching away in every direction, some idea of its inestimable value as a coming sanitarium and summer resort may be formed. It is now used for stock raising and general farming, but its multitudinous advantages for a popular resort make it preeminently desirable for such a purpose, and Mr. Beck has decided to organize a stock company for the purpose of making extensive improvements and converting it into a great sanitarium and mountain home, where the wealthy traveler, the tourist and the health seeker can come and find every feature contributory to comfort and pleasure.

The water from these numerous warm springs is now utilized for irrigating the land, which is capable of raising almost any product known to a temperate climate. Fruit in endless variety is grown on the place, and a large number of fine stock cattle find abundant nourishment in the rich and nutritious grasses that grow in profusion on every hand. An incubator of sufficient capacity to hatch 6,000 eggs, and supplied with heat from the boiling spring, has been constructed, and it has proved an important and profitable undertaking.

The farm contains in all 1,000 acres. It will soon be connected with Lehi and also by steamer with Provo and surrounding settlements, furnishing an unequalled opportunity for investment. The water from the numerous warm springs is unexcelled for bathing and contains remedial properties of a high order. It is located in the heart of a well settled farming section and is easy of access. Building material is close at hand and fuel and water can be obtained in abundance.

Mr. Beck showed great foresight and judgment in securing possession of this piece of land, and is in consequence able to offer capitalists who may wish to join him in his proposed enterprise, a safe and profitable venture.

SPENCER & LYNCH.

Among the many houses in the city engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade, the firm of Spencer & Lynch, 160 South Main street, stands as a representative one. These gentlemen began business in 1883, and by strict attention to the same, coupled with an excellent stock of goods, have built up a large and profitable trade. The firm occupies two floors of a commodious building 25x100 feet, and employ a force of fifteen assistants. The stock of goods carried is large and varied in its character and the customer has in consequence a large variety to select from. The average amount of stock carried is $25,000 and the annual sales reach the handsome sum of $75,000, although their trade is largely local, being confined almost exclusively to Salt Lake and its surroundings. The firm is composed of Jno. D. Spencer and S. H. Lynch, and both of these gentlemen have developed great business ability in the building up of so extensive and prosperous a trade as they now enjoy. Thoroughly identified with the progressive spirit of the day, and possessed of the essential requisites of sound judgment and prudence in all business transactions, they present the strongest claims to popular favor in the department of trade in which they are engaged. The gentlemen occupy a front rank in the commercial community, and in the near future will be numbered among the foremost merchants of the west.

F. M. BISHOP.

Insurance, no matter of what class, has become a necessary part of the expenses to be yearly met by men in all lines of business, and he who neglects to properly protect his property has no adequate conception of judicious business principles. This universal necessity has created substantial corporations, backed by the wealthiest and most responsible men of the country, to make provision for this department of commercial enterprise. All the leading companies have local agents established in Salt Lake City, and those that have chosen Mr. F. M. Bishop as their representative are numbered among the principal companies of the world. Each has been long established and is on a sound and substantial basis, having assets reaching up into the millions.

F. M. BISHOP.

Mr. Bishop is general agent in this section for the following well known companies: Manhattan Life Ins. Co., N. Y., assets $12,318,935.46; Standard Accident Ins. Co., Detroit, assets $9,000,000; Pacific Coast Live Stock Owners Mutual Protective Association; Insurance Company of North America, assets $8,951,518; Traders, assets $1,406,406; Spring Garden, assets $1,361,275; United Firemen's, assets $1,072,351; New York-Underwriter's, assets $3,726,344; Southern California, assets $354,189; Denver, assets $333,385; a grand total of over $30,000,000 being represented by these companies, under one agency.

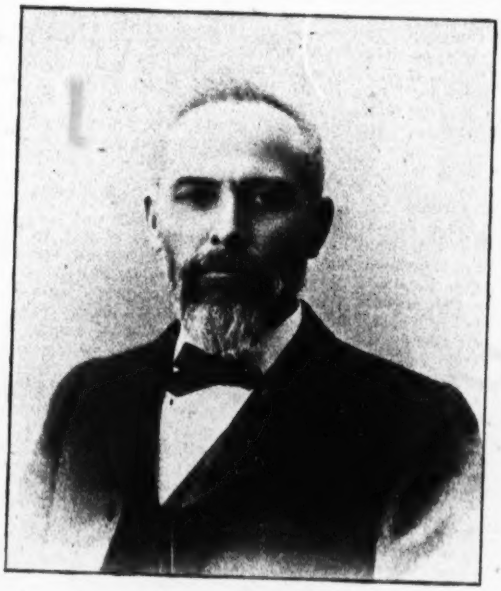
Mr. Bishop has a high standing with all the companies that have wisely selected him as their representative and a well deserved reputation among the citizens of Salt Lake as a highly capable, straightforward business man, honorable in all his dealings and at once liberal and conservative in his business methods. The class of insurance he secures is the very best to be had and the policies issued are satisfactory both to the public and the companies whose interests he so ably subserves. Policies are issued on all reasonable risks, and losses are adjusted and paid promptly.

Mr. Bishop has made Salt Lake City his home for over twenty years and is regarded as one of its most active and bright business men. Of pleasant manners and amiable disposition, he is respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. Independent of his insurance business, he is connected with several important corporations, foremost among which is the Midland Investment Co., in which he was an officer and took an active part until recently, when his growing insurance enterprise demanded his entire time and attention.

H. W. LAWRENCE.

"Realty is the basis of all security," and the basis of security in real estate transactions is found in the knowledge and probity of those through whom they are conducted. In the purchase of real estate or the taking of a mortgage, all prudent men secure the services of an agent who is competent to investigate and decide upon questions connected therewith, as also a man who enjoys an established reputation for honesty and integrity.

In view of these facts there is probably no man in the Territory possessing more of these attributes and qualifications than H. W. Lawrence, whose office is at the corner of West South First and South West Temple streets. The gentleman has been a continuous resident of Utah for thirty-seven years, an assurance to the public that he is perfectly familiar with all matters pertaining to the real estate interests of Salt Lake City and of the Territory in general, and has acquired the universal confidence of citizens and residents.



H. W. LAWRENCE.

In addition to the real estate business, Mr. Lawrence is agent for several well known fire insurance companies, among them being the "Royal," of Liverpool, England, one of the most substantial and reliable corporations of its kind in the world. He also deals extensively in mining property and stocks, buying and selling the same as opportunity occurs, giving employment to an adequate force of assistants, and disposing of a large, prosperous business annually.

Mr. Lawrence began business thirty-one years ago, and, by a systematic course, in which honesty and integrity, coupled with good judgment and pluck have been the most potent factors in his success, has scored a very pronounced victory in the confidence of the public, and elevated him to the position of one of the most influential men in the Territory. Such men as Mr. Lawrence are invaluable in the development and prosperity of a new country.

BROWN'S MARBLE WORKS.

The Brown Marble Works were established along in 1891, and have experienced a remarkably successful career. The firm transacts a general business in the manufacture of commodities of foreign and domestic marble and granite, including monuments, headstones, tablets, etc., and carry a general stock, the excellence of which is unequaled in the Territory. Four skilled workman are employed, and the trade extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming.

The proprietor, Mr. Brown, has resided in Salt Lake since 1878, coming here from Chicago. He learned his trade in England, and is fully competent to contract for, and perform all business in a satisfactory manner. The establishment that he represents is the only one in the city that transacts business of an exclusive monumental character, so to speak, and the designs and monuments executed under Mr. Brown's direction have been models of their kind. The establishment on account of the excellent work turned out, has secured the recognition and patronage of the leading and representative citizens of Utah and the States adjoining.

SALT LAKE MEAT CO.

In reviewing the commercial and manufacturing interests' and advantages of the city of Salt Lake, one is confronted by many enterprises, especially worthy of extended notice and consideration. It is a fact, and one worthy of appreciation by readers, that in this, the thriving and progressive metropolis of the Territory, are located many establishments whose extensive proportions and large operations would reflect credit upon the large cities in the country. One of these representative enterprises in its special line is the Salt Lake Meat Company, at corner Third South and Fifth West streets, of which Messrs. August Roland and W. T Sampson, are the enterprising proprietors. In 1890, these gentlemen began their business in Salt Lake, and the remarkable success that has attended their efforts is a most gratifying evidence of their wisdom and forethought. They have now as completely equipped and model an establishment of the kind as can be found on the entire coast. The salesrooms are large and commodious, being 100x100 feet in dimension and two-stories in height, in which they have a cold storage room 16x50 feet, for the storage of their fresh meats, the temperature of which is kept at forty degrees Fahrenheit. The plant of the slaughter-house covers an area of five acres, where in addition to the slaughter-house, tenement houses, etc., they have a large cold storage warehouse, with a capacity of storing two hundred beeves and six hundred sheep daily, making it the largest in the Territory, and one of the largest in the western country. The capital invested in this gigantic enterprise is $100,000 while their annual sales reach the handsome sum of $500,000, all of which is sold in Utah except the live stock, which is shipped to Kansas City and Omaha, in carload lots. Twenty-five men are employed in the various branches of the business. Their trade is exclusively wholesale, and besides the large amount of fresh meat always on hand, they carry a heavy stock of all kinds of dried meats, pigs feet, and tripe in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and in tin cases of from thirty to fifty pounds, all of which are of the best brands known in the market. The proprietors of this important enterprise are gentlemen of unusual business ability and intelligence; just in the prime of vigorous manhood, and have proven themselves among the most enterprising and substantial of the citizens of this community. Their establishment is a credit to the city, an honor to themselves, and an important factor in the advancement and promotion of the trade and commerce of Salt Lake City.

S. P. TEASDEL.

In reviewing the commercial and manufacturing interests and advantages of Salt Lake City, one is confronted by many enterprises especially worthy of extended notice and consideration. It is a fact, and one worthy of appreciation by readers, that in this, the thriving and progressive metropolis of the Territory, are located many establishments whose extensive proportions and large operations, would reflect credit upon the largest cities in the country. One of these representative enterprises is that of S. P. Teasdel, importer, jobber and retail dealer of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, clothing, hats, caps, hardware and queensware. The industry is is a "Pioneer," having been inaugurated twenty-one years ago. Mr. Teasdel occupies an elegant 2-story building, 85x150 feet in dimensions admirably arrauged in three different departments of four stores, separate and distinct, but all under the same roof and conveniently connected with each other. One department is devoted exclusively to dry goods and notions; another to groceries, hardware and queensware, and the third to clothing, boots and shoes. He carries an immense stock, varying from $75,000 to $100,000, and employs a force of thirty men. The amount of annual business transacted is of great magnitude, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Teasdel was born in England but has been a resident of Utah for thirty-five years and is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Salt Lake. He was a member of the city council for two terms, a position he filled with great ability, with credit to himself, and honor to the people of the ward he represented. He is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the home of his adoption, and is recognized as a man of large and active business qualifications. His establishment is a credit to the city, an honor to himself, and an important factor in the advancement and promotion of the trade and commerce of Salt Lake. Combining, as he does, all the departments of his house with careful prudent and intelligent management and fair and liberal dealing, he has a sure foundation laid for a success in the future as great and enduring as has been achieved in the past, and is a worthy representative of of the important business interest to which his energies are devoted.

MARTIN K. HARKNESS.

The successful miner, meaning by that the man who not only understands the details of work at the mines, but who knows how to organize companies, interest capital, buy and sell meritorious mining properties, etc., is deserving of great credit and recognition as a man of talent and unrelenting perseverance. This principle is admirably exemplified in the life as Mr. M. K. Harkness, whose career from the very first has been marked by toil, capability and firm determination. He was born in 1830, in the state of Massachusetts, and when but nineteen years of age started West on his way to California, where he engaged in the mining business. He had by nature the quality of "perseverance" described as uncompromising, and when the storms of disappointment and adversity came upon him he was firm and unwavering. Mr. Harkness remained in California until 1870, at which date the mineral resources of Utah were coming to be generally known, and he moved hither. Since coming to Utah he has proved himself one of the most energetic and prosperous mining men of the Territory, having also superintended and been interested in many of the best mines of this section of the country. He is known as an experienced and sagacious mining expert, and many wealthy investors are indebted to Mr. Harkness for the thousands upon thousands of dollars they have made through his advice and superior judgment.

Mr. Harkness is at present general manager of the Frederick and Crown Prince Mining and Tunneling Co., one of the largest corporations of the kind in the Territory, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, or 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Its mines are situated in the Little Cottonwood mining district, Salt Lake county, Utah, the property consisting altogether of eighteen claims, some of which are patented. Above $300,000 have already been expended in development. $60,000 have been taken from one shaft of levels sunk 436 feet. From this shaft drifts have also been run, one 100 feet east and another 100 feet west, and from the base of the mountain a tunnel has been built cross-cutting the vein 1,900 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Very little prospecting has been done at the cross-cut, the tunnel having been run 4,000 feet, together with laterals, a total distance of more than this amount. The immediate prospects are promising beyond dispute, and under the management of Mr. Harkness will crystallize into substantial realities with the least possible delay.

F. PLATT CO.

One of the industries of Salt Lake City that forms an important item in the sum total of her commerce is the manufacture of harness, saddlery, etc., and lines of goods therewith connected. There are but few branches of manufacture—especially in the western country—whose products are so universally used and, consequently, in such steady demand. The establishment of the F. Platt Co., 147 and 149 First East State road, is one of the oldest and most complete to be found west of the Missouri river. It was founded in 1852 by F. Platt who began business on a small capital, but was prosperous from the first and has since increased his trade to such large proportions that it was found necessary early in 1891 to merge the business into a corporation. This was accomplished and officers chosen as follows: F. B. Platt, president; O. P. Arnold, Jr., vice-president; J. C. Platt, secretary and treasurer.

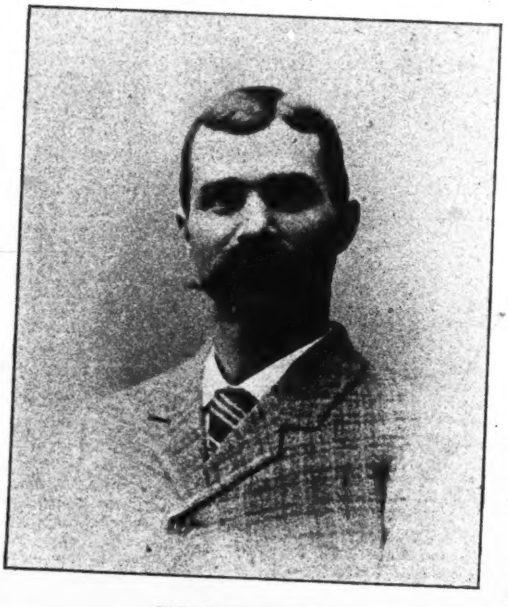
The company owns and occupies its own building, a three-story brick store, with the varied and complete lines of goods to be seen only in all first-class establishments. The company are manufacturers and jobbers of harness, saddlery, whips, and make a specialty of stock saddles, of which they make and handle the best lines in the market. They give employment to fourteen operatives besides a large force of salesmen and travelers, and do an immense business annually in all parts of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada.

The members of the company are natives of Salt Lake and identified with the interests of the city since early youth. The president, F. B. Platt, has been in the business ever since he was sixteen years of age. He is the active manager, and a gentleman of marked ability in the commercial community. The vice-president, F. P. Arnold, is also a prominent man in mercantile circles, and the assistant superintendent of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, while the secretary and treasurer, J. C. Platt, is a young man of developed business talents.

Used by courtesy of A. F. Risser & Co., Chicago.

JAMES W. EARDLY.

Occupying a leading and important position as an influential representative of the lumber interests of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory, James W. Eardly is not only esteemed by the trade to which he ministers, but by the commercial, financial and manufacturing circles in all portions of the West. His remarkable and deserved success is due to the patient, untiring, personal attention he gave to the details of his business, as also to the sterling integrity and liberal methods he has always manifested in its administration.



JAMES W. EARDLY.

His yards occupy an extended area of territory, located at 44 East South Fourth Street, between Main and State Streets, and are stored with the largest lines and best qualities of lumber and lumber products. The premises also contain a substantially built and well-equipped workshop, in which all patterns of combination fence are manufactured, Mr. Eardly making a specialty of these appliances, in which he does a large trade. He carries complete stocks of hard and soft lumber, including selected grades of Truckee, California, redwood, also handling wooden building materials, embracing joists, flooring, sills, doors, sash and blinds, with other articles adapted to the trade and all its requirements.

Mr. Eardly was married early in life to Miss Adella W., the accomplished daughter of Bishop Woolley of Salt Lake, the fruit of which union is four children. He is a gentleman of domestic tastes, and his home circle has been described as "the abode of endless happiness."

In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Eardly is the owner of a stock farm in the Cache valley. In his business and social relations he is most delightfully situated, and in the varied walks of life an object of universal respect and commendable comment.

MR. J. H. HINMAN.

Among the prominent citizens of Salt Lake who have gained popularity as enterprising and public-spirited men will be found Mr. J. H. Hinman, superintendent of the County Infirmary. Mr. Hinman has made this city his home for the past ten years and has been actively engaged in many of the important enterprises and public movements since that time. He was appointed to fill the position he now occupies in October 1891, previous to which he was an officer in the Midland Investment Company, and still retains an interest in the extensive mining and real estate properties it owns and controls. While acting in the capacity of treasurer for the company he took a leading part and deep interest in all its various projects. He was one of the most energetic workers in this important corporation and aided very materially in advancing it to the high position it occupies among the many real estate and investment companies of the city.

J. H. HINMAN, Supt. County Infirmary.

Since entering upon the grave duties of his present incumbency, his superior fitness for such a position and the persevering manner in which he endeavors to meet the requirements of the place, has been repeatedly demonstrated and felt to the general good.

The superintendency of this institution has never been filled more ably or more satisfactorily, and in consequence Mr. Hinman will, no doubt, be retained to watch over the interests of the County Infirmary for many years to come, or until his faithfulness and ability call him to a higher position in the affairs of the people.

H. C. LETT & SON.

Among the new men and firms engaged in real estate business in Salt Lake, there are none more deserving of attention than that of H. C. Lett & Son. This firm has been extensive operators since 1889. It is pre-eminently representative in Salt Lake where it is considered authority on real estate matters in the Territory. The members are earnest, persistent workers in the development of the resources of the country, and enjoy the unbounded confidence and esteem of a very extended and influential constituency. As financiers they are cautious and conservative, and their business has grown to be one of the most extensive in Utah, their transactions during the past two years, involving more than a half million dollars, of which large investments of capital from the East were made by them in Salt Lake City and vicinity. They occupy a suite of elegant offices in the Commercial National Bank building, that (through the courtesy of the firm) are also used by the Real Estate Exchange as a place of meeting. Mr. H. C. Lett, the head of the enterprise, was born in eastern Ohio, near Cleveland, in 1834. When fifteen years of age he removed to Illinois, where he taught school and alternately clerked in a store for several years. From there he emigrated to Lavette county, Kansas, and engaged in the merchandise business until the breaking out of the civil war, when he removed to Nebraska, settling in Brownsville and dividing his time between mercantile pursuits and the construction of railroads. While a resident there he was elected president of the Midland & Pacific, and the Brownsville, Kearney & Pacific railroads, holding these positions for six years with credit to himself and profit to the company. He subsequently removed to Lincoln; thence to Denver to accept the position of superintendent of the stone department of the Union Pacific road, the duties of which important position he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the company for over six years. Mr. Lett was the first man to start what is known as the "Great Stone Industry of the Rocky Mountains."

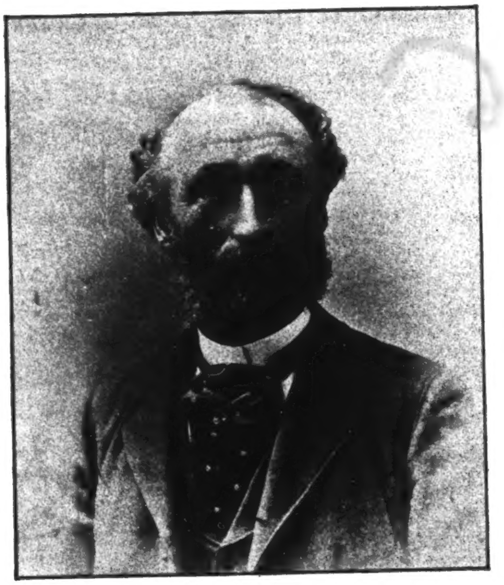
H. C. LETT, President the Real Estate Exchange.

In the development of this industry he employed from 500 to 1,000 men and turned out stone from the quarries of Colorado amounting in value to one million of dollars that was sold all over the Western States. About three years ago he visited Salt Lake, and invested heavily in real estate. After a brief visit to Denver he finally returned to this city, where he settled permanently, established himself in the real estate and loan business, and was an important factor in organizing the present Salt Lake Real Estate Exchange, serving as president of that body for two terms. He is also an honored and prominent member of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Board of Education and together with his son proprietor of the Deep Creek Stage Line Company, the only line in existence in the West since the demise of the old "Overland" Stage Company. The firm is sole agent for "Lehman Place," a suburb of the city, also for the "Osborn, Black and Holmes," in addition which they are half owners. The firm holds titles to most of the properties handled by it and is prepared to offer substantial inducements to purchasers.

Mr. W. H. Lett, the junior member of the firm, was born in Kansas twenty-nine years ago. When quite young he removed with his parents to Nebraska. He attended school at the State University in Lincoln for a number of years and began his business career in that city as paying teller of the Lincoln National Bank. He occupied that position for three years, when he resigned to accept that of assistant superintendent of the stone department of the Union Pacific Road at Denver, under his father, and remained with the company until his removal to this city. He is an active member of the Real Estate Exchange, attends to the office details of the firm's business, and is manager of the stage line, the sole line conveying passengers and freight into the Deep Creek country. The Messrs. Lett are self-made men in every respect, gentlemen of undoubted business abilities, unquestioned integrity and deeply and practically interested in the welfare of Salt Lake.

ALAMA MINING AND MILLING CO.

Among the many mining companies engaged in the development of the great mineral resources of Utah, the Alama Mining and Milling Company is prominent. It was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares, valued at $2 per share, with officers as follows: C. A. Ames, president; F. J. Parker, vice-president; Willis M. Ames, treasurer, and F. T. Taylor, secretary, who, together with E. L. Carpenter and W. H. Donnell, J. A. Chute, W. M. Hicks and David A. Giles, form the board of directors. The Alama mine is situated in the Mount Baldy mining district of Utah. The surface area of the claim is 1200x1500 feet, bounded on the South by the Deer Tail mine that has produced to its owners over $300,000. The latter is six miles from Marysvale, a rich gold mining camp on the line of the extension of the R. G. Western Railway now in process of construction, and which, when completed, will make the transportation facilities superior, and lessen and cheapen the cost of shipping the products of the mine to such an extent as to greatly increase its value.



C. A. AMES.

The ore extracted from the Alama mine is in character a free milling quartz, containing gold, silver and galena in good paying quantities, making a fine concentrating ore, and the company will, for the purpose of concentrating its own ores, erect suitable machinery in the near future.

The development of the mine has been carried on to such an extent as to establish the value of the same beyond any per-adventure. Some $8,000 have been expended in tunnels, drifts, etc., by which to determine the course and strength of veins as well as the location of deposits. A tunnel now being worked has been run in 400 feet, and it is estimated within 75 feet further they will strike the main veins at a perpendicular point of just 500 feet from its croppings. There is but little doubt that this mine will prove a great producer and one of the richest of Utah. Upon the completion of R. G. Western Railway's extension from Salina, there is no doubt but that mills, reduction works and other improvements will follow of such a character as not only to greatly aid in the development of the mines of this section, but have a tendency to improve and benefit that entire portion of Utah. It is a section greatly favored with a variety of the most valuable resources.

There are to be found wood and timber in abundance for fuel, charcoal; lumber for building and other purposes, convenient for shipping and to saw-mills. Water is plentiful and water-power abundant, and easily utilized. The valleys are wide and productive, affording the finest grazing in the world, while the acres and acres of hay and grain annually produced go without a market. This is pre-eminently the land of opportunities and investment.

Among those who are thoroughly acquainted with the vast resources and mineral deposits of this country, none are better informed than Mr. C. A. Ames, the president of the Alama Mining Company. He was born in Petersborough, N. H., in 1839, fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Amherst College in 1861, but in the following year he enlisted in the 13th N. H. Reg. of Volunteers, from which he was honorably mustered out of service at the close of the Rebellion as Quartermaster Sergeant. He engaged in business at his old home in N. H. at the close of hostilities and so continued for a few years, representing prominent Life and Fire Insurance Co's. as General Agent for New Hampshire, but in the spring of 1870 he removed with his family to Bay City, Mich., to engage in the lumber and salt business with two younger brothers who had preceded him thither. He suffered severe losses by fire and thence removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained for a number of years. During his residence there Mr. Ames became imbued with "the mining fever" then prevalent consequent upon the great finds made in Colorado, and removed to Denver. He soon became identified with the mining industries in that city and did much toward the development of the "Centennial State," acquiring for himself in the meantime, valuable mining properties which he still owns. From Denver Mr. Ames came to Salt Lake City, and since "pitching his tent in Zion," has interested himself largely in mines and real estate, as well as in many other enterprises, prominent among which are the Col., Utah & Pacific Railway, of which projected line he is secretary and treasurer. Another projected line of road with which he is connected is one to run from Boise City, Idaho, to Butte, Montana. He is one of the largest owners in the Dalton Mine of this territory, and business manager in the Gold Belt Mining and Milling Co. Both these companies are incorporated. He has ever distinguished himself as a thorough business man, perfectly reliable in all his transactions and its hard to find a man more enterprising and public spirited than Mr. Ames.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

Among the great Sanitariums that abound in Utah, there are none, perhaps, that commands more attention from the general public, not only on account of their healing qualities, but also by reason of the accommodations afforded visitors and invalids, than Beck's Hot Springs. The medical properties of the waters of these Springs were known to the Indians long before the foot of the white man trod the soil of Utah, and according to history were freely indulged in by the aborigines for the cure of almost all diseases that flesh is heir to. The springs are situated in a northerly direction, three miles from the Temple and on the line of the Union Pacific. Denver & Rio Grande, and Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railroads, easily accessible from Salt Lake City. The property is owned by Mr. John Beck, who first opened the Springs to the public in 1885, and was succeeded in February, 1891, by the present proprietor, Mr. Lee Pratt, who makes a most successful caterer to the wants of the public. The main bath house is a commodious 1-story structure, 70x100 feet in dimensions, in which are two plunge rooms for ladies', each 14x14 feet, the gentlemen's plunge room being 30x50 feet. The new bath house is 40x80 feet, one-story, containing twelve private plunge rooms 10x10 feet, and the average depth of the entire bath houses is four feet. Another pleasing feature of this resort is the public bathing pool for both sexes, which is 50x250 feet, with a depth ranging from two and half to seven feet. Contiguous to those pools are large and neatly fitted up dressing and suit rooms which command the admiration of all visitors on account of their comfort and convenience. The present hotel has sixteen large and elegant rooms for invalids who flock to these health-giving waters in large numbers, and who in the majority of cases are greatly benefited, and in many instances cured entirely. A new hotel, however, is now in process of erection which will be ready for occupancy in a short time and which will be of ample proportions to accommodate two hundred or more guests.

The natural temperature of the waters is from 140° to 150° Fahrenheit, and before being used in the baths has to pass through a large reservoir in order to make the temperature low enough for comfort. An analysis of the waters from these Springs made by the Chief Government Chemist at Washington gave the following result:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chloride of Potassium	3761	grammes
Chloride of Sodium	9.5506	"
Chloride of Magnesium	1.4334	"
Chloride of Calcium	6957	"
Sulphate of Calcium	1907	"
Carbonate of Calcium	1262	"
Bi-Carbonate of Calcium	1739	"
Alumina	0090	"
Silica	0315	"
	12.5871	

Traces of Boric Acid and Lithia.

F. W. CLARKE,
Chief Chemist.

February 24th, 1386.

The waters, beyond any question, possess great medical properties and can safely be called one of the wonderful freaks of nature. That they are utilized daily by scores of invalids and visitors is an evidence of their medical qualities and a sufficient recommendation of their great benefit.

BUCKKHORN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The new mining country in the Dugway district, Tooele county, is of great value to Salt Lake and the Territory generally, as forming a new and powerful auxiliary in the matter of development. It is rapidly becoming apparent to the minds of every citizen having the interests of Utah at heart, that the mining properties are destined to cut and important figure in her future history, and that the greater speed with which the development of the same progresses, the more rapidly will the Territory assume her place in the commercial ranks of the great States of the Union. The company of which this subject is the sketch was incorporated June 2, 1891, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each. The officers are S. H. Gilson, president; J. J. Gilson, vice-president; W. S. McCornick, treasurer, and F. W. Cleghorn, secretary. The organization was formed for the purpose of working the Buckhorn claim in the Dugway district, which was discovered by Mr. F. W. Cleghorn, and is a combination property of 15x1,800 feet. The work of developing the same has been progressing very satisfactorily ever since the discovery, and shipments of ore amounting to one hundred and fifty tons, have been made which returned in gross value the sum of $28,000, the expense incurred on the same being less than $5,000. The company has erected a forty, ton smelter which can be increased to an eighty ton capacity, and have at work seventy-five miners. The character of the ore extracted from the mine is chlorides and native silver in lime and porpyhry formation; also showing a small per cent. of lead.

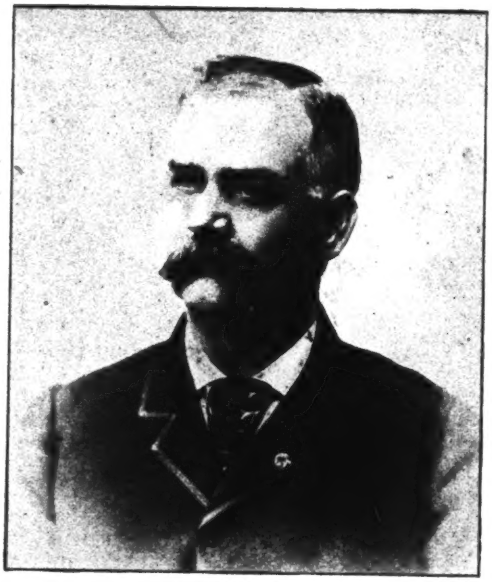
In addition to the Buckhorn claim, the company have twenty-eight other claims situated in the same district which show assays at grass roots running from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. lead, and from 10 to 75 ounces silver, and which will be developed as rapidly as time and means will accomplish. These properties are considered very valuable and will no doubt prove of immense benefit to the Territory.

The secretary of the company and the discoverer of the "Buckhorn," Mr. Cleghorn, is a practical assayer, and although a young man, has had a large experience in mining, and is fully alive to the wants and needs of the mining world. The Company office is rooms 45 and 46 Wasatch building.

THE MIDLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Choice and eligibly located properties in Utah are more than ever sought after by conservative capitalists, who, in making their investments, rely in a large measure upon the advice, assistance, and superior knowledge of the leading brokers and agents. Prominent among the substantial companies domiciled in Salt Lake, the Midland Investment Company stands pre-eminent.

The company does a general real estate business, makes investments for non-residents and eastern capitalists; places loans to any amount, and of the hundreds of thousands of dollars thus placed not one foreclosure has ever been made, showing that they exercise the best of judgment in all cases in handling money for others. A specialty of the company is the buying and handling of property, and the making of loans for non-residents; the rule being to recommend investments only which are known to be good and are profitable. In the negotiation of loans to any amount on real estate and improved city property extraordinary diligence is exercised, and approved securities only are accepted.



HARVEY HARDY.

J. M. KENNEDY.

One of the large properties owned by the company is 400 acres of land, divided into five-acre plats, situated between the Jordan river and the Hot Springs Lake and covering the entire lake front on the west, which is destined to become valuable property in the near future. The company is also heavily interested in very promising mining properties in the Deep Creek country, and a galena and carbonate claim in Dugway, Tooele county, that assays 80 per cent. lead, and from 15 to 25 ounces in silver, averaging 20 ounces of the latter. These properties are considered exceptionally valuable, and when fully developed will doubtless prove far richer in extent than at present claimed. In addition to these the company is vested with title to a group of ten claims in White Pine County, Nevada, known as the "Black Mountain District," the assays of the ore from which show from 70 to 1,800 ounces of silver and gold. They have expended about $6,000 in developing these mines and will be rewarded with rich returns from them in the near future. Other mining claims in which the company is interested in various sections of Utah and Nevada give promise of great value when they shall be fully developed. Mr. Harvey Hardy, the manager, who has been a mining man all his life, traveling at intervals all over this western country prospecting the mineral regions, is competent to speak on all mining matters, and as an evidence of his faith in the future development of that district has invested largely in various properties. He predicts that the Deep Creek country and especially that portion of it located in the Black Mountain district, will, in the near future, be one of the greatest mining camps in America. Taking Ibapah as a center, there are no less than twenty promising mining camps within a radius of thirty miles, and more constantly springing up. In addition, there is an abundance of grass, water and wood in this section, and the soil is well adapted to agricultural purposes. Two lines of railway are now heading for this section of the country, and when completed will settle the question of cheap transportation in such a manner as to build up that section at a rapid and progressive rate. The company has expended considerable time and means in developing the mineral resources of this great mining region and there is no doubt a brilliant future in store for it. The following properties are handled exclusively by this company: West Salt Lake addition; Garden City original plat one; Chamberlain's addition; first addition to West Salt Lake; Salt Lake Park; Ninth East Street; Temple View; Jefferson Street; Oregon Race and Le Mar's additions. All of these are inside properties, situated on electric car lines and considered among the most valuable and desirable tracts in the entire city. They also make a specialty of handling business property and are prepared to make leases on some very desirable sites for building purposes.

Mr. Hardy has resided in Utah for over 25 years, and is at present largely identified with all her best interests, being an expert on mining property, his advice and judgment are sought for and appreciated by many of the large mine owners of the territory.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy, the junior member of the firm, is an active, go-ahead young man of Salt Lake, who has raised himself to a position of prominence in the commercial world through his own zealous efforts and keen business faculties. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., was educated in Bethany College and is well known in this city as a man of upright principals and sterling integrity.

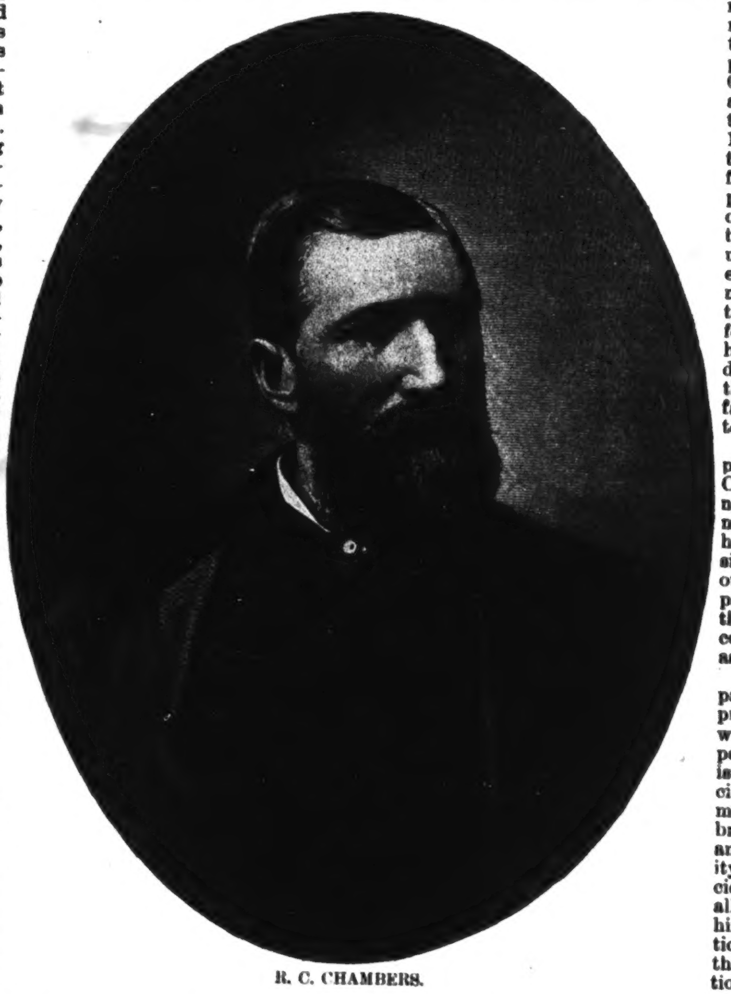
H. HUNTER, M. D.

Among the well known and enterprising citizens of Salt Lake City, distinguished alike for his professional achievements and his eminence in the field of metallurgy, is Dr. H. Hunter. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., later matriculating at the University of Toronto (Canada), whence he subsequently graduated and entered upon the practice of his profession. For the past fourteen years he has given special attention to the mineral resources of Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and Utah, and in pursuit of scientific investigation passed six years in the Black Hills. He is a recognized expert in the premises and his judgment in that connection is regarded as conclusive. He has been a resident of Salt Lake City for the past seven years, engaged in the examination of mining properties, the purchase and sale of same, etc., in which he has scored a success pronounced and highly deserved.

R. C. CHAMBERS.

What the successful miner must pass through during his years of toil and travel from the bottom to the top, the world at large, devoted to other pursuits, will forever remain in ignorance.

It is only men possessed of great executive ability and superior judgment, that can take the undeveloped claim, usually inaccessible, and convert it into a dividend-paying mine. To interest capital, conduct the preliminaries and engineer the work, requires a man of long experience and demonstrated ability. The western country has many men of this stamp, who are veterans at the business and recognized as leaders and projectors of all gigantic enterprises growing out of the wonderful discoveries that have been made within the past twenty years. Probably no one among them has had a more remarkable career, or exhibited greater ability as a practical miner, than Mr. R. C. Chambers, whose picture graces this page of our book. He is what may be termed an astute mine manipulator, for he is not only possessed of a thorough knowledge of the details of work at the mines, but has been the means of interesting more capital and establishing a greater and more widespread reputation for our Territory as a mineral producing country, than any other one man. He stands at the head of the corporations that are now operating the largest and most profitable mines of Utah. He was prominently identified with them from the start, and has proved an indispensable working factor in all their extensions and movements ever since. Among these are the Ontario and Daly mines at Park City, of which Mr. Chambers is general manager, the greatest mines of Utah, both in regard to the amount of ore taken out, the number of men employed and the amount of capital expended in getting the mines into condition for extensive operations. He had faced the blunt of a miner's life for years, both in California and Utah, prior to the discovery of the Ontario, on June 19th, 1872, though he was known among wealthy mine speculators, as a man of sound judgment and practical understanding, and to his advice and counsel was attached a great deal of importance.


R. C. CHAMBERS.

The discovery of the famous Ontario, however, by one Herman Budden, was a turning point in Mr. Chambers' life. At the time he was in Southern Utah, managing the Webster and Bully Boy mines, and when the story of this new find reached his ears, he at once visited the place, took important observations, and immediately associated himself with the late Senator George Hearst, of California, and other prominent capitalists, purchased the claim and commenced operations. Mr. Chambers' career as a wealthy man of Utah dates from that time. He made the Ontario what it is by persistent hard work and careful management, and it has in consequence yielded both himself and associates millions of money.

A fact about Mr. Chambers that is worthy of note is, that his sudden accession to a place of power and influence has not changed his sterling character or generous disposition in the least. He has today the same true heart, frank, open nature and approachable manner that was typical of him in the years of unsuccessful ventures.

Since the discovery of the Ontario, other rich claims have been located in the same vicinity, and many splendid mines put in vigorous operation. Park City has sprung up in this mining district and is now a flourishing town of some 6,000 inhabitants, devoted exclusively to working the mines in the vicinity. The Ontario alone is sufficient to support a city of this size, and with the development of other rich claims, Park City is destined to grow in population and importance to a much greater city than it is at present. Some idea of the magnitude of the Ontario mine may be formed from the fact that the monthly pay-roll amounts to $50,000, and that 2,000 people are supported by work at the mine and mill. In 1888, an immense drain tunnel was commenced for the purpose of tapping the mine at a depth of 1,500 feet, and work on this tunnel has continued almost uninterruptedly ever since. It is now in 8,650 feet; full distance to be run, 15,000 feet. The Ontario mine has already paid in dividends, $11,525,000, and the outlook is equally as favorable for many years to come.

The Daly Mining Company, of which Mr. Chambers is president, is now operating the Daly mine, and although it has been but a short time since ore was first taken out, $1,762,500 has been paid in dividends, and the mine promises to become fully as valuable as the Ontario.

Besides these two companies, Mr. Chambers is prominently connected with other leading corporations of Utah, and is regarded by all associated in business, as a man of exceptionally broad and liberal ideas, and administrative ability. His vigorous policies in the prosecution of all work devolving upon him in the divers positions he holds, has met the approbation and sanction of all directors and co-officials, and under his able and conscientious management the interests of each stockholder is subserved faithfully and honorably. Public spirited movements are tendered his endorsement and support, and every new project and enterprise calculated to benefit the community or prove conducive to the public welfare is aided and encouraged.

CONWAY & SIMMONS.

The firm of Conway & Simmons, dealers in teas, coffees, spices, etc., South Third near South Main street, is composed of P. J. Conway and W. S. Simmons, and was organized and began operations about the first of April, 1890. They occupy premises 18x70 feet in dimensions, used as a sample room and for office purposes, also a commodious and well equipped warehouse 70x96 feet, opposite the depot. They make a specialty of the manufacture of extracts, baking powders, etc., and carry large stocks of teas, mostly of their own importation; also best grades of Mocha, Java, Maracaibo and Rio coffees, green and browned, the browning being done upon the premises, under the supervision of the firm, together with spices, delicaces, etc., in great variety. They handle goods of the best quality, fill orders promptly and stand high with the trade to which they cater, principally the retail jobbing trade in Salt Lake City, and throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana and Colorado, aggregating more than $150,000 annually. The firm also represent in the West the houses of D. P. Winnie, dealers in twine, rope, etc., New York; William Peck & Co., wholesale grocers, San Francisco; D. B. Scully, syrups, etc., Chicago; the Southern California Packing Co., Los Angeles; Robert Cary, molasses, rice, etc., New Orleans, and others.

Mr. P. J. Conway is a native of Wisconsin and well known in all parts of the West. Previous to his removal to Salt Lake, he was an extensive dealer in furniture, hardware, etc., at Omaha and North Platte, Neb., also commercially interested at other points on the "thither side of the Range." Mr. Simmons, the junior partner, was for years traveling salesman for Beem, Moffitt & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; for Carter Howley & Co., and other coffee and spice houses, and is intimately familiar with the requirements of the trade.

Both gentlemen are merchants of the liberal, progressive type, and the phenomenally large demands of the trade supplied by them is an eloquent acknowledgment of the pre-eminent position they occupy in the mercantile world.

GEORGE ARTHUR RICE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Knox County, Illinois, March 24th, 1859. He accompanied his parents to Colorado in 1876, when his father engaged in mining at Sunshine, in Boulder county. George Arthur soon after entered the State University, graduating from the Scientific department in 1882. His first employment was that of assayer and chemist for a mining company operating a number of mines on Battle Mountain, in Eagle county, under the management of Judge D. D. Belding. He afterwards opened an assay office in Leadville. In 1885 he located in Glenwood Springs, Colo., and established "Geo. Arthur Rice & Co.'s Bank," which afterwards culminated in the "Glenwood National Bank." His investments in real estate and the banks in Glenwood were at the right time, and through his business sagacity he disposed of his real estate and banking interests at the height of the boom; hence some of his friends, not so fortunate, called him "lucky George." In 1887, he with others established the First National Bank at Grand Junction, and in 1889 the First National Bank at Ouray, Colo., of both of which banks he is still president, and they have an excellent financial reputation. In 1890 he established at Eureka, Utah, the "Geo. Arthur Rice & Co.'s Bank," and he is also president of that institution, which is in a healthy condition and doing a splendid business. His latest venture, the sampling works at Eureka, with an average monthly capacity of 4,000 tons of ore, is an enterprise of pronounced success, and through his fine engineering the Tintic branch of the Rio Grande Western railway was made possible, as it was through his personal efforts that the subscriptions were obtained necessary for its construction.

GEORGE ARTHUR RICE.

The old adage that "Nothing succeeds like success," is verified in the past history of young Rice, and though the term "lucky" is frequently applied to his schemes; yet upon closer observation all his undertakings are thoroughly investigated from every possible standpoint before investing. Cool, calculating and conservative, he from the beginning seems to forecast the hidden rocks, shoals and undercurrents that are likely to wreck a craft upon any "wild cat" scheme.

Meeting his business engagements promptly, he is rather exacting in the obligations from others, yet he has great sympathy for those less fortunate in the race of life. In fact his nature is so confiding and sympathetic, like Horace Greeley, he is likely to be imposed upon sometimes. To the personal knowledge of the writer he gave away, quite recently, in various sums to parties "dead broke" and out of employment, what amounted to as much as the yearly salary of some men.

A young man leaving college without a dollar, now only in his 33rd year proprietor of extensive sampling works, president of three banks and largely interested in several prominent mining properties, is certainly rather phenomenal. Who shall say, then, contemplating his past record, that he will not, at no very distant day, accomplish the enterprise that is the acme of his ambition, and to which his untiring energies are concentrated; that is, the building of a railroad from this city to the Pacific Coast, and thus become one of the greatest benefactors to Salt Lake and the Territory of Utah?

REILLY & KANE.

The extent and value of Utah's coal deposits are not generally known, but some of the discoveries already made, and the mines now in operation, prove conclusively that the Territory is abundantly supplied with this necessity. Messrs. Reilly & Kane, attorneys and counsellors at law, 100 and 101 Wasatch building, are attorneys and agents for the following named coal companies, a description of the mines and claims controlled by each being given in detail: The Bee Hive Coal and Reservoir Company, is one of Utah's coal wonders, being situated in Emery county, forty miles from Price, a town on the R. G. W. R. R., and on the line of the new railroad survey. The coal property consists of eight claims of one hundred and sixty acres each. The coal does not appear to be in veins, but in "perfect mountains," and is practically inexhaustible. It is fine quality, also a good coking coal, and will soon take the place of the Connersville coke in western markets. This property lies in the midst of a good grazing and farming country, with an abundance of fine timber for mining and all purposes required. The value of these mines may be estimated when the absence of coal in the adjoining states and territories is considered.

The following gentlemen constitute the board of directors: H. W. Hooten, H. A. Ferguson, M. M. Busby, Thos. Kane and L. Cottrell.

The Scandanavia Coal Company. This wonderful deposit of coal lies in Muddy Creek Canon, in Emery county, Utah, and comprises twelve claims of one hundred and sixty acres each, of fine hard coal. It is so situated in regard to lay of country, convenience to wood and water, that it can be worked cheaply, as the veins are continuous and thick, averaging twelve feet, also near the surface and easy of access to the R. G. W. R. R. This part of the Territory is one of the most wonderful coal regions in the world, being of vast extent near the surface, superior quality, convenient for all supplies, such as timber, water, food supplies and cheap labor. The coal is free from sulphur, being almost entirely consumed, leaving but a very small per cent. of ash, and the deposits will make it possible to work to advantage the exhaustless and wonderful mountains of iron and copper that now cannot be as profitably worked on account of the expense of coke for smelting purposes.

The property is owned mostly by Salt Lake gentlemen, and the directors of the company are: Christopher C. Reynolds, Peter L. Johnson and Angus McKellar.

The Emery County Coal Company. This is, perhaps, one of the largest holdings of coal in the country, consisting as it does of thirty-two claims of one hundred and sixty acres each, with an average depth of ten feet of coal of the finest coking quality, almost equal to that found at Connersville, Pennsylvania. This immense tract of land, forming, as it does, one continuous coal bed, surrounded by fine timber, an abundance of water, the best of grazing land, and one of the richest agricultural sections of Utah, is well peopled with thrifty and industrious citizens.

Nature has done everything for this section. A railroad has lately been surveyed to within twelve miles of this coal vein, and there is a good down grade from the coal beds to the railroad tracks.

The officers and directors are: John Edwards, president; John C. Robbins, vice-president; Frank Moore, secretary; Geo. Busby, treasurer; H. M. Fugate and Frank Henrie.

Messrs. Reilly & Kane, attorneys for these mines, can be communicated with in reference to their value and output, and will make prompt reply, giving in detail facts and figures in connection therewith, and such other information as may be valuable and desirable to capitalists and others.

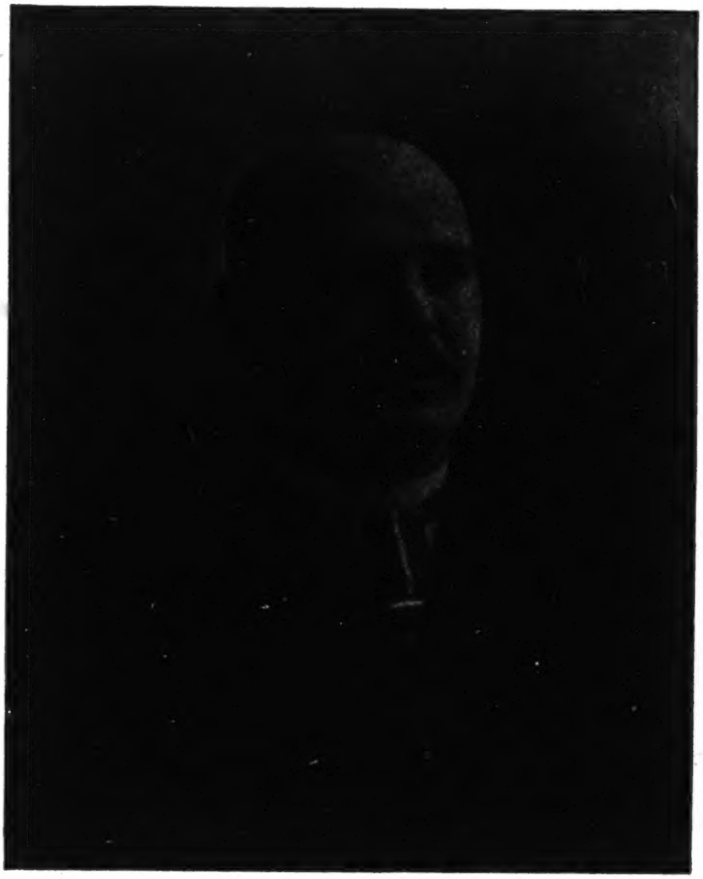
WENDELL BENSON.

A career that has been as honorable as it has been successful is that of Wendell Benson. No man has talked less and accomplished more. His full, round face and beaming eyes bespeak perfect health and an amiable disposition. But there is back of this a staunch, resolute will, a self-mastery and manly courage, a cheerful hope, admirable traits of this quiet, genial and invaluable citizen.

Born on the rugged shores of Maine, at Fremont (Mt. Desert), Hancock county, March 25, 1857, Mr. Benson is not yet thirty-five years of age. He is the descendant of a race of sea-faring men, and his jolly spirits and hearty nature come to him naturally—as a child of the sea. When but a lad he conducted a country store at his native town, but he soon tired of this and removed to Boston, where he engaged in the ship chandlery trade. In 1879 he became connected with C. S. Hutchings of Chicago, and remained in the World's Fair city six years. Moving to Omaha in 1885, he opened a wholesale fish market, out of which he made considerable money, and, getting a little ahead in the world, he embarked in the real estate business, turning several fortunate speculations. In November, 1889, he came to Salt Lake City, and, after looking over the town, he set his stakes to build a hotel. He went about his business so quietly that it was some time before the citizens fully comprehended the importance of the man or his project. It was not until the ground had been excavated and the walls began to go up that they comprehended the fact that Mr. Benson was building, for this city, one of the best hotels in the West. The majestic monument that now adorns one of the important corners of State street, and which represents an investment of nearly half a million dollars, now known to the traveling public as the "Knutsford Hotel," speaks higher praise to the originator of the project than words. The far-seeing business sagacity of Mr. Benson can in no better way be illustrated than in his selection of the site for this building. At that time State street was without a single important building, except the old theatre, and its future quite uncertain and undetermined. But time is rapidly vindicating the wisdom of the choice. Mr. Benson and his partners received, as a bonus for the location of the hotel, ground valued at $84,000, and now worth not less than $150,000.

Though born in Maine, Mr. Benson is a staunch democrat. At the early age of twenty-one, his fellow townsmen recognized his worth as a citizen by electing him selectman and overseer of the poor. Since coming to Utah, Mr. Benson has been so engrossed with business, he having superintended the construction of the hotel, that he had little time to devote to politics. The democratic convention, however, in casting about for the best men, honored Mr. Benson with a nomination to the upper house of the Territorial legislature upon a ticket, which, for the high integrity and sterling character of the candidates, has seldom, if ever been equalled by any convention.

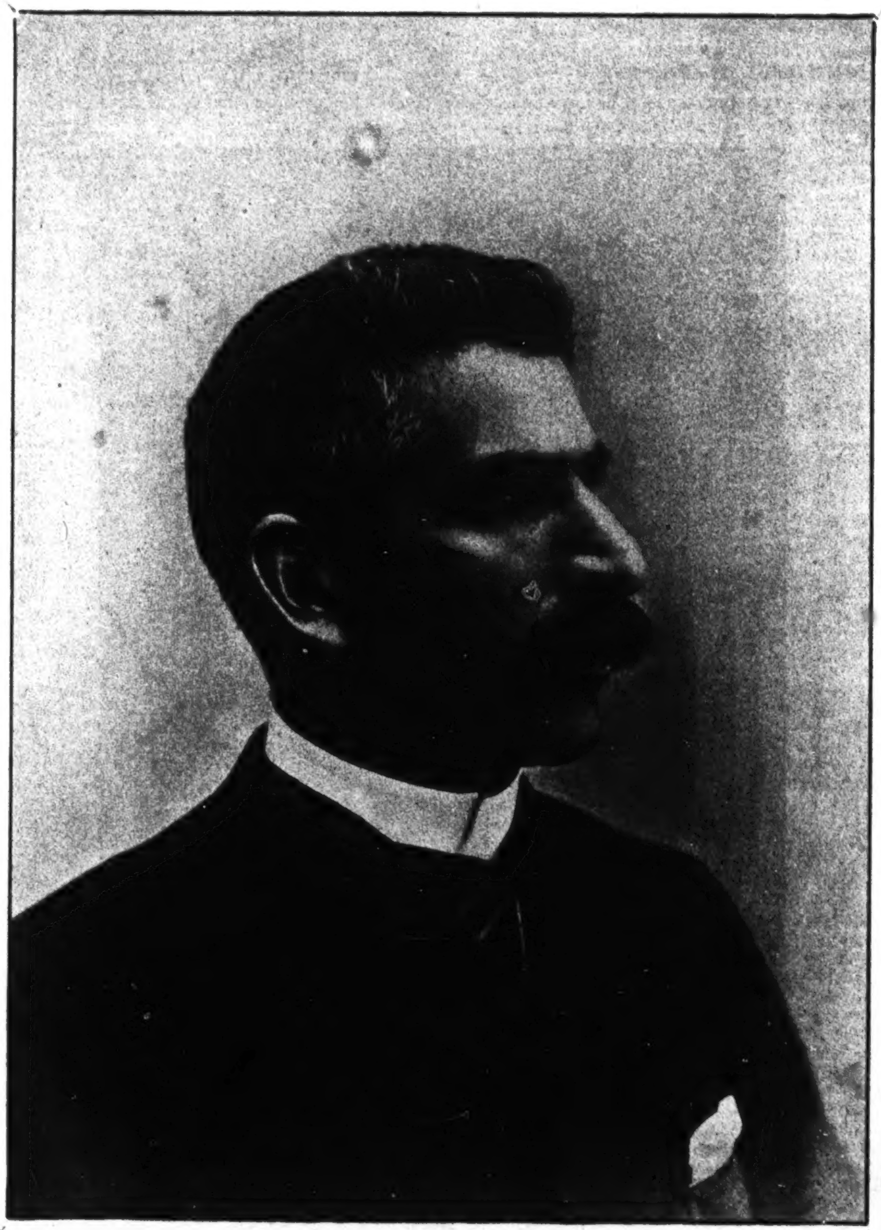
Mr. Benson takes a deep interest in the development of the city and Territory, and is now quietly promoting new enterprises that promise as much as the Knutsford hotel, which is a credit to its builders and an ornament to the city.



WENDELL BENSON.

THE DALTON GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

It is an accepted fact that the mining interests of any city conduce in the greatest degree to its material and permanent welfare and Salt Lake is no exception to this rule. As this city is the central point for trade of the Territory it is but natural that all the heavy mining companies should be concentrated here. Among those that bear a prominent part in the development of the mining resources of Utah is the Dalton Gold Mining and Milling Company, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of five dollars each. The officers are: C. B. Weeks, president; Frank K. Knox, treasurer; G. F. Dalton, vice-president and superintendent, and C. H. Wilbur, secretary. The property owned by the company was discovered by Mr. Geo. F. Dalton, after whom the mine was named, a native of Utah, where he was born in 1856. At the age of fourteen years he began to prospect and mine, and since that period has canvassed the entire Territory of Utah and Nevada, meeting with encouraging success and finally culminating in the discovery of the Dalton mine. The Dalton claim is 1,050 x 1,500 feet in dimensions and consists of two claims, the "Hardcash" and the "Pearl," into which tunnels have been run, a vein developed 300 feet in length, with a well-defined fissure, having strong crystallization. The vein rock is a lively clear quartz, showing much crystallization throughout and fissures of iron and talc. A shipment of ore was made recently that milled $467.00 in gold per ton; a second shipment showed $2,055.00 gold, and a third shipment $602.00, a sure indication that the owners have "struck it rich." A Huntington mill with plates and concentrators has been erected near the property, and is now in successful operation. These claims are situated in Bullion Canyon, close to Marysvale, and are reputed the largest gold mines in the world, and the company will spare no pains nor expense to develop this fact. Although a young man, Mr. Dalton has fully demonstrated his ability in the successes he has hitherto achieved.



FRED. SIMON, Ex-President Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.

F. SIMON.

The career of Mr. F. Simon, whether reference is made to the gentleman in his capacity of private citizen, public benefactor or business man, enthusiastic in the creation and promotion of means having for their object the growth and development of the city and Territory he has adopted as his home, is too well known to require exhaustive elaboration. Mr. Simon is a practical man of the world, it might be added, of the orthodox school, who was born thirty-nine years ago in the village of Thorn, and kingdom of Prussia. As he grew in years and observation, he acquired the rudiments of an education, and secured an experience that probably, more than all else, especially equipped him for the duties of life. He was successful as a pupil. A student by nature, he never reached that point where he could learn no more, and his classical course at college was begun under auspices singularly felicitous and promising. Financial reverses, however, put a period to designs fond parents are wont to indulge for ambitious sons, and when but fifteen years of age young Simon landed at Castle Garden, New York, a stranger without friends and withbut little means. For two months he was subjected to hardships and privations, at the expiration of which time he obtained employment in the office of a German journalist. The work there was hard, but he never allowed the severity of the service to affect the faithful discharge of his duties and he constantly grew in favor with his employer. As a result, he soon laid by sufficient means to pay for his transportation to the West, and in 1876, he first arrived in Salt Lake City. At that date the present municipality was pretentious only to a small degree, and the surrounding country but sparsely settled. The conditions were new to Simon, and though anxious to accommodate himself to the circumstances, was doubtless, not slow to realize that desideratum. He was impressed with the advantages apparent, and his study then was, as it has since been, how the situation could be improved, a problem the solution of which Mr. Simon has been largely instrumental in securing—a problem involving the assimilation of business and social interests throughout the Territory has been brought to a successful issue through the employment of agencies Mr. Simon and others suggested and urged, whereby friction was avoided and harmony was promoted. It might here be stated that he has ever been opposed to the inauguration or continuance of violent measures advocated from time to time by radical elements in various parts of the Territory, and when a move was made to disfranchise the Mormon people, he opposed it with all the power at his command, and succeeded in throttling a measure that would have worked irreparable damage to the people and the Territory.

In all particulars and in all respects connected with the welfare of Utah and her people, Mr. Simon has always been one of the most influential of the pioneers in that behalf.

A generous man, he has never grown rich, and though scarcely more than independent, he has been not only the inspiration to great enterprises, but the man through whose liberality and public spirit they have been made to crystallize into being. The Chamber of Commerce, indeed, is said to have been of his creation, and each day since its organization has he given the undertaking a large measure of his personal attention.

The Utah Loan and Building Association, to-day controlling more than a quarter of a million of dollars capital, is indebted to Mr. Simon for its conception, birth and subsequent growth. For two years he filled the chair of president of the association with results advantageous to the trust, and is at present the treasurer of what is "recognized as one of the model organizations of the country." He is also vice-president and one of the stockholders of the Salt Lake Lithographing Company, and head of the firm of Simon Bros., extensive dealers in millinery goods, silks, satins, laces, *bijouterie*, etc., also general agents for the Deseret Woolen Mills, and potent factors in the introduction and distribution of their products. In this field of usefulness the Simon Bros. have built up a trade so large and extended that the capacity of the mills has been enlarged to meet the growing demands.

For a number of years Mr. Simon served as an officer of the Chamber of Commerce, but at the last election absolutely declined a re-nomination to the presidency, consenting, however, to the universal demand that he retain the chairmanship of the Bureau of Transportation to the end that the work in that direction, already begun, might be continued without interruption. The city press, at his retirement from the presidency, editorially expatiated upon his work, his official acts that were of value to the city, and eloquently voiced the public regret manifested upon Mr. Simon's withdrawal from active participation in the affairs of the chamber. One of the first acts of the new board, upon being inducted into office, was to order the portrait of Mr. Simon to be hung in a conspicuous place in the Exchange room of the Chamber.

The most eloquent tribute that admirers and a grateful public can address to Mr. Simon is, that he is a "self-made man, a suave, dignified and courteous gentleman, typical of the highest form of American citizenship."

BULLION-BECK MINE.

Although the mining interests of Utah, and the West generally, are yet in their infancy, some valuable claims have been discovered and developed of late years, which, from the extreme richness of the ore produced, is a sure indication that the hills and mountains of Utah are teeming with precious metals, and that the day is not far distant when this Territory will be one of the grandest mining camps in all the world. Among the many valuable properties in Utah, there is none, perhaps, of greater importance to the development of the country than the Bullion-Beck mines. They are located in the Tintic mining district, where they were discovered by Mr. John Beck over twenty years ago. The products are gold, silver and lead producing ore, and have paid ten per cent. on a capital of $ 4,000,000 for the year 1890. The mines give employment to 500 men, and, in the latter year, the shipments from same amounted to 23,000 tons of ore. The company is provided with all conveniences necessary to a successful operation of the property, including hoisting works, stores, boarding houses, machine shops, railroad tracks, etc., including an engine of 500-horse power capacity, and machinery and equipments of the most approved design and construction. The officers of the company are: M. T. Thatcher, president; John Beck, vice-president; W. P. Preston, treasurer, and W. J. Bailey, secretary.

JOHN BECK.

Adjoining and contiguous to the Bullion-Beck property, are a number of other rich claims, in which the same company is interested. These include the Caroline, 200 feet square, while to the north of the Beck is the claim of the Crown Point Mining Company, 1,500x200 feet in size, of which John Beck is president, and from which good paying ore is taken in large quantities. The Bullion-Beck Company also own the "Solid Muldoon Group," consisting of eight claims in the same district. The "Northern Spy" comprising six claims, is another rich property the company is interested in. Hoisting and other necessary machinery have been erected on the latter, and a large number of men are employed. Prior to the erection of the works and the placing of machinery therein, horse power was employed, and, with such crude appliances, the output of the mine was valued at $500,000. Since the improvements were made, however, the output has largely increased, and the future prospects of this claim are very bright. The capital is $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each, and the officers are: A. E. Hyde, president; John Beck, vice-president, and W. S. McCornick, treasurer.

Another valuable property owned by Mr. Beck is the Governor mine, with an area 200x1,500 feet and valued at $150,000. The property has two shafts sunk on it of 175 and 132 feet respectively, and is supplied with all the necessary buildings, machinery, etc., for successful operations.

Among other valuable interests for the development of which the public is indebted to Mr. Beck, is the Greaser, a mine adjoining the Northern Spy, the output of which, in gold, silver and copper, represents $100,000 in value; the Hammersville Water Company; the Utah Asphalt and Varnish Company, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, and property consisting of 6,060 acres of land, located in Uintah county, by T. A. Walley in 1887, and containing a vein of asphaltum over fifty feet thick, extending nearly fourteen miles. The company, of which Mr. Beck is president, T. A. Walley, vice-president and general manager; Aurelius Miner, secretary, and A. E. Hyde, treasurer, proposes to manufacture varnish, the abundance of raw material, early completion of transportation facilities and unsurpassed quality of the asphaltum, justifying the conclusions of Mr. Beck and others as to the profit to be derived therefrom. The property contains 100 overflowing wells, and the credit for the location and development of this property is also due to Messrs. Beck and Walley.

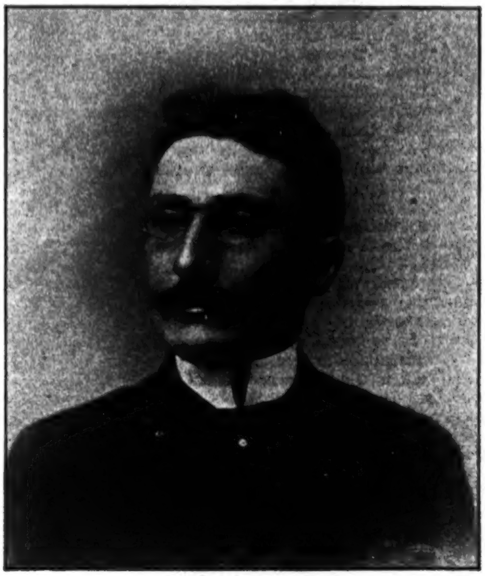
T. A. WALLEY.

The Ashley Coal Oil, Gilsonite and Mineral Asphalt Company is still another enterprise conducted by the Bullion-Beck management, under the executive administration of Mr. Beck. The industry is also located in Uintah county, gives employment to a force of fifty men and promise of results of the most substantial character and value to the Territory, as also to the company through whose enterprise its development is in progress. In addition to the above the company is heavily interested in deposits of porcelain clay and white fire clay. The latter, located in Utah county, is under the immediate control of Messrs. John Beck and A. E. Hyde, and a company is now in progress of organization for the manufacture of fire-brick on a large scale. A company has also been formed to manufacture chinaware from the porcelain clay.

Mr. John Beck, by whom the Bullion-Beck property was discovered, is a native of Germany, having been born in 1843. He has resided in and been thoroughly identified with Utah for twenty-seven years, practically engaged in mining and prospecting. He is, perhaps, more largely interested in mining properties throughout the Territory than any other man within her limits, and to himself and Mr. Hyde almost the entire credit of developing these properties are due. They are men of large and generous enterprise, and will still continue, in a greater measure than ever, to push forward to a successful issue those gigantic enterprises with which they are so closely connected, and which are valuable factors in the material growth and prosperity of the Territory.

LOUIS FRANKLIN KULLAK

was born of German and Irish parentage, on April 30, 1863, in Topeka, Kansas. His father, Hugo Kullak, was a carpenter and contractor. Louis F. is the eldest of three children; went to the public schools of the then frontier town of Topeka until he was thirteen years of age, when his mother, his father having died when L. F. was only ten years old, with her family moved to California. Louis F. completed his education in the public schools and Sacred Heart College of San Francisco. After graduating, he clerked in various business houses until he entered the law office of Hon. Wm. L. Gill, of San Jose, Cal., where he studied law for a year and then entered the real estate and insurance business. For the past six years Mr. K. has been engaged in these lines with marked success, his operations being characterized by shrewdness and good business judgment. Mr. Kullak has traveled all over the West from the Mexican line to the British possessions, and says Utah, with her untold resources, offers more inducements for the young man seeking a western home than any state or territory between the oceans. He has erected several business blocks in the city and has always had the interest and wellfare of Salt Lake at heart. He also owns valuable mining interests in Idaho and Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake county. Mr. Kullak is a representative young man of Utah, and all predict for him a bright future, for his influence will yet be felt in the Territory. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Stock and Real Estate Exchange.



LEWIS F. KULLAK.

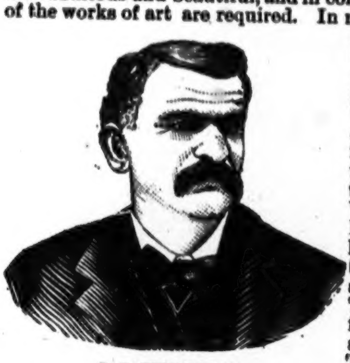
CHAS. B. WEEKS.

Although Mr. Chas. B. Weeks has been in Utah a comparatively brief while, evidences accumulate to prove that he is a valuable acquisition to the territory. He was born in Nile county, Ill., during 1846, and received his education in the public schools of Chicago. Afterward he studied law with the well-known attorneys, Osborn & Thompson, of the latter city, and was admitted to the bar. For more than twenty years he practiced before the highest courts of Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and California, finally locating in Salt Lake, when his eminent qualifications soon secured for him a position of enviable prominence. Previous to locating in Utah (it might here be interpolated), he was the attorney of Stafford county, Kansas, for four years, and during the civil war was a member of the union army, being captured at Harper's Ferry, but was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas until he could be exchanged. In May, 1865, he resigned with the rank of second lieutenant and resumed the discharge of his duties as a citizen.

The Mary Mining Company of Utah, with headquarters in Salt Lake, has a capital of $1,250,000 divided into shares of 250,000 at $5 each. The mines are situated in the Ohio mining district near Marysvale, and are among the richest in the world. Mr. Weeks was selected as the company's first secretary, and is also president of the Dalton Gold Mining Company mentioned at some length in another column of this work.

The Mary mining claim is a silver bearing quartz lode, on which developments have been made that show ore of medium grades in large quantities for the reduction of which works have already been erected on the grounds and the process of active development has been commenced in a most practical manner. Mr. Weeks is a man of fertile resources with the capacity of adapting himself to all circumstances, and the company which he represents is fortunate in having so able a man at its helm. The additional knowledge that he possesses on all law points enhances his value to the company, as also to those who are interested in the progress making in the mineral and other resources of the Territory.

THOMPSON AND WEIGEL.


C. S. THOMPSON.

The demands of modern civilization have created a taste for the luxurious and beautiful, and in consequence, a higher grade of the works of art are required. In no particular class is this more noticeable, than in the science of architecture. The many handsome public buildings with which Salt Lake City is adorned, speak volumes for the men who drew the plans, and although the firm of Thompson & Weigel have been in Salt Lake but two years, it has been demonstrated that the members are artists of splendid ability. The composition of the firm is C. S. Thompson and S. J. Weigel. Mr. Thompson is anative of Massachusetts, but has been in the West for some time, and came to the Territory from Garden City, Kansas, where he attained to distinguished prominence in his art. Mr. Wiegel was born in the State of New York, and came to Salt Lake from Hastings, Nebraska. His reputation as an architect of the modern school had preceded him to this city, and his services have been in constant demand ever since his advent into Utah. Among the large number of public buildings and private residences that have been erected on plans prepared by this firm are the Agricultural College at Logan, the Reed Hotel at Ogden; City Hall and Pyner, Mabien and Martin three-story block at Provo, and various others, including residences and public buildings at Salt Lake. The Morlan block, Telleride building and the McKinin's block, all handsome structures that were built under their direction. They have also drawn desigus for a four-story apartment house 75x90 feet, to be constructed east of the Knutsford hotel, also for a four-story structure, 70x90 feet, for E. M. Biggs, on State road, a terrace building for the same gentlemen on Main street and Sixth Street South, one for J. A. Morlan, 66 feet front, and one for J. H. Baldwin, 161 feet front; all pressed brick fronts, in same neighborhood. They are adepts in their line and can be depended upon to furnish the most desirable plans for any and all buildings. Socially they are clever gentlemen and fully identified with the interests of the city and Territory.

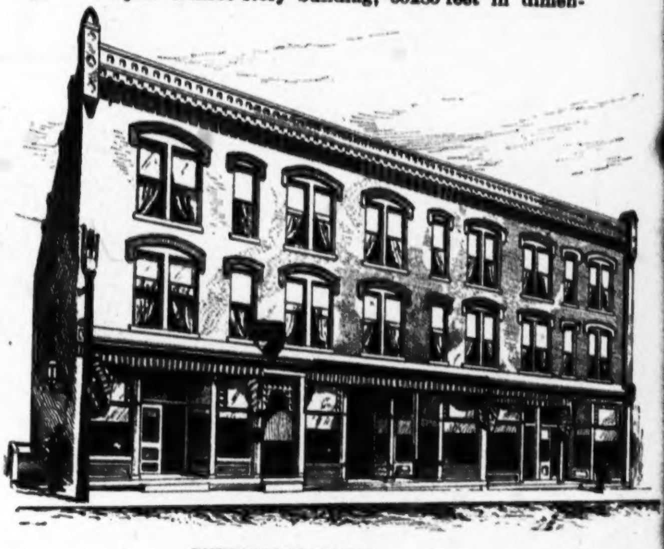
RIGBY BROS.

There is no more important factor in the commercial and industrial growth of the city, and no more unerring index or text by which to judge of its enterprise, than the grocery and meat trade. Among the houses whose extended trade, high standing and marked reputation entitles them to mention is that Rigby Brothers, which was established a little over a year ago at 422 and 424 South West Temple street. This institution is stocked to overflowing with all kinds and grades of staple and fancy groceries, including condiments of foreign importation besides country produce, cigars, tobacco, wood and willow ware. Here you can also find the choicest steaks, juiciest roasts, sweetests cutlets at prices extremely low.

Although the showing of this establishment is exceedingly creditable to the city of Salt Lake. Personally Messrs. C. S. and Jno. Rigby are gentlemen noted for their many sterling business qualities and gentlemen possessing a host of friends and patrons.

THE ENTERPRISE HOTEL.

Among the hotels in Salt Lake City that claim distinction in the matter of popularity, the Enterprise ranks as a general favorite. It was opened in March, 1890, by the present proprietor, who has been engaged in the business for many years; is situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, it occupies a three-story building, 85x85 feet in dimensions and contains sixty-five rooms, which have been newly furnished throughout. The house is conducted on the European plan, and supplied with all modern conveniences for the accomodation of the public. It is well ventilated, easy of access, and the sleeping rooms are light. airy and cheerful. A first-class restaurant is connected with the house which furnishes luxurious meals at the most reasonable rates. The proprietor, Mr. F. H. Russell, has been in Utah ever since 1869, engaged in various enterprises, such as mining, lumber, etc. As a landlord, he is popular with the traveling public, and under his management the ENTERPRISE is attaining a success that can only be measured by its capacity to accommodate the public.

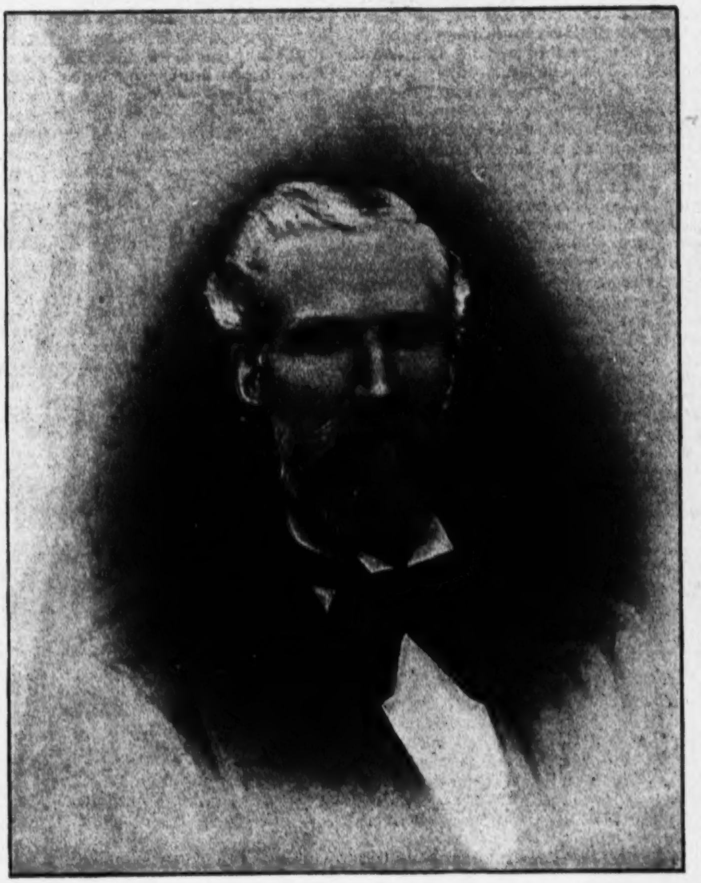

ENTERPRISE HOTEL.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

To an Eastern investor who desires a higher rate of interest than he can command on securities of a local nature, the West offers an attractive field. The Lombard Investment Company, whose office is in the Emporium Building, corner First South and Main streets, was organized ten years ago, and has recently increased its capital to $4,000,000, realized the fact that it was to their interest to open an office in this country, and that Salt Lake City was the most desirable point. The company located here in May, 1889, readv for business. It is one of the strangest and most conservative in the United States, and since its advent into the city, it has aided materially in the development of both the Territory and Salt Lake. The Lombard Company, since it began operations here has placed a very considerable sum of money on realty, not only in the city, but on improved farms through Utah and Southern Idaho. The capital is ample; applications for loans are treated with prompt attention, and money is loaned without any unnecessary "red tape" delay.

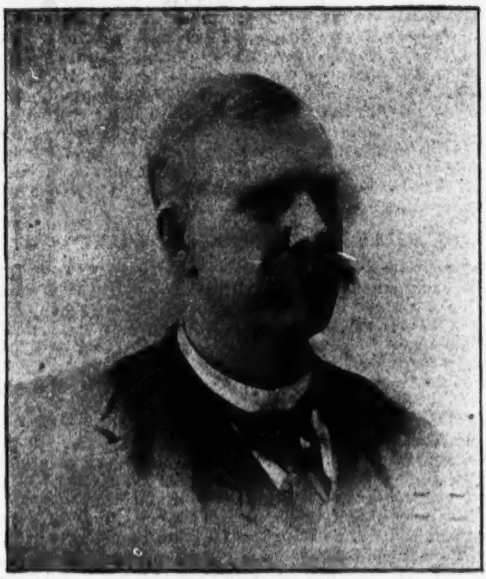
The manager of the Utah branch, Mr. W. H. Dale, has been with the company for several years.

NICHOLAS GROESBECK AND SONS.

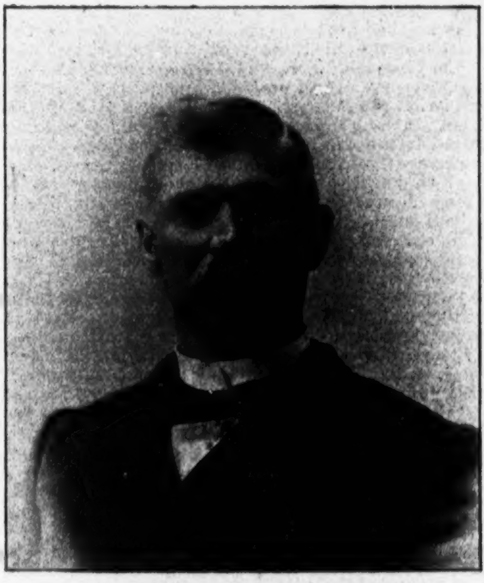


NICHOLAS GROESBECK.

Among the earliest and most distinguished of the pioneers who located in Utah, and was identified with its subsequent progress and prosperity, was Nicholas G. Groesbeck, deceased. Mr. Groesbeck was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1819. In 1839 he migrated to Springfield, Ill., where he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson and engaged in a general speculating business, in which he accumulated quite a snug little fortune. Feeling confident at this time of greater possibilities in the West, he joined a large train and party leaving Springfield, Ill., for Utah, and after weary days of travel and threatening dangers, they reached the town of Florence, Neb., whence after a fortnights sojourn, they again proceeded on their way, arriving safely at their destination in October, and encamping upon the very spot where the magnificant and costly structure built by Mr. Groesbeck, and known as the Wasatch block, now stands. After taking up his abode in his new and beautiful land, Mr. Groesbeck soon became deeply interested and took an active part in many movements and enterprises designed to build up the country. During the winter of 1856 and 1857 a large company was formed known as the Z. X. Co., in the organization of which Mr. Grosbeck was prominent, and on March 5, 1857, he started east for the purpose of making purchases for the company. Upon his return in the fall of 1857, with a heavy stock of merchandise, he encountered opposition from Gen. Johnston, commanding the National troops at Platt's bridge. The goods were temporarily detained and in the following spring Mr. Groesbeck with others residing at a point north of Utah county removed to the present site of Springville. Soon after the merchandise detained at Platt's bridge was restored and Mr. Groesbeck opened a general merchandise store at Springville, which business he maintained until the spring of 1863, when he sold out his interest to N. H. Groesbeck, his eldest son. Following its disposition, he left Utah on a specific mission to Europe, where he remained for over a year, when he was forced to return on account of failing health, and in 1869 and 1870 furnished capital for the development and opening up of the famous Flag Staff mine, which afterwards proved to be one of the greatest producers in the Terri-

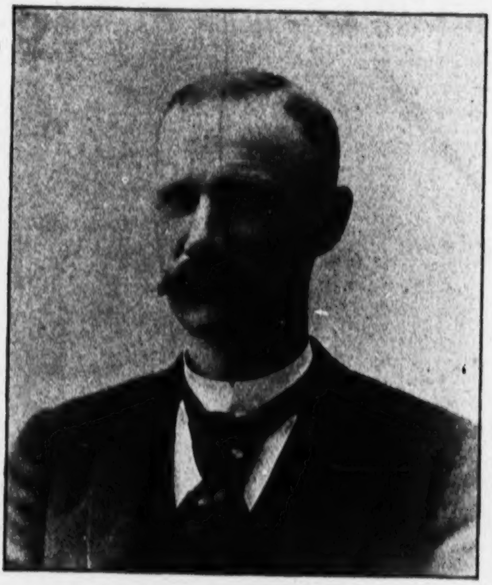


N. H. GROESBECK.

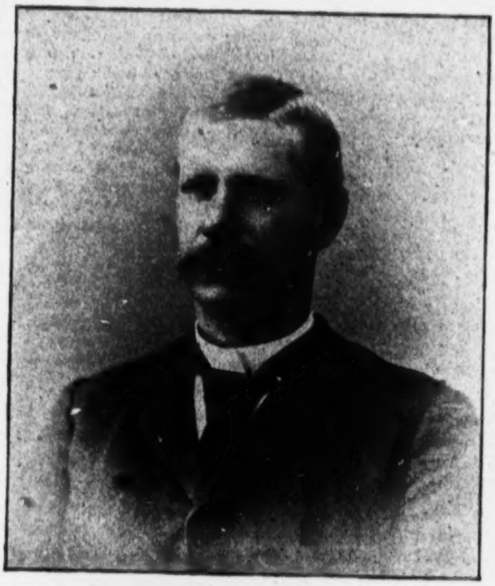


WM. GROESBECK.

tory, and which was sold to an English company in 1871 for half a million dollars, Mr. Groesbeck going to Europe to complete the negotiations. Upon his return to Salt Lake City, he erected the Wasatch Building and made other investments that added to the material resources and metropolitan appearance of the municipality.



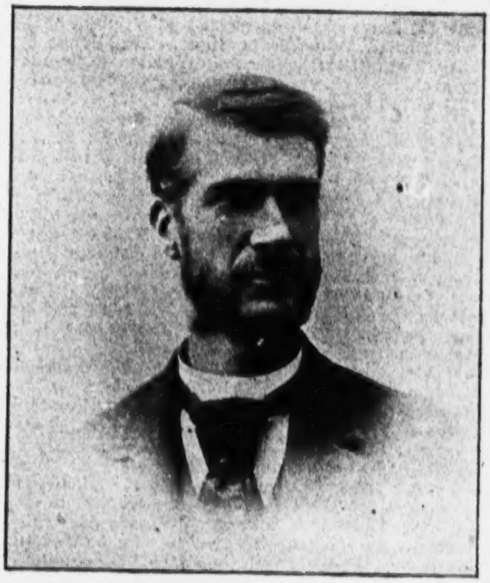
JOHN A. GROESBECK.



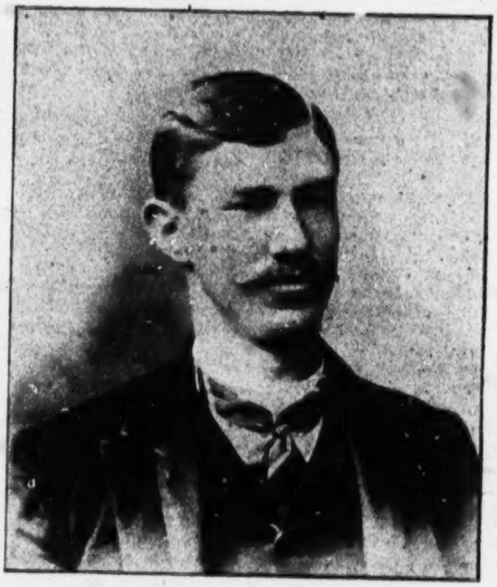
S. S. GROESBECK.

Mr. Groesbeck died June 29, 1884, his wife, Elizabeth Groesbeck dying on the 28th of the preceding December. His life was characterized by energy, perseverance, sterling integrity and unselfish charity; whose conduct in the relations of parent, husband and friend exemplified to the fullest limit, that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

The surviving sons, who are now associated together in business, under the firm name of Groesbeck Bros., are as follows: Nicholas H. Groesbeck, born at Springfield, Ill., in 1842; William Groesbeck, born at Springfield, Ill., in 1847; John A. Groesbeck, born at Springfield, in 1849; Hyrum Groesbeck, born at Springfield, in 1850, and Samuel and Joseph S. Groesbeck, born at Salt Lake City in the years 1860 and 1866 respectively. Each has a predilection for mining industries and their ventures and speculations thus far have been attended with uniform success and prosperity. They are heavily interested, in fact control the Victor Gold and Silver Mining Co., a corporation formed under the laws of Utah, in 1883, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, consisting of 1,000,000 shares, valued at $2.50 per share for the purpose of opening up and fully developing what are known as the "Victor," "Red Rose" and "Brazil" claims, situated in the Tintic mining district, now known the world over for its rich fields of mineral. Mr. Wm. Groesbeck is president of the company, John Groesbeck vice-president and Hiram Groesbeck, secretary and treasurer, who with N. H. and Samuel Groesbeck form the board of directors.



HYRUM GROESBECK.



JOSEPH S. GROESBECK.

In the prospecting of these claims, they have sunk a shaft 350 feet and laid bare a vein of rich ore from 1 to 8 feet, an assay of which shows 25 per cent. lead and from 40 to 500 oz. of silver; also traces of gold. This discovery, it may be added, is an extension of the famous Mammoth mine that has yielded handsomely for years and on the same line with that of the Centennial Eureka, a valuable producer. The Victor is near Silver City, and $40,000 have been expended in improving it with prospects for the future so promising, that no doubt exists but that it will become one of the richest in the territory. The York mine in the West Mountain mining district, is the property of John Groesbeck, D. H. McAllister and W. B. Andrews being also part owners. In area it is 600x1500 feet, and was discovered and patented in 1879 by James Chipman, who extracted $80,000 worth of ore before parting with it to the present owners. The latter have made improvements on the ground, including the sinking of a shaft to the depth of 500 feet, from which drifts have been run in different directions, amounting in all to 2,000 feet, exposing ore in a vein from 2 to 6 feet that assays 15 oz. silver, 50 per cent. lead and 1 per cent. gold. The mine is located within two miles of the railroad, with every facility for the convenient and rapid handling of large shipments of ore.

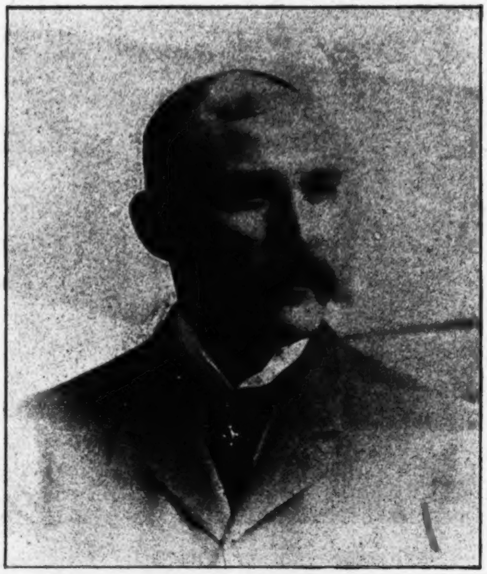
The Messrs. Groesbeck are also officers and practically the sole owners of the mining property controlled by the Missoula Placer Mining Co., consisting of 240 acres of hydraulic placer mines, situated in Quartz Creek, Missoula County, Montana. It was discovered in 1870, and has since been constantly worked, yielding its owners more than $500,000 in gold.

The water for the successful working of the mine is conveyed a distance of 1,400 feet, supplying two large flumes each 2,500 feet long, 5 feet wide and proportionally deep, affording great pressure for washing the ore, as well as dumping the debris into the Missoula river near by. The mine grows richer as the work progresses and the opinion obtains that its equal as a producing placer mine has never been discovered in the mineral districts of the west. The country roundabout the mine is well watered and timbered. The company operates its own saw mill, manufacturing the lumber required for buildings and other purposes at the mines.

The development of this mine, as well as the "Victor," the "York," and several others not mentioned herein, are due directly to the enterprising and speculative spirit of the Groesbeck Bros., who are the largest property and mine owners of Utah; men of the most solid and substantial character, and typical representatives of the class whose united work has made the West what it is today.

NICHOLAS TREWEEK.

Utah numbers among her men of wealth and prominence, many who once occupied positions in life comparatively obscure who are now at the head of her greatest financial institutions, and looked up to as eminent examples of what men of ability, integrity and reliability can accomplish. The life of Mr. Nicholas Treweek, vice-president of the Salt Lake Stock Exchange, is an illustration, his remarkable career having placed him in the front ranks of self-made men. Early in life Mr. Treweek was thrown upon his own resources, and while yet a mere boy living in England, the land of his nativity, received his first experience as a miner. The surroundings, however, were such as to inspire a desire for change, and he came to America to pursue his chosen life work, unrestrained, and unimpeded. Since his arrival, many of the experts connected with his development of mines and mining industries have occured in Utah, and in Utah too has his success been secured and his prosperity acquired. Mr. Treweek not only holds extensive individual possessions but is closely identified with the mining industry of Utah where he has for years held positions of trust and responsibility in the management and sale of splendid mining properties, besides acting as expert for prospective purchasers who always placed implicit reliance upon his judgment in estimating claims, extent of deposits, etc. In litigation where questions connected on the running interests have arisen, his testimony has been accepted as conclusive, and in private deals his advice is rarely overruled. The universal confidence manifested in his business sagacity, judgment, abilities and methods has been frequently expressed in his promotion to official position in control of very extensive corporate interests. Foremost among these is that of vice-president and general manager of the Alliance mining company, president of the Modoc Chief mining company and president of the Congo mining company. He also holds large interests in the Addenda, Crescent, Apex and Clara mining companies, representative corporations that work and control some of the greatest dividend paying shares owned in Utah, and all of which are growing in magnitude and importance daily under his able supervision, while as vice-president of the Salt Lake Stock Exchange his services are indispensable. In addition to his holdings in Utah, he is president of the Altures Irrigation company incorporated for the purpose of constructing a 600 foot dam on Snake river in Cassia and Logan counties, Dakota, by which that stream will be raised thirty-seven feet, thereby rendering 100,000 acres of land as homes for at least 25,000 people. The company has a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.



NICHOLAS TREWEEK.

Mr. Treweek is yet in the prime of life, with a full measure of vital force essential to the highest achievement. A man of unflinching determination, indefatigable, constant and self-reliant, he never doubts his ability to accomplish the task he undertakes. Independent of his relations to the mining industry of Utah, Mr. Treweek occupies an exalted position in all the departments of life, and is esteemed not more for the possession of splendid abilities, than for the kindly sympathy and generous nature he possesses and manifests.

ELECTRIC ICE CREAM PARLORS.

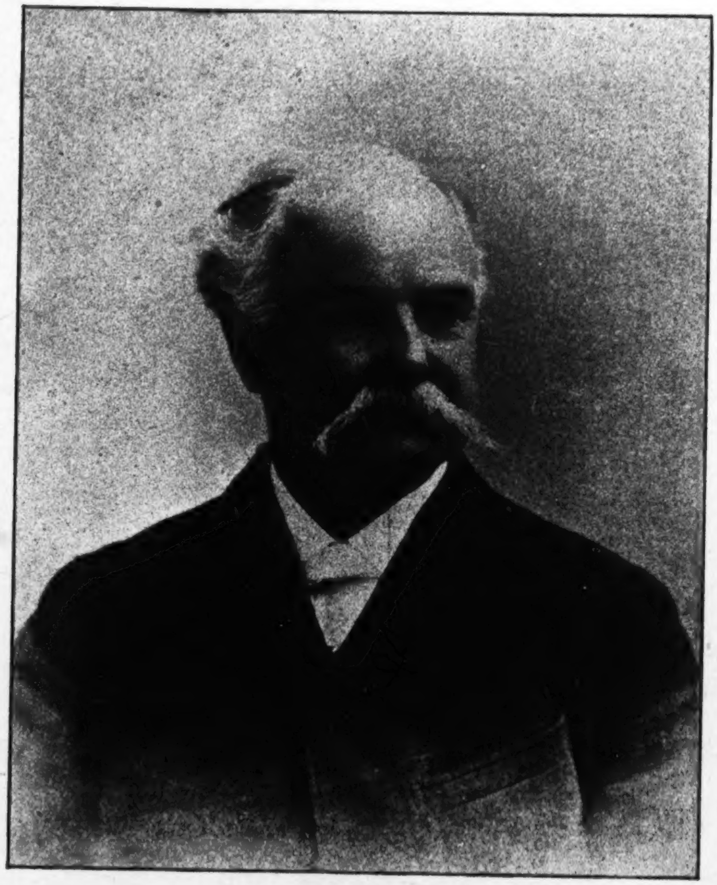
About one year ago two gentlemen and a lady conceived the idea of manufacturing ice cream by electricity. The result was the opening of the Electric Ice Cream Parlors at 64 South Main street. They employ electric power altogether in the manufacture, and do a general wholesale business, making a specialty of ice cream, also confections for private suppers, public banquets, etc., and the firm is quoted as among the most excellent caterers in the country.

The firm occupies a large two-story and basement building, supplied with all modern appliances necessary for the rapid work required, and a force of seven assistants. In addition to the wholesale business, the firm has elegantly fitted up reception rooms, ice cream parlors, etc., for the convenience of the public, which are most fashionable resorts. The members of the firm, J. M. Easton, Mrs. M. E. Easton, and H. W., Brown, have resided in Utah from seven to fourteen years and are prominent business citizens. Mr. J. M. Easton is president of the Emery County Bank, at Price, Utah, and is also connected with many other enterprises throughout the Territory. The industry managed by Mr. Easton's associates, Mrs. M. E. Easton and H. W. Brown, is a remarkable one in many respects.

MATTHEW WHITE.

Matthew White was born in New York, February 16, 1834. He began business for himself in Philadelphia when 16 years old. In 1857 he constructed in New York city the largest malt house then known in this country or Europe, and continued in this business uninteruptedly for thirty-two years. He came to Great Salt Lake City August 30, 1866, as captain and sole owner, with a train of twenty-eight wagons, thirty-four men and 109 animals, making the quickest trip known from the "River" to the city, being only forty-six days; and as Governor Young said, as he reviewed the train standing in Main street, "that is the best looking outfit that ever came in this alley."

Mr. White had eighty-four tons of general merchandise and opened a wholesale store on Second South, near Main street. Business was very much depressed, being just after the close of the war, and that season over thirty steamers with goods arrived at Fort Benton. Mr. White returned to New York, leaving his goods with Ross & Barrett, taking his train back to Nebraska where he sold it. During the years '66 and '67 he made five trips across the plains, meeting all kinds of adventure, having had both feet frozen and swiming Bitter creek. He came to Utah in the autumn of 1889, to reside permanently. He purchased, from different sources over 700 acres on the east shore of the Great Salt Lake, the property now known is Saltair Beach. Mr. White has designed and had built a "Marine Villa," the most unique and complete house ever seen: square outside, octagon inside; one-story outside, two and three inside. Here he resides, having fruit trees and vegetables within the reach of the spray of the brinest sheet of water in the known world.



MATTHEW WHITE.

What "Tuxedo" is to New Jersey and New York, or "Lennox" to the New England States, "Saltair" will be to this inter-mountain region.

During the summer of 1891, "The Saltair Beach Company," was incorporated with a capital of $250,000, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, president. The development began with platting one tenth of the property on the north and connected by the Saltair boulevard with the city in a straight, level drive-way, 132 feet wide and only thirteen miles from the lake to Main street. The Saltair Beach property extends more than two miles along the shore, and with a steam railway and an electric car line now in process of construction the transportation will be convenient and continuous.

The improvements contemplated at Saltair Beach are: a pier half a mile long, with bathing, boating and other facilities connected therewith; a club house and casino for resident property owners, open all the year; a hotel for tourists and summer visitors, and a sanitarium, within forty acres, one third of which comprises a lake supplied by springs of hot sulphur and salt water. Invalids will find the best climatic and sanitary position in the world with a genial, buoyant atmosphere day and night, and the most picturesque views of mountain scenery, with the full extent of the grand Inland Sea and its magnificent sunsets.

About three hundred acres of the Saltair Beach property will be set aside as a park, and lots of any size wanted will be sold for suburban residences with restriction that no fences be allowed. The Saltair property is situated on immense shale beds, and this material makes the most perfect roads and walks that can be imagined. The Beach at Saltair is pure white oolitic sand, so smooth and hard that driving on it makes but little impression. The managing director of the Saltair Beach Company is Matthew White.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

In Salt Lake City one of the most trusted and highly respected firms is that of Taylor Bros., at 66 S. Main street. The firm was established in 1888, and is composed of Frank Y. and M. W. Taylor, both natives of Utah. They do a general real estate and loan business, in which they handle some of the finest property in the city, being also agents for the celebrated and attractive capitol hill property, situated around the capitol grounds, one of the most eligible building sites for residence purposes in the city. This fine body of ground occupies a high elevation, and has recently been granted water privileges by the extendsion of the mains thereto. Another inducement is offered by the extension of the tracks of the electric road to the property, a franchise having been granted for that purpose. In addition to these the firm handle the Woodmansee and South-Belmont additions, both within the city limits, near Liberty Park, also on the line of the electric railway. These properties command a fine view of the city, and are very eligible and attractive, especially for residence sites. They also have listed an area of valuable inside business property, and make a specialty of handling larger pieces of property than most agents are thereby able to furnish acreage lots when so desired. They can also supply property in any quantity and at all prices to suit the will, convenience and pocket-book of investors.

Mr. M. W. Taylor was for many years city assessor and collector, a position he held until the election of the Liberal ticket.

Conducted as the business of Taylor Bros. is, on the broad plane of business honor, its future is assured. The gentlemen are thoroughly reliable and all business entrusted to them will be treated with judgment and promptly attended to.

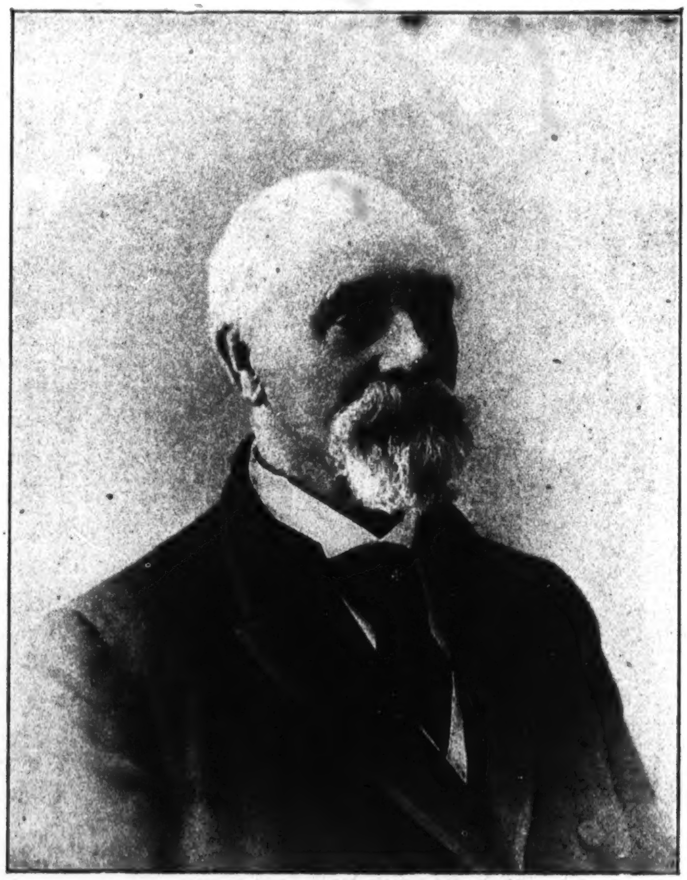
CHARLES OLSEN'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

If there is any one thing more than another that is of importance to the average citizen, it is to know where to get the best the bakery affords and at moderate prices. The above is the most popular bakery in the city, where the hungry wayfarer may obtain the most wholesome of breadstuff and delicate pastries. Mr. Olsen, the proprietor, also caters to balls, banquets, etc., and supplies those delicious edibles always desirable on such occasions.

The department devoted to baking, where all the different kinds of bread and pastries are mixed and baked, is under the careful personal supervision of the proprietor, Mr. Chas. Olsen, who is a gentleman that has gained an eminence in the mercantile arena only attained by the strictest adherence to honest business principles, coupled with enterprising yet careful business methods. He is looked upon as one of our representatives merchants.

Mr. Olsen also handles all kinds of tropical fruits and confections and soda water, etc.

JAMES F. WOODMAN.



JAMES F. WOODMAN.

In reviewing the lives of Utah's great men, especially those who have achieved distinction as successful mining speculators, it is with pleasure that reference is made to the name of Mr. James F. Woodman, of Salt Lake City, and one of the wealthiest and most popular mining men in the Territory. He may well be called the pioneer miner of Utah, for that industry was yet in its infancy when he reached the Territory early in the year 1865. His successful ventures and operations in almost every mining district of importance in the Territory since that time, are well known. Not only has he brought to light, by personal prospecting, some of the richest and most extensive deposits, but has been instrumental to a large degree in furthering the development, and intensifying the interest taken by capitalists in this Territory. Mr. Woodman's mining career began in 1807, in the famous California gold field. He remained in that State for seven years, thence removing to Virginia City, Nevada, where he met Capt. J. M. Day, an explorer well known throughout the West. About 1864 the discovery of valuable oil wells near Bear River was reported, and Messrs. Woodman and Day left for Utah to make investigations, but without success, and continued on to Pahranagate, then thought to be a part of Utah, where he took an active part in forming what is known as Lincoln county, Nevada, with Hiho as county seat. Mr. Woodman erected the second house ever built in the valley, following which time there has sprung up a well settled section of country. After remaining there for a time he came to Salt Lake City, but located in the Little Cottonwood mining district, where he discovered the famous Emma mine, a rich and extensive ledge of ore, from which millions of dollars have since been made. He immediately sold a small interest in the claim to Walker Bros., of Salt Lake City, and work in the mine began. He retained control of the property until 1870, when he sold the balance of his interest to Warren Hussey for a large sum of money, and left Utah, only to return, however, in 1875, to continue his mining exploits. From that time until now Mr. Woodman has been an active and vigorous operator in all that pertains to the mining interests of Utah. He is not only a large stockholder in many of the richest and most extensively worked mines of the Territory but holds important offices in the corporations controlling them. Besides this, he is deeply interested in a large number of undeveloped claims in various prominent districts, which promise, when work is commenced and ore taken out, to yield vast mineral treasures and fully double the present production of the Territory. He is one of the directors of the Hot Springs Rapid Transit Co.; of the Centennial Eureka Mining Co.; of the Salt Lake City Loan & Trust Co.; of the Park City National Bank; also principal stockholder in the Cane Spring Gold Mining Co., and other leading enterprises which have been the means of elevating the City of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah to the advanced positions they now occupy.

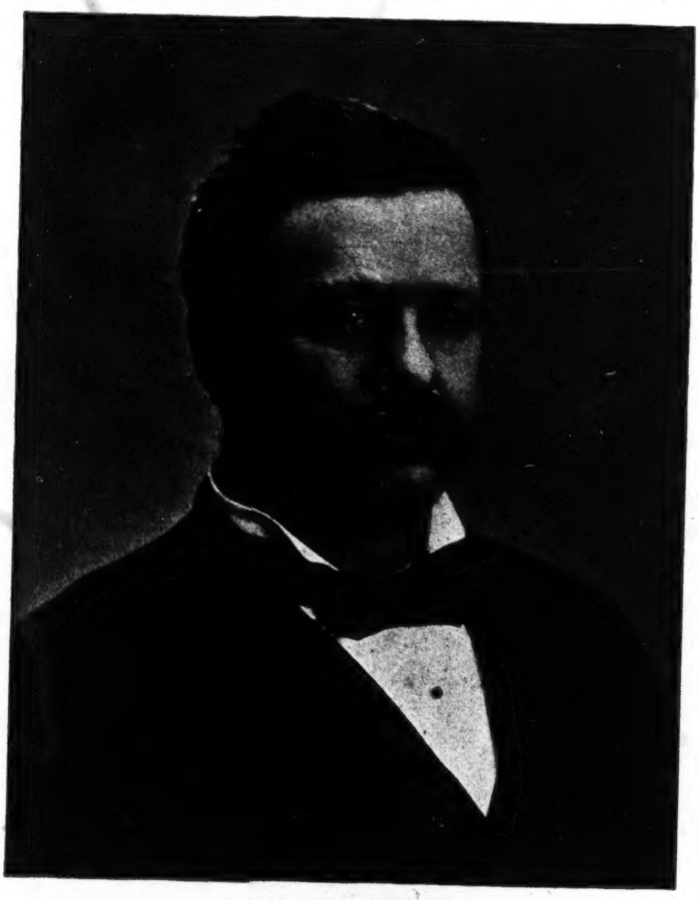
It is due to the meritorious work of such men as Mr. Woodman that Utah is now regarded by the country at large, as the most promising and profitable place for the investment of capital, and the most desirable place for settlers of all classes to locate That the immense and varied resources known to exist within the Territory should be brought forth that their intrinsic value may be utilized, is of vital and essential importance to the public welfare. To inaugurate the stupendous projects and movements necessary to do this, requires the service and aid of men of iron energy, indomitable perseverance, sterling integrity and strict business sagacity. These rare qualities have been bodied forth in the lives and efforts of the men who have accomplished the transformation the Territory has already undergone, and the men who have faithfully stood by the Territory in the years of toil and adversity, are still in the ful vigor of manhood, prepared and willing to lead the way on to greater advancements.

W. W. CHISHOLM.

Out of the heterogeneous swarm that spread over the intermountain country in search of wealth during the years following the gold excitement in California, few men have had a more successful career than W. W. Chisholm, treasurer of the Centennial Eureka Mining Company. Born at Hazel Green, Grant county, Wisconsin, June 26, 1842, he first came west in 1864, and, after a brief stay at Virginia City, removed to Utah, where he has since resided. One of the most active and energetic mining operators in the Territory, his practical experience as a trained miner enabled him to become one of the original owners of the Emma mine, a property that has attracted greater attention on the London Exchange than any mine in the western country, and which was afterward sold to an English syndicate for a fabulous sum. The same practical knowledge which turned a "big profit" out of the Emma mine, led Mr. Chisholm to conclude that the Tintic mining district was destined to become one of the great mining camps of the West, and good judgment to direct his becoming a large owner in the Centennial-Eureka mine, a property now considered a veritable bonanza to its owners, and with but two rival in the Territory—the famous Ontario and the Bullion-Beck.

Mr. Chisholm's success in all other ventures has prompte him to develop new mines, and, to-day, he is interested in every mining camp of any importance in Utah, being actively engaged in other enterprises as well. He is president of the Cain Springs Mining Company, a director in the Sunset Mining Company, secretary and treasurer of Staker Mining Company, and vice-president of one of Salt Lake City's most reliable banking houses—the Bank of Commerce; also a director in the First National Bank of Park City, and director of the Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Company.

In this review of one of Utah's representative citizens, it is a pleasure to accord to W. W. Chisholm a place in the front rank of the successful miners of the Great West. He is thoroughly informed on all points pertaining to the mining industry of the country; anxious to see the country's resources fully developed, and will gladly furnish any information desired by prospective investors.



WILLIAM W. CHISHOLM.

THE VALLEY HOUSE.

People traveling with their families and solicitous to secure comfortable quarters, upon reaching the city are more than gratified when quiet accommodations and that freedom not to be found at the larger and more public hotels of a metropolis are placed at their disposal. Those visiting Salt Lake and desirous of quarters of this kind are recommended to register at the Valley House, of which Geo. W. Carter is proprietor, and in the management of which he is assisted by his estimable wife, a lady who makes it a rule to take special care of the lady and children guests. That she succeeds is evidenced by the fact that a number of the best families of the city have made the Valley House their home for years. The hotel is most conveniently situated on one of the best corners in the city, opposite the celebrated Mormon Tabernacle and Temple Square and affording a fine view of the magnificent buildings therein. Two lines of electric cars pass the doors and generally the house is first-class in every respect. The rooms are large and airy, well furnished and ventilated, and provided with every modern convenience, while the table furnishes the most toothsome of substantials and luxuries to be found in the markets. The delightful situation, home-like location in the midst of a grove of trees, its charming surroundings, including well-kept lawns, cosy cottage attachments for the special convenience of families, and other attractive features have acquired for the Valley House an extended reputation and a patronage that is only limited by the capacity of the house itself. The clerks and attendants are polite and attentive to the wants of guests, and the genial landlord, assisted by his amiable and accomplished wife, lend their presence and efforts to the entertainment and hospitality of those who are fortunate in becoming guests.

SOLOMON BROTHERS.

Few of the business houses of Salt Lake can advance so many claims to public notice and favor as the one whose name stands at the head of this article. The age of this, the high standing which it has always maintained in the mercantile world, the great reputation it bears all over the West, as well as the magnitude of its business operations, all unite to render it eminently deserving of the highest commendation in the pages as a work devoted to an impartial presentation of the advantages of Salt Lake in a commercial and industrial point of view. This house has had a most creditable history and prosperous career. For more than twenty years the Solomon Bros, Alfred and James, have been engaged in the business of wholesale dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes at 70 South East Street. In that time they have built up one of the finest trades of any house of the city. They occupy a commodious two story building for a factory and salesroom, which is filled with choice goods in their line. The factory gives employment to forty hands, who are constantly employed. Their pay-roll will in consequence amount to a large sum annually and is one of the largest of any house in the city. They carry an average stock of $25,000 and their annual sales range from $60,000 to $75,000. They sell goods throughout Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, and their trade is constantly increasing, as the character of the goods turned out by the firm are of such an excellent quality as to be constantly in demand all over the wide ranches of the territory in which they are sold. The Solomon brothers came to Salt Lake with the pioneers of 1847, and have been continuous residents ever since. When they landed on the present site of Salt Lake City, Mr. James Solomon had wealth to the amount of just one penny, which he still retains in memory of old times. He says, to use his own language, "I rub it when I get short and my courage comes back again." He can now, however, count his dollars instead of pennies, all of which he has earned by hard labor and diligence through thirty-four years of steady application to business. Alfred Solomon is a Bishop of the Mormon church in the twenty-second ward, and has always been one of the most prominent members of the same. Alfred, who is the youngest of the brothers, was marshall and chief of police of the city for four years, up to the advent of the liberal party into power, last year, and during all his official career was an honest, conscientious man, and a gallant officer. He is universally esteemed and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and recognized as a man of ability in commercial circles. Both the brothers are largely interested in realty, consisting of business property in the city and farms adjacent thereto. Some of these farms are worth large sums of money, the brothers having been offered from $500 to $1000 per acre for the same. They however refused the offer, believing that Salt Lake and Utah have a wonderful future before them, and are therefore willing to trust for greater rewards when the development of the city and territory shall be more fully accomplished. The Solomon brothers are public-spirited, liberal and enterprising men, standing deservedly high, both as merchants and citizens. As a firm they add greatly to the building up of the city's interest and deserve classification among the leading commercial and industrial enterprises of Salt Lake and Utah.

A. L. WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch, A. L. Williams, was recently made the central figure of a hotly contested political campaign, and, to his credit, be it said, he came out unscathed. While a democrat in national politics, Mr. Williams, in Utah, has acted with the liberals, and in his adherence to the party, he has been a steady and active leader. When the local democrats organized in 1890, they were anxious to secure his support, and tendered him the nomination of county collector. He refused the tender, however, and was nominated by the liberals by acclamation. His popularity was so great that many proposed candidates withdrew from the field and allowed Mr. Williams the nomination for the best office at the disposal of the convention, without an opposing vote. The republicans nominated the most popular man in their party, and the democrats cast about for a strong man to beat Mr. Williams, and after a bitter and exciting campaign, during which the character of the liberal candidate was attacked at every point, he amply vindicated himself by forcing his assailants to make ample apology, and by a plurality of 1,097 in the city, and 560 in the county. But after his splendid triumph at the polls, he was denied the office on a legal technicality. His popularity, however, will no doubt lead him forward to still further conquests.

Photo by Shipler. A. L. WILLIAMS.

Born at Bangor, Wales, September 13, 1849, he came to Utah in 1878, and has since been continually engaged in the coal business, in the pursuit of which he has built a trade that amounts to half a million dollars annually. He has also given substantial support to mining industries, and is interested in the development of some valuable properties in Bingham, Dugway, and Clifton mining districts; president of the Union Pacific Mining Company, at Eureka, also of the Vispatian mine in the West Mountain mining district, at Bingham, and from which has been extracted ore of the value of $8,000 per month. This latter mine gives employment to fifteen men and the average pay-roll is $3,000 per month. He is also largely interested in city and county real estate.

Mr. Williams' fine social nature and hearty geniality make him a host of friends, and for his valuable party services while a resident of Illinois, he was selected as a delegate to the national convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. The liberals of Utah appreciating these good qualities elected him to the Territorial legislature, and he participated in the debates upon many important bills passed by that body in the year 1890.

In brief, Mr. Williams has the qualities of mind and heart which endear him to all that know him.

THE MOUNTAIN ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

Within a comparatively recent period Mr. John Heil, Jr., a representative member of commercial circles of Salt Lake City, laid the foundation for an enterprise which has since been incorporated under the name and style of "The Mountain Ice & Cold Storage Company," with Mr. Heil as president and William R. Mesick, secretary and treasurer. The purposes of the company are fully set forth in its corporate title, and the facilities and equipments necessary to a successful and prosperous conduct of operations are complete and adaptive.

The premises occupied consist of two commodious and comprehensively appointed buildings, each 150x100 feet in dimensions, and in every particular specially suited to the requirements of the service to which they are severally devoted. The buildings are located at 864 South Third St. West, convenient to business and supplied with unsurpassed shipping accommodations, the office being situated at 56 East Second South Street, handsomely furnished and designed for the rapid transaction of business.

The manufacturing plant is equipped with all modern machinery for the dispersion of cold air equally throughout the storage warehouse and for the manufacture of ice, with a capacity for the latter of 100 tons daily. This, with the natural ice obtained from Parley Cañon, is sufficient to meet the present demands. A force of forty-five capable and experienced operatives are kept steadily in the company's service, and a business of more than $100,000 is annually disposed of. The plant represents an investment approximating a quarter of a million dollars, and under the management of men so universally known and esteemed as Messrs. Heil and Mesick, has attained to a front rank among the industries of Utah and the West.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIRT FACTORY.

The industries of Salt Lake City are fully as varied as in any city in the country, and many of them have attained a magnitude far in excess of the most sanguine anticipations of their originators. Among these, which stand forth as illustrations of the foregoing statement, none are more prominent than the Anglo-American Shirt Manufactory, with office and factory at 62 and 63 Commercial block.

The business was established by Mrs. G. W. Snell, Aug. 5th, 1890, and at once attracted the attention and patronage of the most prominent citizens and business men of Salt Lake and the Territory, not only retaining customers who first favored the institution, but rapidly acquiring new patrons. The establishment occupies four large rooms in the Commercial block, and employs twenty-one ladies, who are kept constantly occupied

Mrs. Snell manages the business with signal ability, giving close attention to the workmanship and fit of all articles which leave her factory. Her trade, which annually amounts to thousands of dollars, extends throughout Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Oregon.

This is the only factory of this kind in the Territory, and the success with which it has met, and its large and rapidly growing patronage is an evidence of the character of its work, and the satisfaction accorded it.

OFFICIALS OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY AND CITY OF SALT LAKE AND PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE SALT LAKE CITY BAR.

HON. A. L. THOMAS.

The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals composing it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, or actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with the State. The history of the West is the best illustration of this fact that can be asked for. It is universally acknowledged that nowhere in the world has greater, or more substantial progress been made than in the mountain region, of which Salt Lake City is the commercial and intellectual center. Her leading citizens are, for the most part, men of unequalled force of character and ability, and it is due to the sentiment and concentration here of their energies, that her proud lead has been achieved and is now maintained. We refer to Hon. A. L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, as the best instance of a true leader in the West that can be chosen. Governor Thomas was born in Chicago, Illinois, thirty-nine years ago, and received his education in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He has been identified with the public interests of Utah and occupied positions of official trust ever since 1879. In that year he was chosen Secretary of the Territory and held the position for eight years. From 1887 to 1889 he was a member of the Utah Commission, and was appointed Governor in the latter year by President Harrison. Prior to this, in 1880, he was acting-Governor during one-half the term of the session of 1882. He was also Supervisor of the Census of Utah in 1880, and has, in consequence, been connected with the Territory in some official position for twelve years or more. Governor Thomas, in local politics, is a prominent Liberal, and was the leader of that great movement in 1879 when the Liberal ticket was carried by a majority of only forty-one votes. He is a man of strong force of character, firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and it is generally conceded that no occupant of the Governor's chair has filled it with more ability and honor to himself and advantage to the Territory than Hon. A. L. Thomas. He is largely interested in the mining industries of Utah, and is expending thousands of dollars in the development of claims in which he has heavy interests. Governor Thomas is not yet in the prime of his life, but has developed wonderful business and executive talent, and is considered one of the most astute politicians in the country. His long years of official service in the Territory, and his untiring devotion to her interests, have made him very justly popular with the masses. As the chief executive of the same he has always been honorable and conscientious in his duties, and it highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities of heart and head.

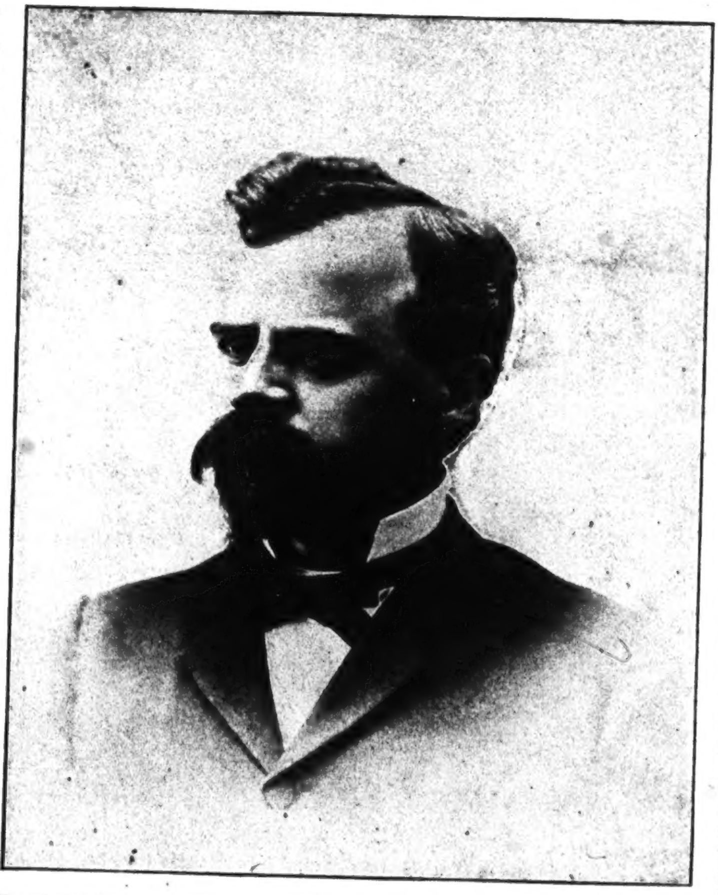


Photo by Shipler. HON. A. L. THOMAS, Territorial Governor.

There is no man who bears a higher or better name, and as a supporter of and contributor to the wealth and prosperity of Salt Lake and Utah, there is no one who is doing more than Governor Thomas.

HON. CHAS. S. ZANE.

Hon. Charles S. Zane was born in Morris River Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, in the year 1831, and removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1850. He was educated at McKendry College, St. Clair County, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857, by the Supreme Court of Ill. In 1858, he was elected city attorney of Springfied, Ill., and re-elected in 1860. He was also chosen for the same position in 1865. In the spring of 1861, he formed a co-partnership with that brilliant Illinois attorney, W. H. Herndon, with whom the martyred Lincoln was associated in the law practice for many years. This partnership was continued for eight years with great success, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Zane entered into partnership with Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois, which continued until 1873, when he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield, Ill., Circuit, a position he filled for six years, when he was elected Circuit Judge of the fifth district, that state. This position he held until 1884, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah by President Arthur, filling that office with great credit until 1888, when Chief Justice Sanford became the incumbent and so continued until 1889, when he was in turn succeeded by Judge Zane, under appointment of President Harrison. He is still serving as Chief Justice of the territory, and by virtue of this office, Judge of the 3rd judicial district of Utah.

Many of the decisions made by Judge Zane during his judicial career, have became national in their character, among them being the celebrated case of the State of Illinois, vs. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. In the trial of this case before Judge Zane, a writ was issued removing the same to the United States District Court. The removal of the case was denied by Judge Zane, in which decision he was sustained by the United States Supreme Judge, thereby establishing a precedent in the disposition of similar questions. Other noted cases, wherein he greatly distinguished himself, were the celebrated injunction suits against the St. Louis Bridge Company, the Madison County Ferry Company and the Wiggins Ferry Company. The nature of these suits was an injunction issued by the Judge, enjoining them from executing a contract whereby the ferry companies would refrain from exercising the rights provided in their several charters, whereby travel would be diverted to the bridge, the various transportation companies to receive a percentage of the bridge company's profits. His action in these matters gave evidence of his pre-eminent fitness for the "equity and good conscience" inseparable from judicial position.

When Judge Zane arrived in Utah, during 1884, he found that, although there had been a law in force for twenty-two years against polygamy and bigamy, there had only been one person punished for a violation of its provisions within that time. He held court in September of that year and a large number of convictions for polygamy followed, a result that was succeeded by a rigid enforcement of the law thereafter, in which the president of the Mormon church aided by the issuance of his manifesto declaring the law binding and advising his people to abide by it. Judge Zane took this as an evidence of good faith, governing himself accordingly, and when the people's party disbanded he at the same time advising the democrats and republicans to organize, the people to join one or the other, according to their political proclivities.

Judge Zane is 60 years old, tall and dignified in appearance, and is the ideal gentleman in every respect. His decisions on the bench of Utah, although they have been made with due regard for the law and the upholding of the same, have always been tempered with leniency as far as practicable, and he has a host of warm personal friends, even among those who are politically opposed to him. He is a strong power in the party to which he belongs, and his able voice is ever heard in the advocacy of its principles whenever the occasion demands. He is strongly identified with the interests of Salt Lake and has interests within her limits.

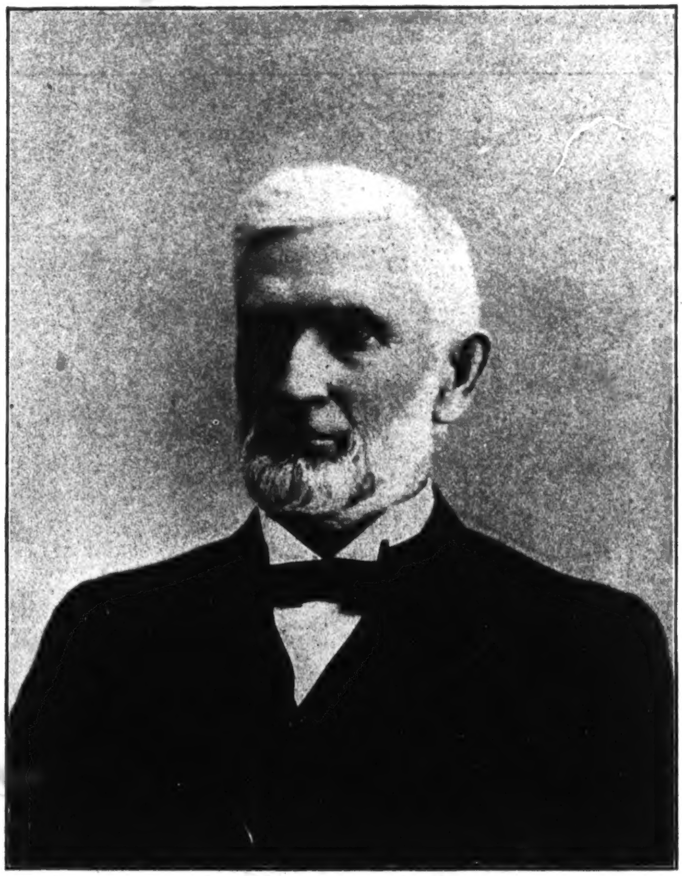


Photo by Shipler.

HON. CHARLES S. ZANE, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Utah.

BENNETT, MARSHALL & BRADLEY.

A bright example of well merited success in Utah is that of the law firm of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, founded in 1871, by Mr. C. W. Bennett. The firm is well known to the business and professional men of the entire Territory. It is comprised of C. W. Bennett, Jno. A. Marshall and Mr. M. Bradley, and occupying the entire second floor of a handsome building on Main street, is provided with offices among the most elegant in Salt Lake. Their magnificent library is also one of the most complete and comprehensive in the West, being made up of text-books, authorities, State and National, reports and other publications rare and invaluable—almost indispensable, indeed, to the requirements of a service rendered in every field of litigation in which large professional interests are involved, and the citation of applicable authorities essential to the success of forensic disputation. Mr. C. W. Bennett, the founder of the firm, is fifty-seven years of age, was born in New York State, graduated at the Albany law school and first began the practice of his profession in Wisconsin. From there he removed to Chicago, and thence in 1871 to Salt Lake, where he has since been engaged in the practice. He is regarded as one of the most acute and clear-headed attorneys in the Territory, and is invariably retained as counsel in specially intricate causes.

Mr. Jno. A. Marshall is a Virginian by birth and a graduate of one of the leading institutions of learning at the South. He too, is an old resident of Utah, and a man of marked ability in his profession.

Mr. Bradley is a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the State University, and first practiced law in Salt Lake in 1882. He is a wonderfully bright man and is regarded as one of the leading attorneys in the city and Territory. Taken as a whole, the firm is so constituted as to be exceptionally powerful before a jury in the courts of common law, as also in the courts of equity jurisdiction.

HON. C. S. VARIAN

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, having been born in Dayton forty-five years ago. He was educated in the Wurtemburg College at Springfield, and the Urbana University of Ohio. He has been a practicing lawyer for twenty years, and is at present United States district attorney for this district, having been appointed by President Harrison in 1889. In 1868 Mr. Varian was elected county treasurer of Humboldt county, Nevada, and was subsequently county clerk. From 1872 to 1875 he was a member of the State senate of Nevada from Humboldt county; also United States district attorney for that State for six years, and speaker of the house from the same State. Mr. Varian came here in 1882, when he was appointed assistant United States attorney, succeeding to the position of United States attorney in 1889. Fraternally Mr. Varian is a member of the Knights Templar and of the Unitarian church. He is a man of talents, recognized as possessing great abilities, and enjoys a reputation as a lawyer among the best. He is highly regarded by all who have the honor of his acquaintanc.

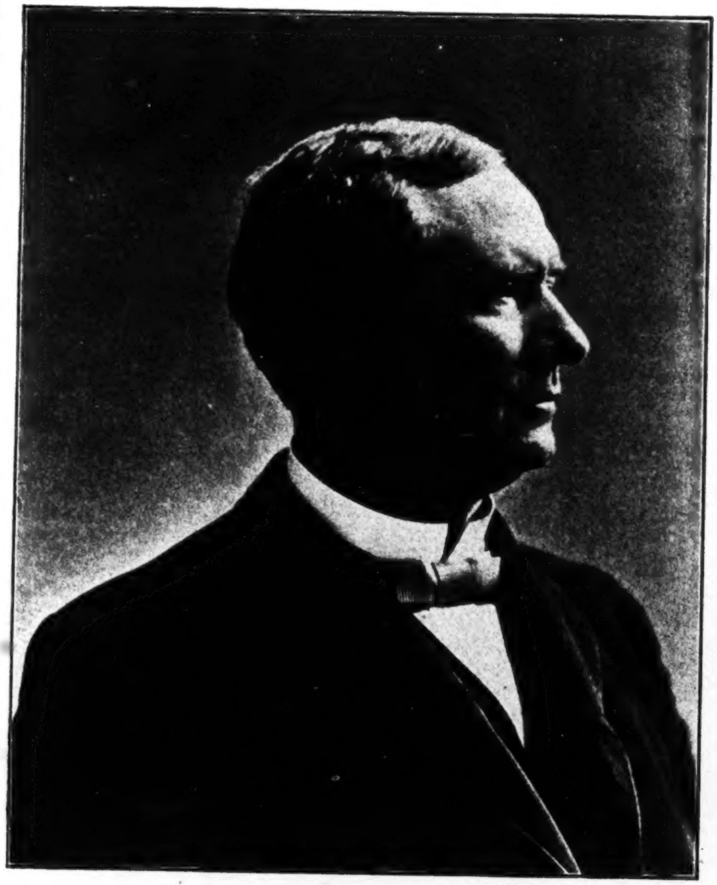
ARMSTRONG & DENNY.

The gentlemen composing the legal firm of Armstrong & Denny have acquired a reputation and influence extended and potent. The senior member is a native of Tennessee and prominently connected with distinguished residents of that State. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for sixteen years, a portion of which time he was a member of the bar of Denver, Col., thence removing to Salt Lake City in July, 1890. He is married and a liberal in politics. James M. Denny, the junior member, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was also educated, reading law in the office of Fred Ruber, of Butler, in which city he was, in 1880, admitted to practice. After a successful career at the East, he removed to Saguache county, Col., where he remained for ten years, locating in Salt Lake City with his family about May, 1891. He has held several official positions and was at one time surveyor of Butler county, Pa. In politics he is a democrat. The firm is regarded as exceptionally well equipped and has been retained by a large and growing clientele. They occupy offices 12 and 13 Culmer block, and command the confidence and respect of citizens and residents of Salt Lake and the surrounding territory.

HON. THOMAS J. ANDERSON.

Of the many prominent men in Salt Lake City and Utah generally, there is none that occupies a more exalted position of trust than Hon. Thomas J. Anderson, Associate Supreme Justice of the territory. The gentleman was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 4, 1837, and is consequently in his fifty-fourth year. In 1853, when sixteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Iowa, and there received the benefits of a common school education. After that he taught school for some time and while engaged in this precarious means of a livelihood was elected county surveyor. He was then only twenty-one years of age and the honor conferred upon him was a compliment to his abilities not usually bestowed upon so young. While pursuing his duties as surveyor, he occupied what spare time he had in reading law with Hon. J. E. Neal, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1860. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Knoxville, and has been very successful ever since. He also entered the field of journalism for a short time, and was one of the publishers and editors of the *Democratic Standard*, published at Knoxville. When the civil war broke out, he tendered his services to the United States Government, and entered the army as first lieutenant of Company A., 40th Iowa Infantry, Volunteers and remained in active service until December 2, 1864, when he resigned with the rank of captain, and immediately resumed the practice of law, soon attaining a leading position among the influental councillors of his state. In 1874 he headed the anti-monopoly ticket for judge of his district, and received more votes than any other candidate on the ticket. He was tendered the nomination again in 1878 and 1882, but declined the honor. He was nominated and elected court-attorney by his party in 1886 by a large majority, and in 1887, contrary to his wishes, was unanimously chosen as their standard-bearer for governor, and although defeated, led the ticket by over two thousand votes. In January, 1888, he was the caucus nominee of his party for United States Senator, receiving the entire vote thereof. He was recommended for the position of assistant commissioner of the general land office by every democratic member of the Iowa legislature, and when the same was made, the general public was more than satisfied with the choice. His appointment as associate justice the the Supreme Court of Utah two years ago was a glowing tribute to his professional talents, and a just recognition of the many sterling qualities that characterize him as a man and lawyer. Since Judge Anderson has won the judicial ermine in this Territory, he has made many decisions that have attracted universal comment throughout the length and breadth of the land, but there are none of them but what have been sustained by the higher tribunals, as also endorsed by the intelligent people of the country. One of his decisions that became noted was, that a member of the church of J. C. of Latter Day Saints in good standing in the church was not entitled to his naturalization papers, from the very fact that he acknowledged as his first and highest duty, his obligation to the laws of his church. In this he was concurred in by his associate judges until after the manifesto was issued by the leaders of the Mormon church, when they overruled their objection. Another decision that he holds to, is that no polygamist should be naturalized on the ground that he ha not a good moral character.

In personal appearance Judge Anderson is a man of noble physique, standing over six feet in his stockings, and weighing 225 pounds. He bears a striking resemblance to the deceased vice-president Hendricks, and is a thorough gentleman, both on the bench and in the social walks of life. His administration of duties in Utah, has been of an unmistakable character as to the force of his convictions in the matter of justice.



HON. THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

HON. J. G. SUTHERLAND.

An able lawyer, persuasive pleader, eminent counsel and distinguished representative of the judiciary, is the reputation enjoyed by the Hon. J. G. Sutherland, rooms 54, 57, 58, Hooper block, Salt Lake City. He is a native of the state of New York, where he was born in 1827, thence removing to Michigan where he read law and was admitted to practice. His success was instant and complete, and his election to the circuit bench of Saginaw county was a deserved tribute to his professional worth and honorable career; a tribute that was still further emphasized by his election to Congress later on. At the close of his Congressional term he visited Utah for his health and after a brief sojourn in Salt Lake City, became a permanent resident. He resumed the practice of law, and in 1889, formed a partnership with the Hon. J. W. Judd, also devoting considerable attention to literary pursuits, the results of his labor in that field being a work on damages in three volumes, and a work on statutory construction. Both of these publications commanded the attention of the bar throughout the United States, and have since been made standards of authority on the subjects respectively noted. During his residence in Salt Lake City, Judge Sutherland has been distinguished for the number and importance of the causes in which he has been retained and has managed, for the scrupulous fidelity he pays to the interests of his large clientele, for the erudition he displays in the management of a cause and for his superiority as a trial lawyer. He was the pioneer president of the Salt Lake Bar Association, a position which he filled with honor to himself and the profession, and to which has since been re-elected, is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, besides other organizations of a social and beneficial character, and is most happy in his domestic circle. In politics he is a democrat, his son-in-law being editor of *The Herald*, the leading democratic paper of the territory.

HON. G. W. BARTCH.

In writing of the bench and bar of Utah, there is none who deserve a more conspicuous place and prominent mention, than Judge G. W. Bartch, of the Probate court. He was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, forty-two years ago, and spent the early part of his life in that State, where, like so many of the great men of our country, he first began teaching school. He subsequently located at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, where he was for ten years superintendent of the city schools. Shenandoah is located in the coal regions, and, when Judge Bartch first began his labors as instructor it was the seat of operation and under the rule of the "Mollie McGuires."

To fill the position at the time that Judge Bartch began, required a man of indomnitable will, fearless courage and that exemplary and determined character possessed by few. The schools had been under the rule of this terrorizing body of out laws until nearly all semblance of their original purpose had been lost. Immediately after Prof. Bartch began to lay before the better class of citizens his plans for a new system of education and with their endorsement and assistance began at once to introduce it into the schools of that city and section. This of course did not meet with the approval of the Mollie McGuires, but he continued to improve his methods and schools, until they stood forth among the best in the state.

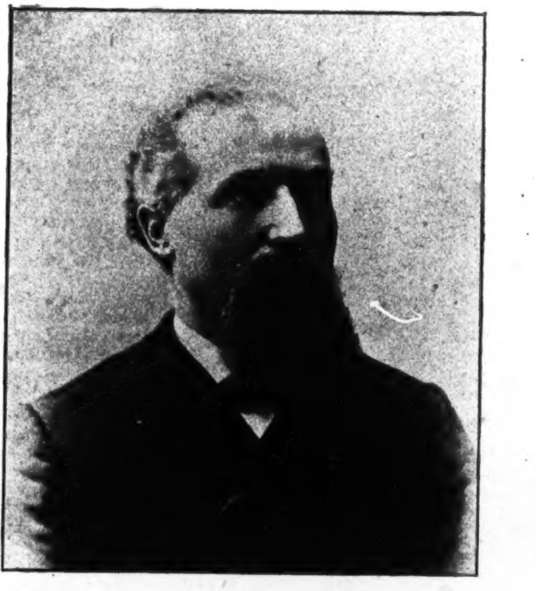


Photo by Shipler.
HON. G. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge.

During the time Judge Bartch was occuping this position, he promoted and had the satisfaction of seeing a large public library established. In 1872 he began the study of law and during the time he served in the office of superintendent of schools continued his reading, and after his first re-election was of the opinion that he would only serve out that term and then resign, but each time the board of directors of the Shenandoah district, by their unanimous election and urgent request, so favorably presented their claims that he continued to serve until ten years had passed by and when he finally did leave, he was favored with the highest tributes of praise by the board, being waited upon by a committee from the convention, with a request that if he could not accept the position to come before the board and name his successor, which he did, and who was unanimously elected and continues to serve to the present time. As a further mark of appreciation the board passed resolutions of respect and esteem for the advancement he had given the schools and regret at his departure from the management thereof. In November 1879, the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, the official organ of the school of that great educational state spoke very highly of the advancement of the schools of the Shenandoah district, and the marked advancement the pupils had made, being then enabled to receive the preparatory college studies at home, and it also published a very comprehensive and entertaining article on the subject of "Language Lessons," of which Prof. Bartch was the author Again in July 1884, the same journal devoted a pleasing and complimentary editorial to the same schools, and especially to Prof. Bartch, giving him the honor due, of increasing the schools, in ten years time, to more than double their capacity and efficiency. In 1874 the schools were small and inefficient, while in 1884 they had been improved until they took rank as being among the best in the State. Prof. Bartch was very prominently connected with the advancement of educational institution and was one of the most prominent and favorably known men of his profession in that State. Friends were innumerable; in fact everybody was his friend, and he was frequently honored with complimentary positions among which was that of a state delegate to urge the adoption of the Blair educational bill. After leaving the schools Judge Bartch was admitted to the bar as a practitioner in 1884, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he at once established himself in the practice, with good success; but on account of sickness in his family he removed to Canon City, Colorado, where he soon established a very successful practice. During the time he practiced there, he met Judge Blackburn, now associate justice of the Supreme court of this Territory, and they together decided to come to this city and form a partnership for the practice of law, which they did, arriving here in March, 1888. The business was a decided success, but was interrupted one Friday in October, 1889, by President Harrison appointing Judge Blackburn to the position of Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Territory, and the following Tuesday Judge Bartch was honored from the same official with the Judgeship of the Probate Court of Salt Lake county, which in this Territory, is considered a most prominent and important office, the court being constantly in session.

During their practice they successfully conducted some very important cases, one of which was a case wherein the question arose as to title of riparian owners to the bottom of a lake, as the water recedes. The case was Heard vs. Folson, et al. Since Judge Bartch has been upon the bench, he has won for himself a very enviable reputation for the clear, just, and impartial manner in which he has decided the numerous important cases which have been heard in his court.

Some of his decisions have been very important, and have been spoken of very highly at home and abroad. Among these cases was that known as "Pratt" heirs case, where the rights of polygamous children to inherit were decided favorably and correctly being sustained by the Supreme court of the United States; another noted one, was that known as the "Sharpe Walker will case," under which the question arose as to the point of giving notice of the sale of real estate, under the will. This was a case of technicalities, and affected the title of a large amount of city property. An appeal was taken from the decision but Judge Bartch was sustained throughout. The "Kramer Will," which was refused to probate on account of the testator Samuel Kramer, having been "non compos mentis," at the time the will was made and signed by another. The facts were published and largely commented upon throughout the eastern states. Another very important question came up on demurrer in the McKibben will case, as to whether subsequent marriage would annul the will of a "femme sole." The brightest lawyers in the country were retained upon both sides, and the decision of Judge Bartch was very full and comprehensive, showing the result of a very close study and application of the statutes and common law, on this question and sustained the right of the "femme sole." The property involved in this case, amounted to over one million dollars.

Judge Bartch by virtue of his office is chairman of the County Court, and this together with large probate business of the office keeps constantly busy.

At the early age of eight years, he was left an orphan, and began his studies in boyhood while working on a farm. He then showed a very studious disposition, and studied and read whenever the opportunity presented itself. At the age of sixteen he started in life for himself, teaching his first school and thereafter by teaching in winter and by working during vacation, he obtained the means for attending higher institutions, without assistance from the resources of the estate left by his father. And by close application to his studies he succeeded in graduating with the class of 1871, at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, and continued his studies at the same institution where he graduated with the class of 1879, in the scientific course before the State examining committee, passing a very creditable examination, winning high honors for himself and receiving the degree of M. S., at Bloomsburg.

In 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda A. Guild, a lady of high family and accomplishments. As a result of this union their family now consist of two daughters, who are very highly accomplished, and soon to become valuable acquisitions to the social world of this city. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, and a member of the Alto Club, and politically is an ardent republican in both national and local questions. While living in Pennsylvania, he was a successful political worker and made many warm friends among all classes, and especially the brainy, and bright politicans, lawyers and doctors, of the state who when the opportunity presented, endorsed him to our leading official of the United States with the finest letters of praise and recommendation; among them being the honorables D. J. Waller, Jr., Henry Houck, J. B. Davis, M. D., and Ex.-U. S. Minister, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, L.L.D., and many others of equal national reputation.

Judge Bartch thinks well of the prospects and outlook for this city and Territory and has shown his confidence in the best way, by his real estate investments. During his life he has accumulated an independence, in a financial way, and is an ideal example of the highest class of self-made men.

It is such men as this of whom the citizens of this Territory are justly proud, who are representatives of her citizens, and who are in turn attached to their adopted home.

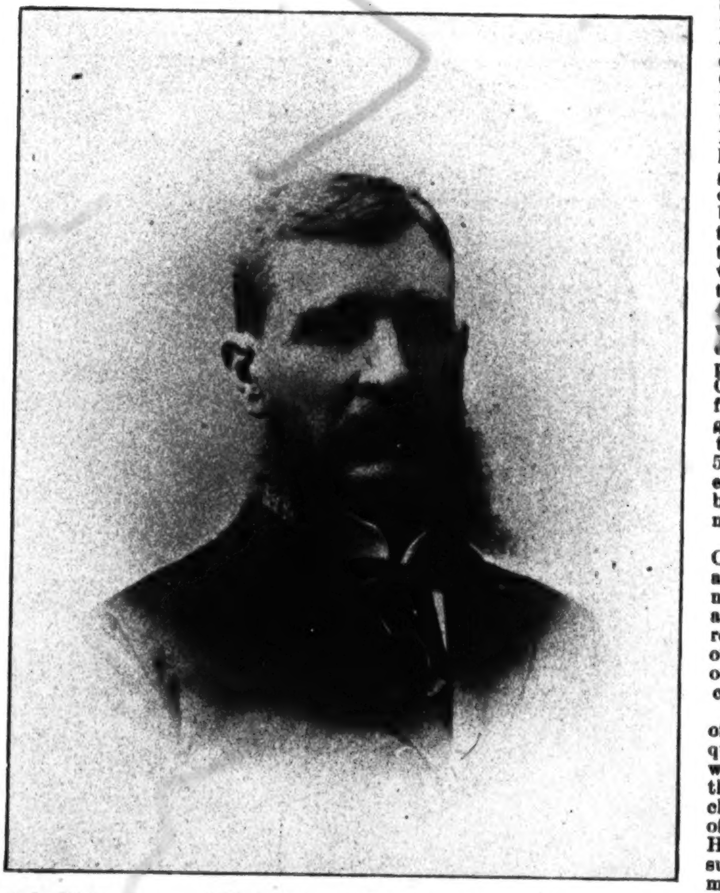


Photo by Shipler. HON. JOHN T. CAINE, Delegate to Congress.

HON. J. T. CAINE.

John T. Caine, Utah's delegate to Congress is one of the best known men in the Territory, and among the ablest representatives at Washington, D. C. He was born in the "Isle of Man," January 8th, 1829, and removed to the United States in the spring of 1846, settling in New York City, where he became identified with the Mormon Church. He left New York in the fall of 1848, for the West, traveling by boat from New York City to Perth Amboy, N. J., and from there by rail to Harrisburg, Pa., then the western terminus of railroad facilities. From there on the journey was continued by canal boats to Pittsburgh, Pa. From Pittsburgh the journey west was made down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, by steamboat. Mr. Caine remained in St. Louis for a time and was actively engaged in matters pertaining the welfare of the people of his adopted faith, and assisted large numbers of them who passed through St. Louis, bound for Salt Lake, during the years from 1849 to 1852. In 1850, he was united in marriage at St. Louis, Mo, to Miss Margaret Nightengale, a lady of the same family as the philanthropist, Florence Nightengale, and this union has been blessed with a large and very interesting family of children, eight of whom are still living.

In May, 1852, he started with his wife and one child, for Salt Lake, and arrived here the following September, having made the trip from St. Louis to Council Bluffs by steamboat, and from there across the plains by an ox train. In the spring of 1854, he made a trip to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary, from which he returned in the winter of 1856. On his return trip he stopped for some time in California, and while there cast his first presidential vote, which was for James Buchanan.

Mr. Caine was manager of the Salt Lake theatre from 1861 to 1882, and entered the field of journalism, together with two associates founding the Salt Lake *Herald* and was for a long time managing editor and president, until the paper was sold to a new company. He is now a director in the new company. He served as secretary of the legislative council during the sessions of 1856-57-59 and '60; was elected a member of that body for the sessions 1874-76-80 and 1882. In 1876, he was by a joint vote of the legislative assembly, elected a regent of the University of Desert, and re-elected in 1878-80-82-84-86; was elected recorder of Salt Lake City in 1876, and re-elected in 1878-80 and 82. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of Utah of 1872-82 and 87, and was the president of the latter convention, which adopted a clause punishing polygamy and bigamy, and asked admission to the Union as a State; he was elected to fill a vacancy in the 47th Congress, which was caused by the failure of Congress to seat the Hon. George Q. Cannon, when he was elected in 1881. As there was no law at that time in Utah governing such a state of affairs, and as the Utah commission failed to call an election to fill the vacancy, the matter was allowed to stand until the election for the [illegible]h Congress was held, when Mr. Caine was elected to fill the unexpired term of the 47th Congress, and also the full term of the 48th congress; he was re-elected to the 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses and re-elected to 52d congress by a majority of very nearly 10,000 votes.

During his service in Congress he has been a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, and has represented the territory of Utah upon the democratic congressional campaign committee.

He was for a number of years intimately acquainted and connected with Brigham Young, the late president of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He is a gentleman of superior mental endowments and high accomplishments, such as are only found in those who have seen much of the world in its poorest and best phases, and have profited by their experience.

D. C. EICHNOR.

Mr. D. C. Eichnor is one of the leading young attorneys of Salt Lake, who is coming to the front very rapidly. He is a native of Pennsylvania where he was born thirty-two years ago, of German parentage, and where he obtained his education, teaching meanwhile to pay his expenses, and finally graduating at the Millersville branch of the State Normal School. He studied law in the office of W. H. Dickson, of this city, and was admitted to practice during 1888. Soon after he became assistant city attorney under the administration of Mr. Merrill, a position he still retains under Mr. Hall, also discharging the duties of assistant to county attorney Walter Murphy. In politics Mr. Eichnor is a liberal, on local issues, but a republican on National questions. He recently married a very charming young lady of this city, Miss S. Lizzie Keim. He enjoys the esteem and respect of everyone with whom he comes in contact, and is one of the prominent young men of Utah. Some day he will be heard from. He is a keen attorney, ever alive to the situations presented, and never misses an opportunity of scoring a point. He is a good speaker.

HON. ELIJAH SELLS.

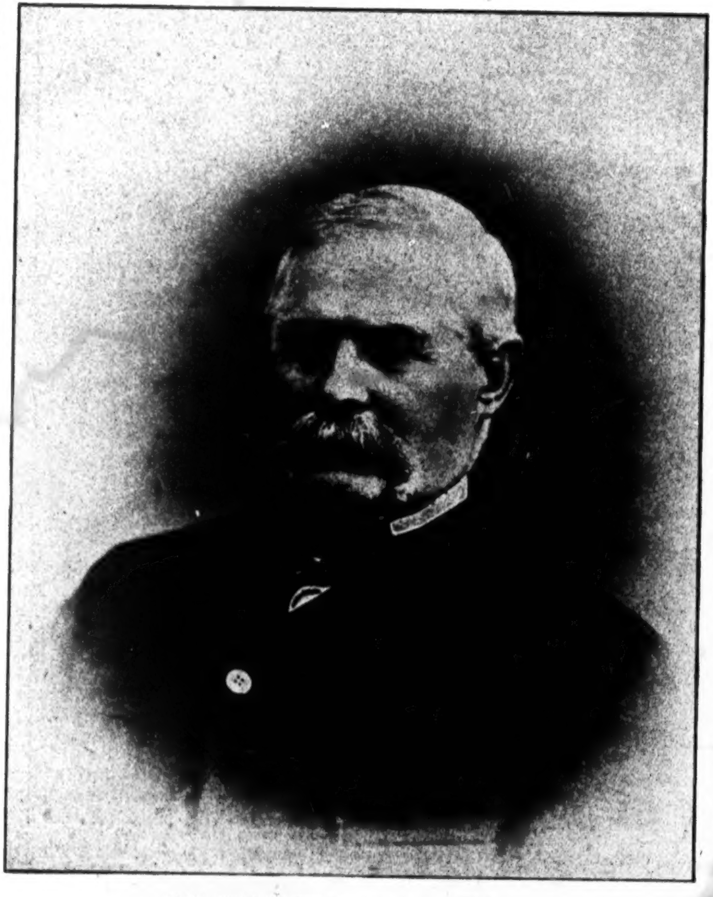
Elijah Sells, secretary for the Territory of Utah, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of that district. After entering active business life he was for a number of years engaged in mercantile enterprises, in all of which he met with admirable success. When still a young man he removed to the state of Iowa, and has the distinction of being a member of the first constitutional convention in that State. He was also a member of the First, Second and Third Sessions of the Iowa legislature, and in 1856 he was elected Secretary of State, and twice re-elected. For three years he acted as Adjutant General of Iowa.

Mr. Sells was appointed revenue collector under the First U. S. Internal Revenue law, but did not accept the position. Early in 1863 he was appointed paymaster in the army with rank of major. Later in the same year he was urged by his friends at home to accept the nomination of governor, and strongly requested to come home before the convention, but declined in favor Col. Wm. M. Stone, who was nominated and elected. Shortly after this he secured and accepted an appointment in the Mississippi Squadron of the United States Navy, and was assigned to the command of the U. S. Receiving Ship "Grampus." Remaining in service in this important position for about a year he was tendered the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, by Hon. Salmon P. Chase then Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned his office in the navy to accept this position, and shortly subsequent he was transferred to the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Later he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern superintendency, and was also appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties of amity and peace with the Indians who had forfeited their treaty stipulations by joining the Confederate army.

Mr. Sells has had an extremely eventful public career and his appointment to divers positions in the offices of the Government gave him a wide experience as well as a host of friends and acquaintances among the head officials in the various departments. But during all his public life it may be said he never sacrificed his honor or principles for money or fame, though many times presented with opportunities for pecuniary gain by advocating principles and policies adverse to his own firm conviction and sincere beliefs.

In 1867 he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and in 1869 was elected from Douglas county to the legislature, being re-elected in 1870 and 1871, serving at each session as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Sells first came to Utah in 1872, and at once engaged in the organization of a mining company, of which corporation he was president and general manager. In 1878 he engaged in the lumber business in this city, which enterprise he built up to a substantial and profitable basis. In 1889 he was appointed Secretary of Utah Territory and ex-officio Secretary of the Utah Commission, in which capacities he is highly appreciated and looked up to by those who have placed him in office, and the efficient and satisfactory service he is rendering, forever insures for him the hearty support and good will of the people of this Territory. Mr. Sells has taken active part in many public-spirited movements, and has unlimited faith in the great possibilities for Salt Lake following the development of the endless resources tributary to the city. He is a thorough-going, public-spirited man, of broad and liberal views, and principles of the highest standard. He is genial and sociable and is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.



HON. ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of Utah

RAWLINS & CRITCHLOW.

The senior member of the firm of Rawlins & Critchlow is forty years of age and a native of Salt Lake county. He read law first in Indiana and completed the course in the office of Williams, Young & Sheeks. He began the practice of his profession in 1875 in Salt Lake City, where he has sinc resided. He has been engaged in some very important litigation and appeared in the celebrated case of the Coin heirs vs. Strongfellow and Jennings, a question arising under the law regarding the title to the Emporium corner in Salt Lake City. The case went to the Supreme court of the United States and was won by Mr. Rawlins. The case of Hollister vs. the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Insttiution, a case in which the right of the government to tax extensive mercantile orders,commonly known as the script cases, was another important action which he carried to the Supreme court of the United States and won. He was counsel in the celebrated Reynolds polygamy case before the same court. He is regarded as one of the ablest men in the country. He has been engaged as counsel in all the great church cases and has a splendid record. In politics he is a democrat and was honored by his party with the nomination for representative to the house at a recent election.

E. B. Critchlow, the junior member, is a native of Mississippi, where he was born in 1858 and from which state he removed with his parents to Western New York, where he received his early education. In 1873 he came to Utah and was for a time on the Uintah Indian reservation. In 1876 he entered school in Salt Lake City, and in 1878 began a course at Princeton College N. J., from which he graduated in 1882 with rank of sixth in a class of one hundred and twenty. After studying a year in the Columbia Law School, New York City, he came to Utah and began practicing. In 1885 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the second district of Utah, which he held for one year, resigning to accept the position of first assistant United States attorney for the third district. He resigned this in April, 1891, to enter the present firm. Mr. Critchlow is married and is an influential man. He is director in the Bank of Commerce. In politics he is a republican.

The partnership constitutes one of the strongest law firms in the west, and is most prosperous. Office, 26-27 Hooper block.

HON. GEO. W. MOYER.

Among the many self-made men of Salt Lake, there is none that occupy a more enviable position and exerts a more powerful influence upon the welfare of the community, than Hon. Geo W. Moyer. He was born in Stevenson County, Illinois, in 1854. He studied for his profession in the office of Hon. Geo. L. Hoffman, at Mount Carrol, Illinois, teaching school to pay the expense incident thereto, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme court of that State in 1884. He practiced law in Nebraska for some time before coming to Salt Lake, where he made a reputation as one of the ablest and most conscientious attorneys. He was appointed United States Commissioner for Utah in June, 1891, and has made a faithful and efficient official. Mr. Moyer, although a comparatively young man, is ranked among the best attorneys in the city and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice which is constantly increasing. He is a public-spirited citizen withal, and interested in all measures looking to the interests of Salt Lake City, and the Territory of Utah. He is a gentleman deservedly high in the confidence and esteem of citizens, and entitled to the regard of the public. Although he has only been a resident of Salt Lake for a short time, he has made many warm personal friends who delight to honor him. He is also quite prominent in politics, and take a great interest in all matters pertaining to his party.

Photo. by Shipler.
HON. GEORGE W. MOYER, U. S. Commissioner.

EDWIN W. SENIOR.

In cities of any commercial importance there are men in the professions and walks of business, who, by reason of their superior abilities, stand at the head of their avocation or chosen line of pursuit. The city of Salt Lake is no exception to this rule, and Mr. E. W. Senior, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is pre-eminently one of this class. He is a native of England, aged thirty years, and has been a distinguished land attorney of this city for six years. He was admitted to practice before the United States land courts of the Territory, in 1885, and has since been prominent in some of the most important land cases before that tribunal. He has resided in the city since 1868, and has been a "rustler" on the rough sea of life ever since he was sixteen years of age. Among the many enterprises he has been connected with in Utah was the platting and laying out of the town of Brighton, a suburb of Salt Lake, and a thriving little town supplied with churches, schools, business houses, ball grounds, etc., with a population of two hundred. Thirty artesian wells give a bountiful supply of pure water, streets have been graded to a proper level, a large number of shade trees set out, and a park established which give Brighton an almost metropolitan appearance. Mr. Senior was one of the organizers, and the largest subscriber to the stock of the West Side Rapid Transit Railway Company, which has eight miles now in operation, and expects in a short time to have the line running to the Great Salt Lake, striking the same at a point two miles this side of Garfield Beach. This will give the road twenty more miles of track, and prove of great benefit and convenience to the public, as it will provide rapid transit and reduce the cost of transportation. Mr. Senior also has large investments in realty in and adjoining the city, his residence alone costing $10,000. In addition he is essentially a self-made man in every respect, and has accumulated this vast property by his own individual efforts and labors. He is of that class of men who "never give up," is ambitious and enterprising, and has the utmost faith and confidence in the future prosperity and welfare not only of Salt Lake City, but of the Territory in general. Socially he is a most pleasant gentleman, highly esteemed and regarded in the private spheres of life.

HIRAM E. BOOTH.

It is always a pleasure to chronicle the history of a self-made man. There is no more glowing tribute that can be paid to a popular and rising man than that he has risen to eminence by his own exertions. Hiram E. Booth is conspicuously one of this class. He was born in Postville, Iowa, thirty years ago. He read law with Hon. Frank Shinn, of Pottowattomie county, and was admitted to the practice by the Supreme court of Iowa in 1885. The gentleman came to Salt Lake in 1890, and in June 1891, was appointed United States Commissioner. Before coming to Utah, Mr. Booth was engaged in journalism in Iowa, being editor and proprietor of the *Critic* at Carson. He was also the founder of the *Pottowattamie School Journal*, a publication of considerable prominence in the State. In the time that he has been in this city, he has made the record of a very able and brilliant lawyer and demonstrated that he possesses talents of a superior order in his profession. He is very prominent in politics, and takes a lively interest in all matters relative to the political complexion of the Territory. He is also largely indentified with the best interests of Utah, and is a man in every way desirable as a citizen and official. He has acquired a very liberal and profitable practice, and has acheived a position in the western world which comes to none but those posessing superior talents. Hishigh business ability coupled with intense energy and brilliant attainments, has made him, and deservedly so, a leader in thought, action and in the conduct of public affairs.

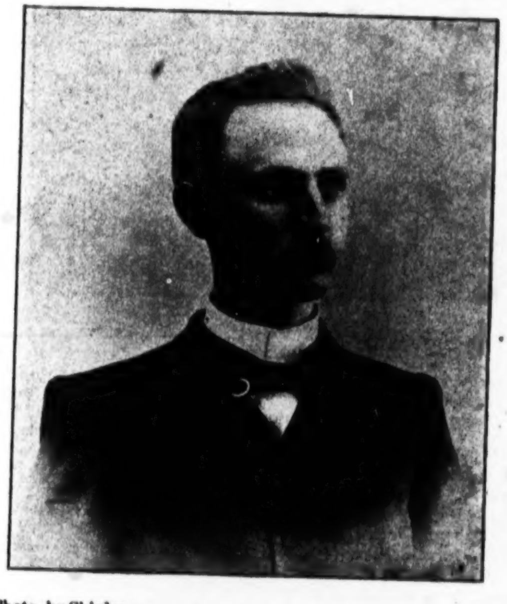
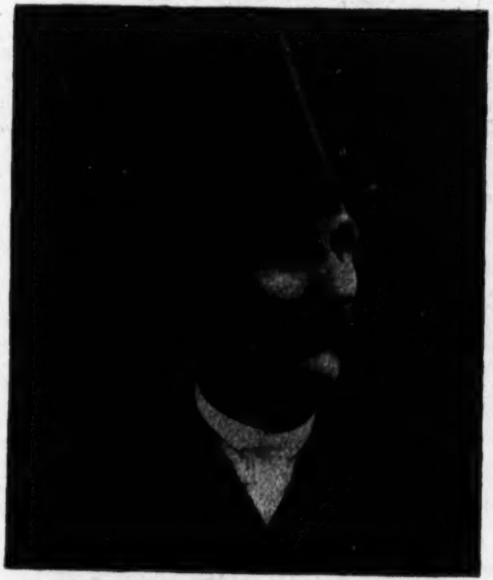


Photo. by Shipler.
HON. HIRAM E. BOOTH, U. S. Commissioner.

JNO. W. GREENMAN.

The name of this gentleman is familiar to all who have resided in Salt Lake for any length of time. For several years he has figured as a prominent official and successful lawyer throughout the Territory. John W. Greenman, now in the prime of life, was born fifty years ago in Washington, Illinois. His education was obtained at the common schools and he availed himself of every opportunity to increase the volume of information he had acquired. He holds at present the responsible position of United States Commissioner, and is also a Justice of the Peace for Salt Lake county. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and emerged at the end of the conflict with the rank of Captain. He saw active service throughout the long and bloody strife, and received a severe wound at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin; subsequently chairman of the board of supervisors of his county for four years, and county treasurer of Vernon county for two years. These positions he filled with the greatest credit to himself and with honor to the people that elected him. In National politics Mr. Greenman is an active and progressive Republican, doing all that he can to uphold and carry out the principles of his party. In local affairs he sides with the Liberals and is an earnest advocate of their doctrine and purposes. In the order of mystic societies he is an honored Mason, Odd Fellow and member of the P. O. S. of A., and Grand Army of the Republic. He was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss A. J. Stevenson, of Springville, Wisconsin, a sister of the noted legislator of that State, with whom he has passed many years of happy domestic life. Mr. Greenman is a gentleman who enjoys the esteem and regard of a large following of personal friends, is conscientious and reliable in all transactions, and a man that canbe trusted under any and all circumstances.



JOHN W. GREENMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

C. E. ALLEN.

No one of the city or county officers is more popular, both among the members of his own party and of the opposition, than is Professor C. E. Allen, who in the summer of 1890 was elected clerk of the county of Salt Lake. Those who voted against him, did so on party lines for it was an established fact that the friendly feeling for the man was as sincere and influential as was the universality of opinion in respect to his personal worth. Professor Allen was born in Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania. He was fitted for college at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, and graduated at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, in the same State. Up to the year 1886, he taught school, since that date however he has been engaged in mining adventures. His election to the county clerkship was not the first recognition by the people of his ability to properly represent them in public office; he served two terms in the Territorial legislature where he introduced and secured the adoption of several measures which have resulted in much good to his constituency. Professor Allen came to the territory ten years ago and has been connected with several prominent undertakings since he began his residence here. As a public speaker he is popular and successful, his style of oratory being of a simple but persuasive character which holds the attention of his audience. To his efforts in this capacity is largely due the success of his party at the recent election which placed him in the position he now holds.

JOSEPH LIPPMAN.

Mr. Joseph Lippman is one of the leading and progressive citizens of the growing West. A representative man in the broadest and truest sense, devoted to the upbuilding of Utah Territory, a citizen enterprising and intelligent, a student, a statistician, and a courteous, hospitable gentleman, is the expression regarding him universally heard in Salt Lake, the city of his residence. He has been identified with the advancement and prosperity of the territorial metropolis a number of years, and the instrumentality through which the advantages and opportunities available in the Territory have been promulgated. A journalist by profession he was for a continued period a member of the correspondent's bureau of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, where his labors were prompted by motives that inspire modest worth to noble ends. An accomplished, even distinguished representative of the "Fourth Estate," his influence was pronounced, and his counsels were accepted and adopted. During recent years he has occupied the position of Territorial librarian and statistician, and in the discharge of duties incident to the trust he has still further commended himself to public confidence. In 1891, the first volume of statistics of the Territory, containing data *in re* the agricultural and mineral resources of Utah, the volume of business transacted in the departments of commerce, trade, manufactures and finance was issued, and met with a reception gratifying and highly deserved. It is an unimpeachable record of facts in respect to matters therein detailed beyond the domain of controversy.

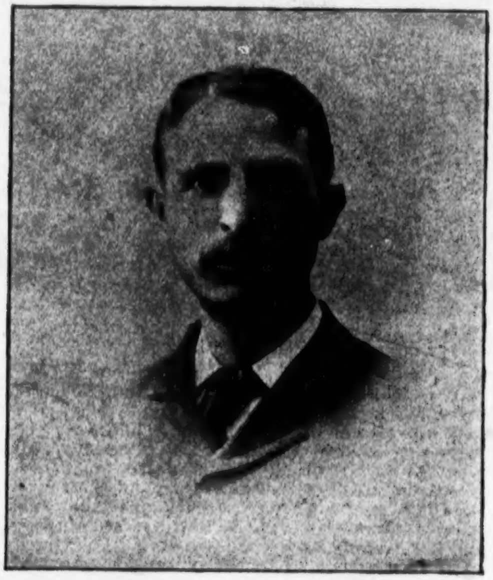


Photo. by Shipler.

JOSEPH LIPPMAN, Territorial Librarian and Statistician..

Politically, Mr. Lippman is an unswerving republican upon all National questions, and a liberal upon local issues. In the social and business circles of Salt Lake and elsewhere the esteem in which he is held is proverbial. He has earned success in his struggle for honorable precedence, and is of the character of men who ever maintain an ascendancy in life's rugged contest.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, Mayor.

When on that February day two years ago the announcement was made that a new party had secured the ascendancy in Utah politics, the name of the man who bore the standard in the front ranks was telegraphed throughout the country, and thus George M. Scott, who was already well known to his townsmen as a man of sterling honor and a business worker of unqualified success, became universally known. He is a native of Chazy, Clinton county New York, was educated in the Clinton county schools and his boyhood days were by no means unattended by those little circumstances which, by opposition bring out the best qualities of manhood. Later his education was finished at the Troy Academy in Troy, New York. Early in life he came west and for the past twenty years has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Salt Lake city. Here his business has by careful and honorable dealings grown to be one of the heaviest in the Territory. In February, 1890, he was elected by a majority of 800 as mayor of the city of Salt Lake, being the first mayor ever elected by the so-called Gentile vote. Mayor Scott has during the term of his incumbency made an exceptionally good officer and has instituted civic movements which have resulted in great good to the community generally. His term expires in 1892.

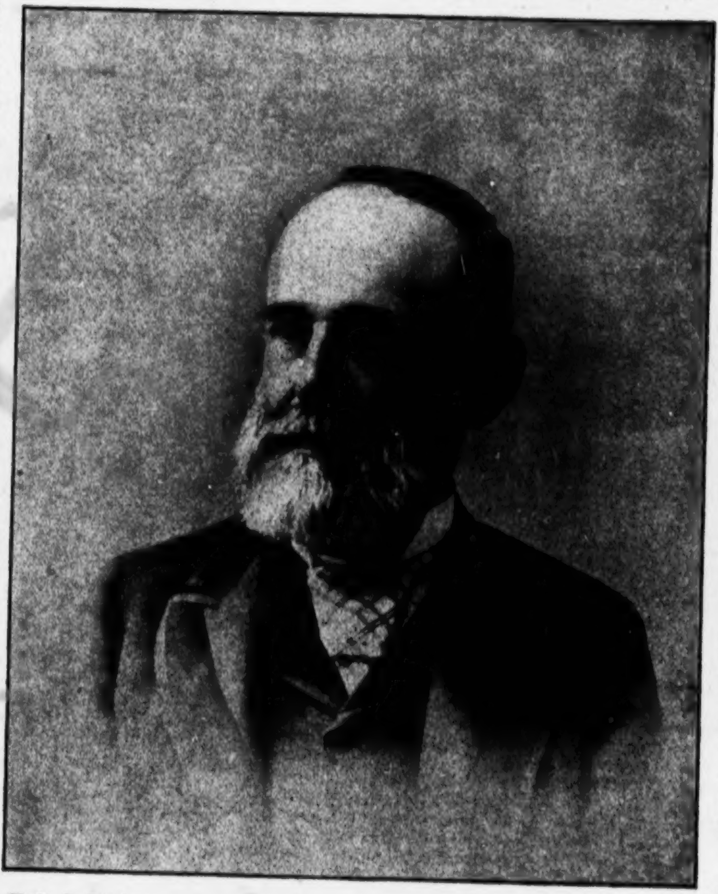


Photo. by Shipler.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, Mayor, Salt Lake City.

W. C. HALL.

The practice of law is a profession involving the utmost care, integrity and attention, and demanding the best talent as a measure of success. It is a well known fact that the West has some of the ablest members of the legal fraternity in the United States, and Salt Lake, in particular, has her full quota. Mr. W. C. Hall is in every way worthy of mention in a work of this character as a lawyer of eminent ability and high qualifications for the profession he has chosen. Mr. Hall is a native of Kentucky, aged 45 years, and read law with Hon. John. W. Stevenson of Covington. The latter was formerly a member of the House of Representatives, also U. S. Senator from that State, and afterward became its Governor. He was considered one of the most brilliant lawyers of that grand old commonwealth, and Mr. Hall, under his special care and direction, received a thorough and practical education on all law points. He began the practice of his profession in Lexington, Mo., in 1868, and four years later removed to this city, where he has ever since made his home. He has occupied several positions of trust before attaining the office he now holds, among which were a member of the Territorial Senate, and Secretary of Utah, under ex-President Cleveland's administration. These positions of trust he filled with great ability, and with honor to the Territory. He is now the efficient city attorney of Salt Lake and has discharged the duties of his office with satisfaction. Politically, Mr. Hall is an ardent democrat and thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to the science of politics. He, however, devotes most of his time to his profession and makes a specialty of mining litigation, and appreciates in the highest degree the standing and rank that he has attained to among the legal fraternity and the people of Salt Lake City. He is an ideal lawyer and an honor to his profession. Fraternally, he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and socially, is highly esteemed and regarded by a large following of personal friends.

STEPHENS & SCHROEDER.

Salt Lake possesses an array of legal talent practicing at the bar or its courts and in the courts of the Territory, of which any city] would justly be proud. Prominent among the leaders of the legal fraternity is the well known firm of Stephens & Schroeder—Frank B. Stephens and Albert T. Schroeder. Mr. Stephens is a native of Maine, and is about thirty-five years of age. He graduated at one of the leading western colleges, studied the profession with his cousin, Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, and graduated at the Union College of Law in the same city, and was] admitted to the bar in 1883. He practiced law in Nebraska for six years, coming to Utah in 1888. Upon the resignation of E. B. Critchlow, assistant United States attorney for Utah Territory, Mr. Stephens was appointed to that position, which he yet holds, with honor to himself and credit to the government. He is a shrewd, able and conscientious lawyer, and one that is destined to rank among the most talented and successful attorneys in the West. In politics he is an ardent republican of the uncompromising type. He is athorough gentlemanand has many friends.

Mr. Schroeder is wenty-seven years old, and hails originally from Wisconsin. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, that State, both as a civil engineer and in the law department, graduating from the latter in 1888. When he first came to Salt Lake he practiced law for about one year by himself, but on January 1, 1890, formed a co-partnership with Mr. Stephens. In politics Mr. Schroeder is the direct opposite of his partner, being a pronounced democrat of the old Jeffersonial school. He is a cultured gentleman, highly esteemed by all who have the honor of his acquaintance, and a man of talent, possessing, in a marked degree, the qualifications necessary to success in the profession. While attending the university at Madison, he met and has since married Miss Parkinson, daughter of Prof. Parkinson, vice-president of the university and professor of political economy, a lady of high culture and excellent social attainments.

As one of the leading law firms of Utah, they have handled a large number of important cases, and their practice is increasing rapidly. They were attorneys for the eleventh school district in the noted school tax cases; are also attorneys for the R. G. Dun mercantile agency, and represent some of the best business houses in the city. They have commodious and elegant offices in the opera house block, and possess one of the finest libraries in the West. They are in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

JOHN M. YOUNG.

John M. Young, City Marshall of Salt Lake City, is a native of this territory and city, where he was born in 1856. He is a son of the eldest brother of Brigham Young, the late President of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, of which institution his parents were firm believers and members. His boyhood life was devoted to obtaining an education in all respects substantial and practical. While yet a boy he entered the composing room of the Deseret *News* as an apprentice, where he remained some time, and then accepted a position in the Z. C. M. J. At the expiration of two years he resigned to do service as a missionary in Australia, whither he was sent by his uncle Brigham Young and where he remained twenty months. Upon his return to Salt Lake he entered the University of Deseret, where he remained for six months, at the expiration of which time he received the normal appointment and in this manner succeeded in graduating. He taught school one year, when he was appointed to the position of book-keeper in a large wholesale house in Salt Lake City, but soon after succeeded to the management of the Salt Lake *Democrat*, and later still was nominated to the upper house of the legislature by the liberal party. He dissolved his connection with the *Democrat* and entering vigorously into the campaign, was successful. Immediately after his election, he removed to Park City, where he was employed in the Daly mine. After residing in Park City some time he was nominated city marshall by the liberal party and was again successful, being elected by a large majority. He is prominently identified with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other beneficiary organizations and is a member of the Liberal party. He has done much for the success of that organization, having also in turn been honored with many positions of trust and responsibility at the hands of his friends.

Photo. by S. & J.

JOHN M. YOUNG, City Marshall.

His term of office as city marshal has been very successful and he is daily receiving the approval and congratulations of the best citizens of Salt Lake City.

CHAS. P. BROOKS.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Chas. P. Brooks, was elected surveyor of Salt Lake county in August, 1890. He is a native of the State of New York, forty years of age and a graduate of Yale college. He commenced the practice of his profession twenty years ago in New Haven, Conn., where he was employed in the City Engineer's office. At the expiration of two years he accepted a position on the Texas & Pacific railroad, where he continued until 1874, when he removed to Salt Lake City. Since taking up his residence here he has been constantly occupied. His professional achievements have been notable, including, among others, the system of sewage now in operation, the work on which was carried forward under his personal supervision. In addition to filling the office of county surveyor, he is a member of the firm of Brown & Brooks, builders of the Crescent tramway at Park City, Utah, a narrow-gauge railroad which, at the time of its construction, was characterized by the steepest grades and sharpest curves of any road in the world. The firm is also emloyed in the construction of other railways, besides considerable canal and drainage work. The firm makes a specialty of engineering, in which the members have had a wide experience, and have for seven years filled the position of U. S. Mineral Surveyor.

Politically Mr. Brooks is a republican in National affairs while locally, he adheres to the liberal party. He is interested in both real estate and mine investments in the Territory, thus manifesting his faith in the great future of Utah, and is identified with many enterprises promotive of the growth of the city. He is esteemed as a gentleman of superior skill in the line of his profession and of potent influence in his capacity of citizen.

A. J. BURT.

Among the many Territorial officials who have become eminent and popular, A. J. Burt, the present sheriff of Salt Lake county, is distinguished. Mr. Burt is of Scotch-English descent, his father having been a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, and his mother a native of England. He was born in Salt Lake City 32 years ago, and the beautiful valleys, rivers, lakes and mountains of the Territory are today remembered as the playgrounds of his boyhood. He was educated at the public schools of Salt Lake City, and when fifteen years of age he began work in the carpenter department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so continuing for eight and a half years. He was next employed as fireman on a locomotive engine, at which employment he remained for three and a half years. During that period he completely mastered the profession of railroad engineering, but resigned his position to accept an appointment as a patrolman on the police force of Salt Lake City, under City Marshall Phillips. In August, 1886, he was elected sheriff of Salt Lake County, was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1890, a position he still holds. For the past eight years he has been an active and influential member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in which fraternity he has been frequently officially honored. In 1888 he was married to Miss Helen M. Morgan, of this city, the issue of such marriage being a son.

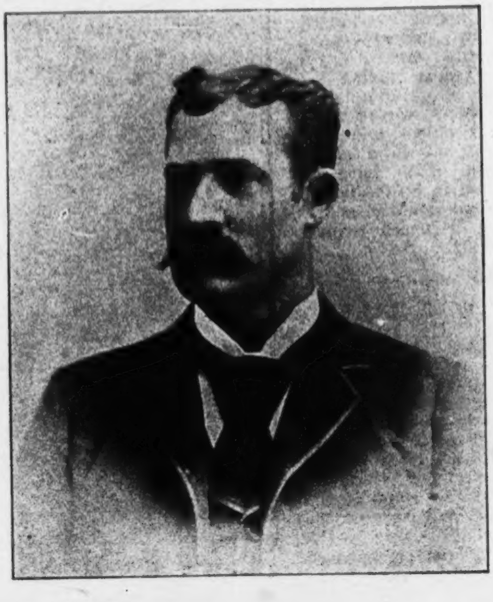


Photo. by Shipler.

ANDREW J. BURT, Sheriff of Salt Lake County.

Mr. Burt is an ideal officer and a most successful sheriff. His father was a pioneer of this city, coming here in 1852, where he was highly respected and popular as a citizen, and for 25 years filled the several offices of chief of police and city marshall. In August, 1883, he was shot and fatally wounded, while in the discharge of his duty, by a negro he was attempting to arrest. The negro, however, was captured and met with speedy justice.

Sheriff Burt is an enthusiast on all matters pertaining to the advancement of Utah and her resources. He is a director of the Utah Stone and Hardware Co., a stockholder in the Utah Commercial Savings Bank, and interested in real estate and mining property.

E. R. CLUTE.

It is very doubtful if there is any city in America whose official representatives, as a class are constituted of so many self-made men as those of Salt Lake City.

Mr. E. R. Clute, city assessor and collector, is a native of Wisconsin and 41 years of age. At nine years he was left an orphan and removed with relatives to the State of California, where he attended the public schools, completing his education at Heald's business college in San Francisco. At the age of fifteen years he was employed in a mercantile business in California, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Nevada, where he was interested in the mine milling business, but afterward entered a mercantile establishment. In 1882, he arrived in Salt Lake City and established himself in the transfer business. This he carried on successfully for some time, after which he disposed of the enterprise and began contracting with the quartermasters department of U. S. army, in which he has been successful.

Photo. by Shipler.

E. R. CLUTE, City Assessor and Collector.

Politically, Mr. Clute is a republican on National questions, while locally he affiliates with the liberal party, and his party in recognition of his services has several times chosen him to fill positions of public trust. While residing in Nevada he was for several years a member of the State republican central committee. In 1889, he was appointed by the Utah Commission deputy register for the second precint of Salt Lake City, and in 1890 he was elected city assessor and collector by a very large majority. He is the first liberal official who was ever elected to fill this important position, and since entering upon this official duty, he has made some very beneficial changes for the advancement of public interest, though, owing to the unjust discrimination which had formerly been practiced in this office, he encountered a very difficult undertaking. He materially increased the valuation of some real estate assessments, and by other reforms tending to equalize such assessments he relieved the owners of personal property who formerly paid an unjust proportion. For his equitable action in this matter he received the approval of a large majority of the best citizens of Salt Lake.

Fraternally he is a member of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Patriotic Sons of America, Chosen Friends and Forresters, in all of which he is of high standing. Mr. Clute is married and his family are valuable acquisitions to the social world of Zion. He is interested in real estate to a large extent in the city, and is regarded as a progressive and enterprising business man. He considers the prospects very bright and has evidenced his convictions by his investments.

It is of such citizens as this to whom the people point with pride, as those who have done so much to advance the interests of the city, and place her wonderful resources before the people of the world.

J. B. WALDEN.

The population of the Territory of Utah has shown a wonderful increase during the past few years and among those who have located Salt Lake City are to be found many of superior ability, character and integrity. This statement is fully confirmed in the career of Mr. J. B. Walden, the present incumbent of the city treasurer's office. Mr. Walden is a native of Kentucky, having been born at New Liberty, in that state twenty-eight years ago. During his youth he removed with his parents to Cynthiana at which place he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1877. After leaving school he was employed as a travelling salesman for a St. Louis house. He came to Salt Lake City in 1881, and established himself in the wooden and willow-ware business as a member of the firm of Pavey, Walden & Co., the largest jobbing house in their line in this section. In 1890 he was the candidate of the liberal party for city treasurer and made a successful campaign. He at once retired from the active mercantile life in order to give his entire attention to the duties of his office, retaining, however, an interest in some very important mercantile institutions, and at present is the vice-president of the Salt Lake Hardware Company.

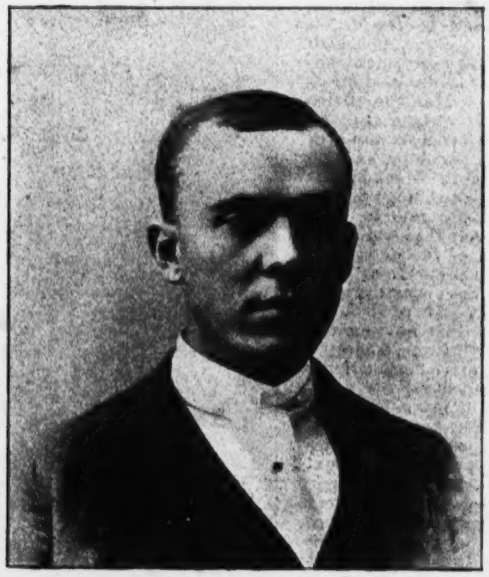


Photo. by Shipler.

J. B. WALDEN, City Treasurer.

Mr. Walden is a descendant of a noted family, being a direct relative of the noted statesman, Patrick Henry. In 1884 he was united in marriage, in this city, with Miss Augusta Baker, a lady of fine family and many accomplishments, and as a result of this union he is now the father of three handsome children.

In politics he is a democrat of the staunch old Kentucky kind and stands today upon the ground that the time is at hand for a strict party division in Utah.

Mr. Walden is interested in real estate and mining properties in this Territory and in this manner has manifested his conviction that Utah is one of the best, and soon to become one of the largest States in the Union.

RICHARDS & MOYLE.

The Hon. Franklin S. Richards, a leading and representative citizen of Salt Lake City, and a distinguished member of the bar, is a native of Utah, having been born at the city of Zion, forty-two years ago. He was admitted to practice in 1874, and began his professional career at Ogden, where he resided until 1884, during which period he served a large and influential constituency in the several capacities of county clerk and recorder, also as prosecuting attorney. Politically, Mr. Richards was an honored representative of the people's party, serving as chairman of the Territorial central committee and occupying positions of honor and trust within the party's gift until the disbanding of that organization, when he allied himself to the democratic party, in which he has become an eminent leader and director. He has twice been elected to the legislative council of the Territory, at one session of which he was the presiding officer; was delegate to Congress in 1882 and chairman of the delegation from Salt Lake City to the constitutional convention of 1887.

HON. F. S. RICHARDS.

In 1884 he removed to Salt Lake, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law before both the Territorial and Federal courts, appearing in cases of National importance, from their inception to their final determination before the Supreme court of the United States, and in the management of which he displayed abilities of a character so superior, and fidelity to the interests of his clients so entirely beyond criticism, as to attract universal attention and applause. Among the more important questions raised by Mr. Richards and adjudicated by the court of last resort in his favor was one relating to the disfranchisement of all persons who had ever practiced polygamy. The court held that such action could only be had where defendants were in the actual practice of same. Another question involving the powers of the Utah Commission, "to disfranchise people without trial," raised in the case of Murphy vs. Ramsay, and in the case of Angus Cannon vs. the United States on the question of what constituted unlawful cohabitation, were also disposed of. In the latter case Mr. Richards appeared for plaintiff and prevailed, the court holding that it consisted of living with more than one woman as a wife, and not actual cohabitation with other women. Other notable cases in which he was attorney were Salt Lake City vs. O. J. Hollister, collector, in a suit to recover revenue tax from government on the part of the city, also that of Lorenzo Snow, convicted and sentenced on three counts for unlawful cohabitation. He was released under habeas corpus proceedings on the ground that one conviction only for the same offense could be established. The case had been previously argued in the Supreme court and dismissed for want of jurisdiction; in the case of Nielsen, convicted of unlawful cohabitation and adultery, a release was effected on the ground that one offense only was committed; in the matter of Samuel Davis vs. H. G. Beason, in regard to the validity of a "test oath" prohibiting members of the Mormon church from voting in Idaho, the court held the same valid. As the attorney of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints vs. United States, as to the power of Congress to divorce a corporation and confiscate its property, Mr. Richards has been indefatigable, having been detained in Washington during the greater part of the past ten years on behalf of the people of the church. The property involved amounts to more than two millions of dollars in value, and is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by the government, but Mr. Richards is confident that he will win the case, in which opinion he is sustained by the leading lawyers of the city. He has also appeared many times before the committees of Congress and submitted arguments and statements as to the condition of Utah, both in regard to its resources and its local and religious conditions. For twelve years he has been the chief attorney and leading counsel of the Mormon church, has associated with men of national repute in the trial of many cases, is one of the best known practitioners before the United States Supreme court, has an extensive acquaintance with the most prominent of lawyers and statesmen, and is regarded as one of the brightest men in the legal fraternity of Utah or the country. Socially, he is a pleasant and affable gentleman, happily married, fond of his family, and a delightful companion.

J. H. Moyle, the junior partner, is a brilliant young man, born at Salt Lake City in 1858, and consequently in his thirty-third year. He graduated in the law department of the Michigan University with the class of 1885, was admitted to the bar of that State on the nineteenth of the following June, and to the Utah bar September fourth of the same year. Prior to his embracing the profession, however, he availed himself of a special course of science with results that have proved advantageous. In 1886 he was elected county attorney, holding the position until 1890, and in 1888 became a member of the Territorial legislature, for two years was one of the board of trustees of the Territorial reform school, has been a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society for several years, also a director of the Utah Loan and Trust Company at Ogden since its organization, and with his associate has been attorney for Z. C. M. I. of this city, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and other prominent institutions. Mr. Moyle is a democrat who has always taken an active part in politics and attended the Chicago-St. Louis conventions at which Grover Cleveland was nominated as an enthusiastic member of his party to witness the proceedings. He is one of the present central committee of the democracy of Salt Lake county, and deeply interested in all that pertains to Jeffersonian doctrines. In personal appearance Mr. Moyle is tall, dignified, with a graceful bearing, and perfectly self-possessed at all times. He is a married man, devoted to his family, an agreeable gentleman and a lawyer with a brilliant career before him.

The firm occupy commodious and elegantly appointed offices in the Constitution building.

JAMES ALLEN WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cannonsburg, Boyd county, Kentucky, Nov. 30th, 1859. His father was of Irish-Welsh descent and came to America in the early colonial days. He was one of the solid, substantial citizens of Greenup county, Kentucky, and the first sheriff of Boyd county after its organization. He died in 1863, after having figured for a number of years in the politics of that State, leaving a considerable fortune which was squandered through mismanagement by the administrators of the estate. The early education of James A. Williams was limited to a large extent, on account of his being obliged to work in order to obtain the means to enable him to attend school. At sixteen years of age, however, he prepared himself for the position of teacher in the public schools, where he served five terms with success and credit to himself. In this capacity and by performing odd jobs in his leisure, he secured sufficient means in January, 1881, to enter the preparatory department of Center college of Kentucky. In September of the same year, he matriculated in the collegiate department of the same institution and graduated in June, 1885, with the degree of A. B. As a student he manifested great zeal and energy in whatever he undertook and carried off many of the prizes that were offered. While at both Center college and the University of Virginia, he was an enthusiastic member of the Kappa Alpha, a college fraternity, for four years holding the office of Grand Purser of the order, during which period he was instrumental in spreading the order throughout the South. He continues to be an active member of that organization. On leaving college he was elected principal of the Catlettsburg, Kentucky, graded schools, a position he held for one year, when he resigned to begin the study of law at the University of Virginia, whence he graduated with high honors in 1888.

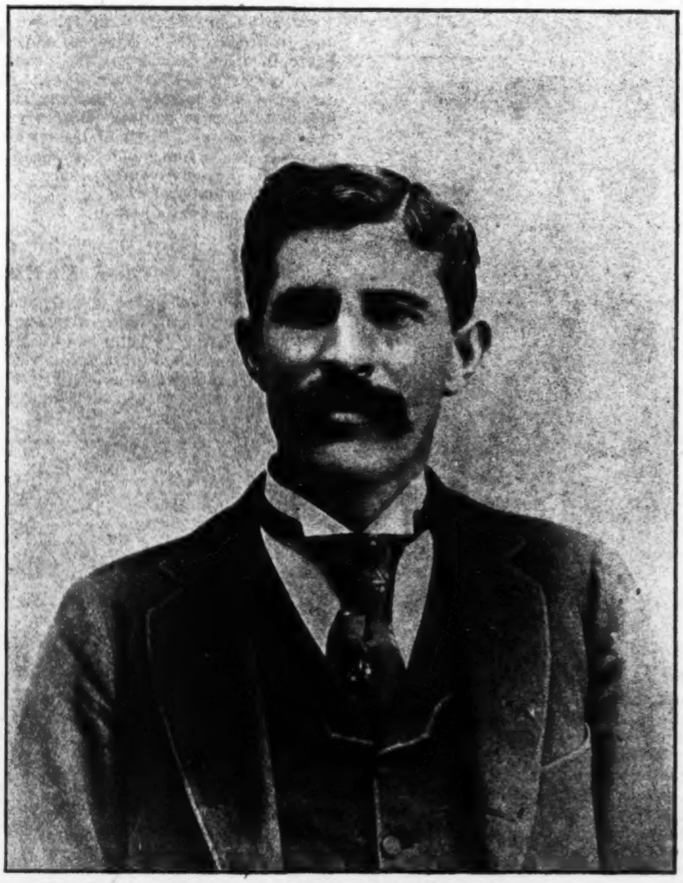


Photo. by Shipler. J. H. MOYLE, Attorney.

He began the practice of law in Catlettsburg during the same year, and in January, 1889, removed to Denver, Colorado, where he remained one year, then locating at Salt Lake. Since his advent into this city he has been retained in some of the most important cases in the courts, being also attorney for some of the largest jobbing houses in Salt Lake, and has a practice that will bring him in an annual income of $5,000. For a practice of less than two years this speaks well, and as an indication that Mr. Williams will, in the near future, have an enviable reputation in the ranks of the prominent practitioners of the country.

Mr. Williams is a single man, a democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to his party. He is the vice-president of the Wilson Democratic Club and prominent in all its councils. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 17 of I. O. O. F., and of the P. O. S. of A. of Washington Camp No. 6 of Salt Lake City. He occupies suite 514 and 515 in the Progress building, and those desiring the services of a reliable, safe and competent counselor can do no better than to consult him. He is a pleasant gentlemen in social converse, affable and polite to all, and one of the brainiest young men in the Territory.

COAD & COAD.

While the older members of the bench and bar of Utah are being reviewed in this work, those that have recently located here, and who have left a practice of equally large proportion and fully as lucrative as that possessed by some who have been here for years, must not be overlooked. Among those who have latterly located in Salt Lake City, there are none who stand higher and are more favorably known than the firm of Coad & Coad, composed of Messrs. J. C. and E. F. Coad, having offices in the Wasatch building. Mr. J. C. Coad is a native of Pennsylvania and forty-six years of age. He first read law at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began to practice at Moulten, in the same State, remaining there about seventeen years, when he removed to Colorado, where he remained until about six months ago, when he came hither and became the senior member in a partnership formed with his brother who had preceded him about two and a half years. During his life he has held several prominent positions of trust and responsibility, one of the latter being the office of assistant district prosecuting attorney for Colorado, which he resigned upon coming to this city. During the late civil war he enlisted in Iowa and served his country with honor and distiction for three years and three months. Fraternally he is a Mason of high standing, also a member of the G. A. R., and in National politics is an ardent republican. He is interested in Salt Lake realty and mines, and after some months of active and personal examination of the mining interests declares that the resources of this Territory are far in excess of those of the Dakotas and Colorado, which he also thorougly investigated.

The junior member of the firm, Mr. Ed. F. Coad, is a native of Iowa and 35 years of age. He first read law in the office of his brother, J. C. Coad, at Moulten, Iowa, was admitted in January, 1881, and began at once to practice in Seymour, Iowa; he remained there some time, when he removed to Lincoln county, Kas., where he located and soon secured a large patronage, but like many others, believing the far west offered better opportunities to rise, he set his face in this direction, and after a brief sojourn in Colorado, arrived in Zion about two and a half years ago. During his residence in Lincoln county, Kas., he was prosecuting attorney for that city and county, a position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the people who elected him.

Mr. Coad is married and his wife and three children now call Salt Lake City home. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In National politics he is an ardent republican; locally he adheres to the liberals.

The firm is exceptionally strong and are deserving of their high class of patronage. They are both identified with the interests of the city and Territory, and are very confident of great prospects and growth in the future.

HON. A. G. NORRELL.

There are no more interesting and instructive studies than the life histories of men who have made their mark in life, and have attained a position of trust and honor. This is more especially the case in the Western country where success is generally achieved only after a hard struggle against opposing circumstances. An example of this is to be found in the life of the Hon. A. G. Norrell. This well-known and popular gentleman was born in 1859, at Jackson, Mississippi, and graduated from the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1876. In 1880 he began the practice of law at Yazoo City, Mississippi. In 1881, he was elected to the legislature from Yazoo county, Mississippi, and re-elected in 1883 and 1885 by the largest majorities on the democratic ticket. This fact alone, is an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held, as he had only been a resident of the county a short time before he was elected to represent its people in the halls of the legislature. After serving his constituents honorably and creditably, he decided that the West offered more fruitful fields for his ambition, and in January, 1887, he landed in Salt Lake and began the practice of his profession. In June, of the same year, he was appointed United States Commissioner and has ever since been prominently identified with the city and her interests. He is well-known in politics as an uncompromising democrat and regarded as one of the ablest speakers in the Territory. He is a gentleman of the true Southern type, and a brilliant man in the profession which he has chosen.

Photo. by Shipler.

HON. A. G. NORRELL, U. S. Commissioner.

ZANE & PUTNAM.

There are a number of members of the legal fraternity in Salt Lake City specially deserving of notice in a work of this character on account of their ability and gentlemanly qualifications in the profession which they have chosen. There are, perhaps, more young lawyers possessing originaltalent for the practice of their pursuit in Salt Lake City than in any other city of its size in the country, and prominent among these are Messrs. Zane & Putnam, with offices in the Progress building. John M. Zane is a native of Springfield, Ill., and twenty-eight years of age. He received a common school education in his native town, and afterwards graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884. He removed to Salt Lake in the same year, where he began reading law with his father, Hon. C. S. Zane, and was admitted to practice in 1887. He has been engaged in several important cases in the city, prominent among which was Coke vs. Coke, on a question of illegitimate Mormon children being entitled to inherit property. The question was decided by the United States Supreme court in the affirmative, and the manner in which Mr. Zane handled the case, added considerably to his prominence and standing in the profession. The gentleman was clerk of the District court from 1884 to 1887, in which responsible position he acquitted himself with great ability and credit. He has also occupied the position of court inspector for the Supreme court of Utah since 1889 up to the present time, and has been assistant United States district attorney since 1889. For so young a man, he has held a number of important positions, all of which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. In politics, Mr. Zane is a republican, nationally and locally. He is a young man of unusual promise and destined to rank among the legal celebrities of the West at no distant day.

Mr. Graham F. Putnam was born in the State of New York and graduated in the classical course of Columbia college, that State, in 1888. He began the practice of law in 1890, and has been very successful ever since. In national politics he is a democrat and locally a liberal. He is a young man of bright intellect, and has studied diligently to perfect himself in all the important points both of the common and statute law. The firm is a strong one, has a first-class library and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative and growing practice. They are entitled to the confidence of the public, and worthy of all patronage that may be accorded them.

J. E. DARMER.

The practice of law is in the nature of things an accomplishment that is difficult to acquire, even by hard study. To be a successful lawyer, a man should possess those natural attributes that entitle him a front rank in the profession. Salt Lake City has as excellent an aggregate of legal talent as can be found in any city, of much larger population. Many of the fraternity are young men who came out here with a laudable ambition to carve a name for themselves, and hosts of them are succeeding. In the list of prominent young members of the bar of Salt Lake, Mr. J. E. Darmer occupies a prominent position. He was born at Decatur, Ill., twenty-five years ago, and removed to Utah in 1890, and where by the exercise of his brilliant talents and a persevering character he has already secured a large and lucrative practice. He is a young gentleman of fine address, well posted on all law points, and regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Territory. He is withal very sound in his judgment and conscientious on all matters, both of a private and public character, in the profession and as a layman. He has elegant apartments in the Central Block, where he can be consulted during business hours by all in need of the services of a first-class counselor.

Photo, by Shipler.

J. E. DARMER, Attorney.

HON. ORLANDO W. POWERS.

Judge Orlando W. Powers for many years has been one of the most conspicuous figures in Utah. His brilliant leadership of the liberal party has made him the leader of the Gentile people, while his graceful, picturesque and impassionate oratory, both on the stump and at the bar, has won for him the admiration of all lovers of the rostrum. His life has been so busy, so eventful, so crowded with interesting incidents that it is impossible to but touch upon some of the most important data in this brief review. Born June 16, 1851 on a farm at Pulkneyville, N. Y., Orlando W. Powers started the battle of life with but a common school education as his capital. Before he was twenty-one he had graduated from the law department of the Michigan University. His first vote was cast for Horace Greeley and the same year he was nominated by the democrats of the West Assembly district of Wayne county, New York, for the legislature, and defeated by a brother-in-law of Grover Cleveland. In the spring of 1873 he was admitted to the Supreme court practice of Michigan and entered the law firm of May & Buck at Kalamazoo, where he worked three months for his board. His services proved so valuable that he became a member of the firm—his share of the business being $150 a year and board. He afterward succeeded to the firm's business. In 1878 he was nominated by the democrats of Kalamazoo for prosecuting attorney, and ran 1200 ahead of his ticket. In the spring of 1880 he was elected village attorney by the democratic council, and in the fall of the same year was nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Fourth Congressional District; J. C. Burroughs, the present representative, being the republican candidate. In the convention, Judge Powers received fifty-eight out of sixty votes, and in a hotly-contested campaign polled the largest democratic vote up to that time. He was made chairman of the democratic Committee in 1882 and carried the city. In 1882 he became an author by preparing a work on chancery proceedings; which was followed in 1884 by "Power's Supreme Court Practice." In 1884 he was elected one of Michigan's four delegates-at-large to the National Convention and opposed the unit rule in an able and eloquent speech. This year he was made chairman of the Kalamazoo County Campaign Committee and carried the county for the democrats. He was a member of every State convention from 1876 to 1885.

HON. ORLANDO W. POWERS.

He was appointed Associate Justice of Utah by President Cleveland and sworn in on the 1st of May and assigned to the First District, with headquarters at Ogden, and tried the first of the Eleven Apostles ever convicted of polygamy. The great Bullion-Beck mining suit, which was one of the greatest mining trials ever known, was tried before Judge Powers, who held for the defendants. The agents of this powerful corporation began a fight against his confirmation in the Senate and all adverse influences were brought to bear. Being satisfied that they would succeed in defeating his confirmation by a republican senate, Judge Powers placed his letter of resignation in the hands of the President. Judge Henderson was appointed to succeed him. At this time Don Dickinson had a hard fight on hand in Michigan and he made Powers editor of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, and his brilliant pen did valiant work. After six weeks he quit the editorial chair to accept an engagement from a lecture bureau, and is next found in Utah in a law office without a law practice, but with a few good friends. A year later he is next heard of in the harness with a luxurious practice and at the head of the liberal party. His distinguished services to his party and to his Territory during "times that tried men's souls" would make a volume of very interesting history. He was the idol of his party and to his dexterous leadership and political tact, was acknowledged the series of victories which hastened the abandonment of polygamy and the dissolution of the peoples' party. During the exciting political campaigns in Utah Judge Powers seemed ubiquitous, and like Napoleon, "flashed athwart the sky with meteoric splendor, dazzling and astonishing the opposition by his genius."

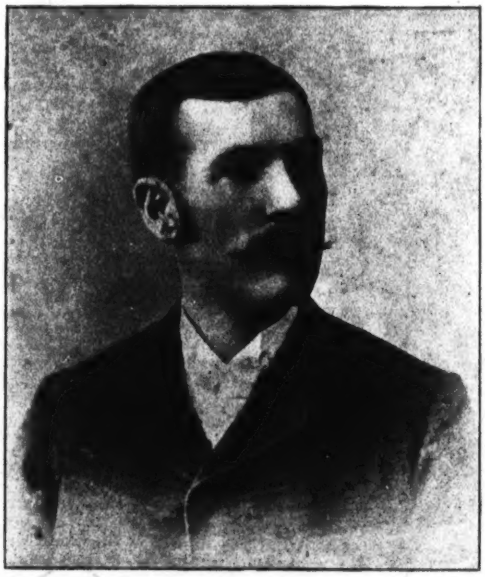
LEE & POST.

Among the bright lights of the legal fraternity in Salt Lake City, the firm of Lee & Post, 52 and 53 Commercial block, are shining examples of what industry and perseverance, backed by a full knowledge of the profession, can accomplish. The gentlemen who are associated together in the practice of law, have a very rapidly growing patronage, and are considered authority on all matters relating to the profession. Mr. E. O. Lee was born in Canada, some thirty-six years ago. When quite young he removed to Illinois, where he was educated, reading law with Hon. Jas. Shaw, a prominent lawyer and politician of Mt. Carroll, that State. He afterward emigrated to Nebraska, settling in Sidney, where his merits soon obtained for him the largest land and commercial practice in that section of the State. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Sidney by the largest majority ever received in the county, and held this responsible position for two years. He also appeared in a number of cases before the U. S. Federal court at Omaha, Neb., all of which he handled in such a masterly manner as to command the highest encomiums of praise from older members of the bar. In the order of secret societies, Mr. Lee is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias societies. In National politics, he is an ardent, and active member of the great republican party.

Mr. Jermain Post hails from the State of New York, and is forty years of age. He is a graduate of the State University of Madison, Wisconsin, of the class of 1879, and practiced law in that State for many years. He is a member of the Mystic Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Methodist Church, and a pleasant and agreeable gentleman socially. In National politics, he is an active republican, and a liberal, locally. He is an eloquent speaker, a man of brilliant attainments, with bright prospects before him.

C. O. WHITTEMORE.

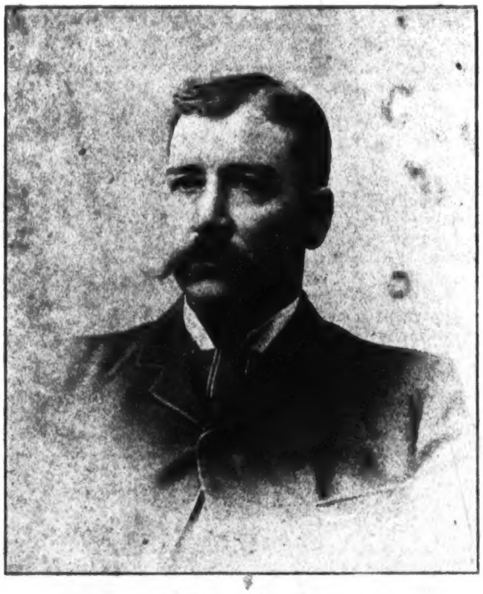
Among the prominent young members of the Salt Lake bar Mr. C. O. Whittemore is conspicuous for his ability and the valuable services that he has rendered the city. He is a native of Salt Lake, and thirty years of age. He read law in the office of Judge Van Zile, formerly United States Attorney for Utah, and for one year served as assistant city and county attorney, but resigned and finished his legal education at the Columbia Law School of New York, and began practicing the day he attained his majority, and has been employed as counsel in a number of important cases in the Territory, one of them, the Cope case, being especially worthy of mention. The question at issue involving the rights of polygamous children to inherit the father's estate, and affected property throughout the Territory to the amount of several millions of dollars. He enjoys the distinction of having been one of the first Gentiles to be elected to office in Salt Lake City, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eighth School District. He is now attorney for the Brooklyn Real Estate and Loan Company, which holds property in the city to the value of over $500,000, also for the Garden City Improvement Company, heavily interested in the city and vicinity. About 1889, Mr. Whittemore, in conjunction with W. H. Shearman, influenced investments by Eastern capitalists in property and loans in the city. Thus far they have placed nearly $1,000,000, and the gentlemen are still loaning large sums in response to demands made for same. While on an Eastern business trip Mr. Whittemore met Mr. Benson, and induced him to visit Salt Lake City, a visit that resulted in building of the Knutsford hotel. Mr. Whittemore will endeavor in the near future to influence the syndicate, for which he is the attorney, to erect several business blocks in this city, also to interest them in the building of the railroad to the Deep Creek Country, Pioche, Nevada, and thence to the coast. He has already secured the promise of a large amount of Eastern capital, and it is well known there that the construction of this road would be a valuable factor in developing a rich mining and agricultural region, never yet traversed by the wheels of the iron horse. Mr. Whittemore is a stockholder in the *Times* and one of the original founders of that paper, a republican organ, established for the purpose of representing the resources and advantages of the Territory in a proper light, and to repel the attacks published against the people and the Territory by irresponsible writers, which service the paper has been the means of accomplishing. Mr. Whittemore, from a life-long residence in Salt Lake, and a thorough acquaintance, by personal observation of the resources of Utah, thinks it is greater in valuable products and undeveloped riches, than any adjoining States and Territories, not even excepting Colorado. He has done as much as any one person for the best interests of Salt Lake and Utah, and is appreciated by all classes of people as one of her most valuable citizens. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican, Nationally and locally. He is married to a most estimable lady, formerly Miss Sarah L. Brown of this city, and has three children.



C. O. WHITTEMORE.

O. H. HARDY.

Among the representative men of Salt Lake, Mr. O. H. Hardy stands preeminent. He is a pioneer of Utah, and received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City. He is also thoroughly an American, tracing his ancestry back to the landing of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth Rock. His grandfather was active in the Revolution, being one of the first men to take up arms against the British. His father and mother were both natives of Massachusetts, and many of his relatives still reside in that State.



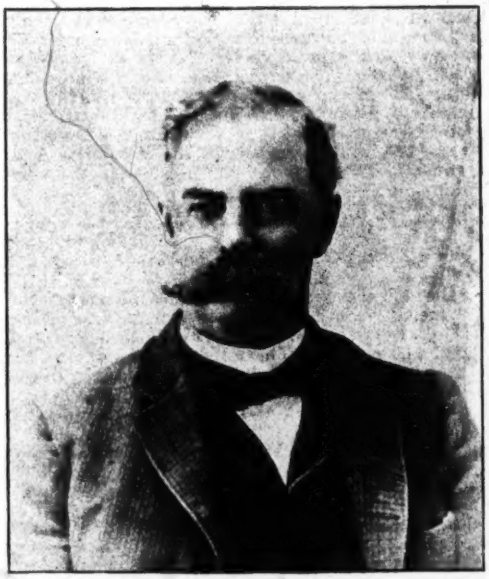
O. H. HARDY, Councilman.

Mr. Hardy began farming at the age of fifteen, following that occupation for several years, when he came to Salt Lake City where he engaged as clerk with Taylor & Cutler, remaining with that firm four years, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of merchandising. He then began business on his own account, associating himself with his brother, L. G. Hardy, under the firm name of Hardy Bros. They opened their establishment in 1882, but subsequently sold out to a stock company, retaining, however, the control of a large block of the stock. The venture prospered, and in 1891, when it again changed hands, and has since been conducted under the firm name of Hardy, Young & Co. Mr. Hardy has always retained a controlling interest in the concern, and under his able direction the business has increased to an aggregate of nearly $100,000 per annum. His enterprise has been deservedly rewarded, and his keen business sagacity has invariably directed his money into profitable channels. Independent of strictly business pursuits he is an ardent admirer of fine-bred stock, and a few years ago purchased a ranch located in Utah county, containing some six hundred acres, which has since been made the home of a large number of horses and cattle of a very superior breed.

He was married in 1878, to Miss Esther A. Margette, of this city, a lady of rare accomplishments, and his family now consists of father, mother and three children. Mr. Hardy is closely identified with a number of corporations in Salt Lake exclusive of those already mentioned, being director and stockholder of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank; director and stockholder of the Burton Gardner Company; also stockholder in the Deseret National Bank. Although without political aspirations he was, in 1890, elected councilman for the Third precinct of Salt Lake City, by an overwhelmning majority. He represents the people of his precinct to their entire satisfaction, and is daily gaining in popularity and reputation.

A. J. PENDLETON.

A. J. Pendleton, eminent as a pioneer, a public spirited citizen and a member of the board of aldermen from the First precinct, is a native of New York State, where he was also educated, and passed the earlier years of his life. At an early day he moved west and in 1838 was a resident of the present city of Chicago. In 1845, however, he bade adieu to the Indian trading post with its whitewashed stockade, which has since been translated into one of the largest and most populous cities in the United States, and removed to Iowa, locating at Council Bluffs. Three years later he again "started West" and upon reaching Salt Lake city opened, in conjunction with his brother, one of the first blacksmith shops in the Territory. His line of production included almost every article known to the craft from heavy saw-mill machinery to a rivert, and he succeeded in building up a large trade, which he still caters to, his son meanwhile having become his partner. In 1851, Mr. Pendleton was married to Miss Mary Spiers a most amiable and estimable lady who has borne him two children, a son and daughter, both of whom survive.



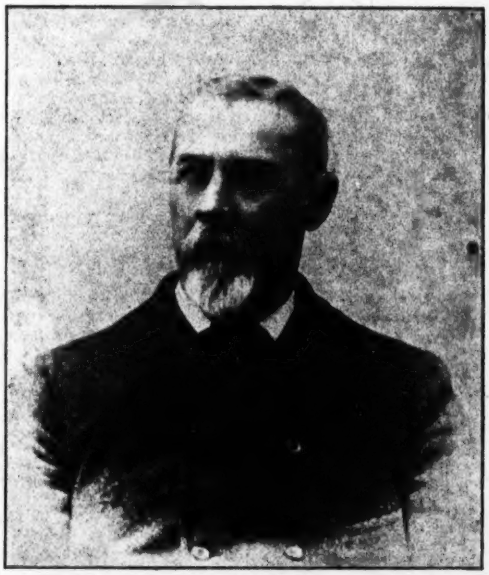
A. J. PENDLETON, Councilman.

In 1890 he received the nomination for Alderman of the First precinct at the hands of the liberal party and was one of the number who were successful; since his election his experience and ability have made him a most valuable representative of his constituents. He has advocated some very important measures among which was the establishment of a large public park in the beautiful spot known as City Creek Canon, which he conceived would be a most important feature for the beautifying of the city.

By his own individual efforts Mr. Pendleton has accumulated an independence and has shown his confidence in the future of this city and Territory by investments and otherwise. He has not only the credit of being one of the pioneers but in addition, one of the city's most progressive and popular citizens.

C. L. HAINES.

In the building of American cities there are eras of great activity, during which time a large portion of the municipal improvements are projected and constructed. In a few years vast sums of money are expended in improving streets, constructing sewers and building a system of water works. Fortunate is the city that selects the right heads to manage its public works at these times, for through incompetent officials and bad construction millions of dollars of the tax-payers' money is wasted, and the public works, instead of reflecting credit to the city, will compromise its honor and pride. Salt Lake City has just entered upon an era of city building. The millions of dollars expended by the enterprising private citizens in massive business blocks and handsome private residences has made a demand upon the city government for street improvements to comport with the elegant buildings. In casting about for a man to fill this responsible position of chairman of the Board of Public Works, Mayor Scott fortunately selected C. L. Haines. The wisdom of the selection has already been demonstrated by the careful attention and wise supervision exercised by that official over the construction of the Parley Creek conduit, a public work that will compare favorably with the best masonry for like purposes to be seen in the East. Another public improvement of great importance under the control of the Board of Public Works is the paving of State Street, and the fine granite blocks already on the ground bespeak the high merit of the material selected for this work. During the past year over eleven miles of sidewalk were built under the direction of the board, and the large sidewalk districts already created indicates that during the coming year this good work will be prosecuted with even greater vigor than during the preceeding season.



C. L. HAINES, Chairman Board of Public Works.

Mr. Haines was born in New Jersey, January 17th, 1832, in which State he received his early education. When eighteen years of age his parents moved to Philadelphia and young Haines worked for many years in the coasting trade. He came to Utah in 1865 and worked for a mining company, but soon became connected with the Gilmer & Saulsberry Stage Company, with which he remained for several years. Like most of Salt Lake's enterprising citizens, Mr. Haines invested in various mining enterprises and is now connected with the Yosemite No. 2, located in Bingham, in the West Mountain mining district. Mr. Haines is a man of dignified appearance, as his portrait indicates, and his generous sympathies have attached to him a wide circle of friends among the best business men of the city.

WM. G. VAN HORNE.

Among the prominent members of the Utah bar that command the confidence and respect of the community of Salt Lake, there is none, perhaps, that occupy a higher position in this regard than Wm. G. Van Horne. The gentleman was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and although but thirty-five years of age, possesses a knowledge of the law that very few men of his age can lay claim to. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in the class of 1877, and afterward read law with Bennett & Harkness of this city. He has been in actual practice for the past thirteen years and enjoys a lucrative and rapidly increasing patronage.

Mr. Van Horne is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and Grand Master Mason of the Territory. He is largely interested in the mines of the Territory. He occupies an elegant suite of rooms at 172 Main Street and possesses one of the finest libraries in Salt Lake. He is the legal advisor of many prominent commercial firms and mercantile houses of the city, and his counsel is eagerly sought after by those needing legal advice and assistance.

S. P. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. S. P. Armstrong is another of the younger members of the Salt Lake bar who, during his three years' residence in the city, has made himself prominent through the cases he has been engaged in. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and is now in his thirty-first year. His education was received in Ohio University and the Cincinnati Law School, from which institutions he graduated. He began the practice of law in Newcastle, Pa., in 1887, and from that place removed to Seattle. Salt Lake offering better inducements he decided to change and came to Utah, in the courts of which he appeared as counsel in several important cases. He was one of the attorneys in the case of the estate of Thomas Cope on appeal from the Probate court to the Third District court, Utah Supreme court and finally to the United States Supreme court. He appeared on the side for the polygamous child who won the case, which has been regarded as one of the most important ever tried in Utah, as it established a very important precedent. Mr. Armstrong is single. He is a republican in National politics, a member of Phi Delta Phi of the law fraternity, and other societies. He is regarded as one of the leading young men of the Salt Lake bar, and enjoys the confidence of all who have had business relations with him.

HON. S. S. MARKHAM.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rochester, New York, thirty-three years ago. At an early age he decided to adopt the legal profession, and after completing a course at the Rochester University, entered the office of Danforth & Sheppard of that city. After the expiration of the usual period required, he was admitted to the bar of that city in 1884, and at once took rank with the leading attorneys. In this connection it may be stated that the senior member of the firm, when he received his legal education, was for a long time associate judge of the court of appeals of the State of New York, and that he was considered one of the ablest jurists in the State. After a time Mr. Markham decided to follow the course of empire and turned his face toward the setting sun, settling in Dakota where he stood at the head of his profession. The fame of Salt Lake attracted his attention and he decided to locate here, coming hither about 1891, and since his arrival he has prospered, having built up a good success and a large clientage. In politics he is a democrat nationally and a liberal in local issues. He is a benedict and has a very interesting family. Mr. Markham is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is esteemed highly by all who know him. He occupies offices 32 and 33 Scott-Auerbach block. He has charge of a very large number of important cases involving money and property to a large amount.

HON. S. A. MERRITT.

Among the prominent attorneys of Salt Lake City, there is none that occupies a more favorable position or commands more respect in the legal world than Hon. S. A. Merritt. The gentleman was born in Augusta county, Virginia, August 15, 1828, and graduated from Washington College, (now Washington and Lee University) in June, 1848. In 1849 he emigrated to California and settled in Mariposa county, of which he was elected clerk in 1850. He resigned, however, in the fall, and was the same year elected a member of the general assembly and was re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was admitted to practice in the California courts, and in 1856 was elected senator from the sixth district, a position he held with honor to himself and credit to his constituants for six years. A few years later he moved to Idaho, from which Territory he, in 1870, was selected as a member to the 42d Congress, where he served his constituants faithfully and acceptably for two years. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he came to Salt Lake, where he resumed the practice of law with such good effect that he soon became recognized as one of its most brilliant and accomplished attorneys. With the advent of the liberal party into power in 1890, he was appointed city attorney, a position he held until the spring of 1892, when ill health compelled him to resign and take a trip to the Pacific coast, whence he returned much improved. Mr. Merritt is a man of wealth, a gentleman of honest convictions, a lawyer of remarkable force of character, and highly esteemed by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He is a steadfast friend, an uncomprising foe to all but honorable intentions, and a stern enemy of unscrupulous politicians.

W. H. CROMER.

Mr. W. H. Cromer, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Pennsylvania, thirty-six years of age, a graduate in the class of 1883, of the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, in the scientific and law departments, in both of which he distinguished himself by the possession of the highest order of learning. For fourteen years prior to his graduation he was a teacher of Latin and Greek; he subsequently retired from that position, however, and after some years passed in travel, in 1888 located at Denver, Col., where he was connected with C. T. Richardson, in the practice of the law, so continuing with good success, until attracted by the reports of Salt Lake City, he removed hither, arriving in this city about 1889. Upon locating in Utah he found himself with a very small capital upon which to begin, but by judicious investment and close attention to business he has come into possession of a large amount of real estate, and now pays taxes on $30,000 worth of property, being also interested in mines. He is an enthusiast on all subjects connected with the wonderful resources of this Territory and the future prospects of the city. His clientage is large and rapidly increasing, and he now ranks among the leaders of his profession.

BOOTH & GRAY.

Among the eminent array of legal talent that adorns the bar of Salt Lake, there is no more conspicuous firm of lawyers than Hiram E. Booth and J. G. Gray, the gentlemen of whom this sketch is the subject. The former is one of the United States commissioners for Utah, and whose biography in connection with his official associates will be found in another column of this work. The firm make a specialty of commercial litigation, including collections, and transact a large business. They are recognized as one of the strongest and ablest combinations in the ranks of the legal fraternity of the city, and have the unlimited confidence and respect of all who know them. Mr. Gray, the junior member of the firm, began the study of law in 1884 and was admitted to practice in 1887. He has resided in Utah for three years and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession during that time. The co-partnership was formed March 1st, 1891. Their offices are eligibly located in the magnificent Commercial Bank building where they occupy rooms 64 and 65. Both these gentlemen are comparatively young and are recognized as men who are thoroughly identified with the best interests of the city and territory. They handle all legal matters entrusted to them with great skill and consequently their business has increased very rapidly since they came to Salt Lake City.

HON. J. W. JUDD.

The Hon. J. W. Judd was born on a plantation in Sumner county, Tennessee, September 6, 1839. Upon the completion of his academic course he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. J. C. Stark, an eminent advocate of Springfield. At the close of the war, during which Judge Judd served in the Confederate army, he was admitted to practice, and in May, 1865, opened an office at Springfield, whence he was frequently summoned to Nashville in his professional capacity and as counsel in cases involving the most intricate questions of law and equity. His learning, ability, eloquence, intimate familiarity with the disposition of mooted points in the Courts of Chancery and common law throughout the United States, as also abroad, brought him into special prominence at the Tennessee bar, and he was appointed to the Circuit Bench of his native State, subsequently being made a Justice of the Supreme court. The decisions rendered in his judicial capacities were models of elegant diction and legal acumen, securing for their author an extended reputation, and establishing precedents in respect to legal principles that have since remained unreversed. He has always been prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor. Politically he is a democrat, and in 1884 served as an elector on the National democratic ticket. In 1888 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme court of Utah, where his administration of the trust was characterized by profound legal learning and judicial abilities of exceptional scope and resource. He resigned his position in 1889 to resume the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his attention. Judge Judd is married, and his wife, a most charming woman with four children, complete his household.

MARSHALL & ROYLE.

The firm of Marshall & Royle is composed of the best and most favorablyknown councillors at law in the Territory of Utah. The individual members are Thomas Marshall and Jonathan C. Royle, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Marshall is fifty-six years of age, and has been a prominent attorney for thirty-four years. He has practiced before the courts of Montana and Utah, being a member of the bar of the latter for twenty-five years, with residence in Salt Lake City, and is universally esteemed as an able and fearless expounder of the law, a conscientious and skillful attorney, and one in whom the utmost confidence can be placed. In all the years that he has been in public life in Utah, there is no man that can say aught against the character and integrity of Thomas Marshall. He has been employed in the most important cases that ever came before the Territorial courts and the skillful and successful manner evinced in handling the same, has won for him the highest encomiums of praise. As a citizen he is very highly esteemed and regarded, and numbers his friends by the score.

His partner Mr. Jonathan C. Royle is sixty-three years of age and has been in actual law practice for thirty-five years, and during that period in his capacity of an attorney, he has appeared before the courts of Wisconsin, Colorado, California, etc. For twenty-one years, Mr. Royle has been a prominent attorney in all the courts of Utah, and in that time has acquired a reputation as a law counselor, that reflects credit upon his abilities and talents, and renders him a conspicuous man among the legal fraternity of the West. He is liberal in all his business transactions, an untiring worker in behalf of his client, and conscientious withal in regard to the methods by which he may bring all his cases to a successful issue. In all the walks of private life, he is an exemplary citizen, and has a large following of personal friends who are proud of his acquaintance.

The firm of Marshall & Royle is exceptionally strong, and those desiring the services of able counselors, can do no better than consult them. They are thoroughly reliable, and their advice and judgment can be depended upon in all cases.

HON. L. R. RHODES.

Hon. L. R. Rhodes, the subject of this sketch, is probably one of the most distinguished lawyers practicing before the bar of Utah. His career in the legal profession has been a long and highly successful one, not only in the responsible official positions he has occupied, but in his record as a practicing attorney. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, and is forty-three years of age. He commenced the study of law in 1868, in the office of Henipen Murphy, at Maringo, Iowa, studiously applying himself to his work for three years, when he was admitted to the bar. In the same year he removed to Colorado and located at Fort Collins, where he continued the practice of law for eleven years, building up an extensive business and establishing a well deserved reputation as an efficient and highly capable lawyer.

In the fall of '78 he was elected a member of the Colorado State senate. After serving in that capacity for four years, he in 1883 removed to Denver, where, two years subsequently, he was elected district attorney on the democratic ticket. As a noteworthy fact in this connection, and to show Mr. Rhodes' exceeding popularity in Colorado, it may be mentioned that that district usually went three thousand republican majority.

During his term of office he tried many important and arduous cases, and among other things distinguished himself by convicting and executing the only man ever hung in the city of Denver. While engaged in private practice in Colorado he acted as attorney for the Cattegrowers Association of Denver, and also for the Colorado Mortgage Investment Co., of London, limited, besides many other leading corporations of that State. Mr. Rhodes remained in Denver until July, 1890, when he removed to Utah, and located first at Ogden. His superior legal talents and attainments at once brought him into prominence. While practicing in that city, he was retained as attorney for the Ogden Street Railway Co., the Ogden Waterworks Co., and Jarvis, Conklin Co., besides conducting an extensive general law business. In February, 1892, having been tendered several new and larger interests which necessitated his establishing headquarters at Salt Lake, he located in this city, and is now one of our most active and highly esteemed legal lights.

Independent of his law business, Mr. Rhodes takes a deep interest in politics, and being a staunch democrat and an eloquent and forcible public speaker, he has supported his party and defended its principles zealously and effectively, and we look forward to the time in the near future, when his voice and influence shall be heard and felt in this community advocating and upholding the same true cause.

LEONARD G. HARDY.

Of the many public officials of this Territory there are none who are more prominent than Leonard G. Hardy, a native of Salt Lake City, thirty-nine years of age. His boyhood was passed amid the pleasant scenes which surround the beautiful city of his birth and education, and where he is well known as an enterprising business man. In 1880 he engaged in mercantile business, as one of the firm of Hardy Bros., which is now known under the name of Hardy, Young & Co., and whch now does an annual trade of nearly $100,000 in value. In 1887 he was elected to the office of Tax Collector of Salt Lake county, was re-elected in 1889, and is still serving the public in that capacity, performing his duties in a manner satisfactory to a large and exacting constituency. He is the son of Leonard W. Hardy, deceased, the first counselor to Bishop Edwin Hunter, the presiding bishop of the church of J. C. of Latter Day Saints, and in 1878 was united in marriage to Miss Marian Young, daughter of Brigham Young, late president of the church J. C. of L. D. S. As a result of this union they now have six bright children.

Mr. Hardy is one of the most prominent business men of Salt Lake City, being interested in several enterprises in addition to the one already named. He has valuable real estate and mining properties in the city and Territory, and is also engaged in the breeding of standard trotting horses, and Jersey and Galloway cattle. This latter business has been in operation for about three years. His ranch, located in the west side of the county, in the Hunter precinct, is finely equipped and represents an investment of about $25,000. The stock has the best of care, and strict attention is paid to the breeding. He is also a stockholder in the Utah Sugar Company, of Lehi, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States, having in cultivation 2,300 acres of sugar beets. It is needless to say that Mr. Hardy is interested in the advancement of this city and territory; his investments above noted speak his confidence in the future prospects of Salt Lake City and Utah.

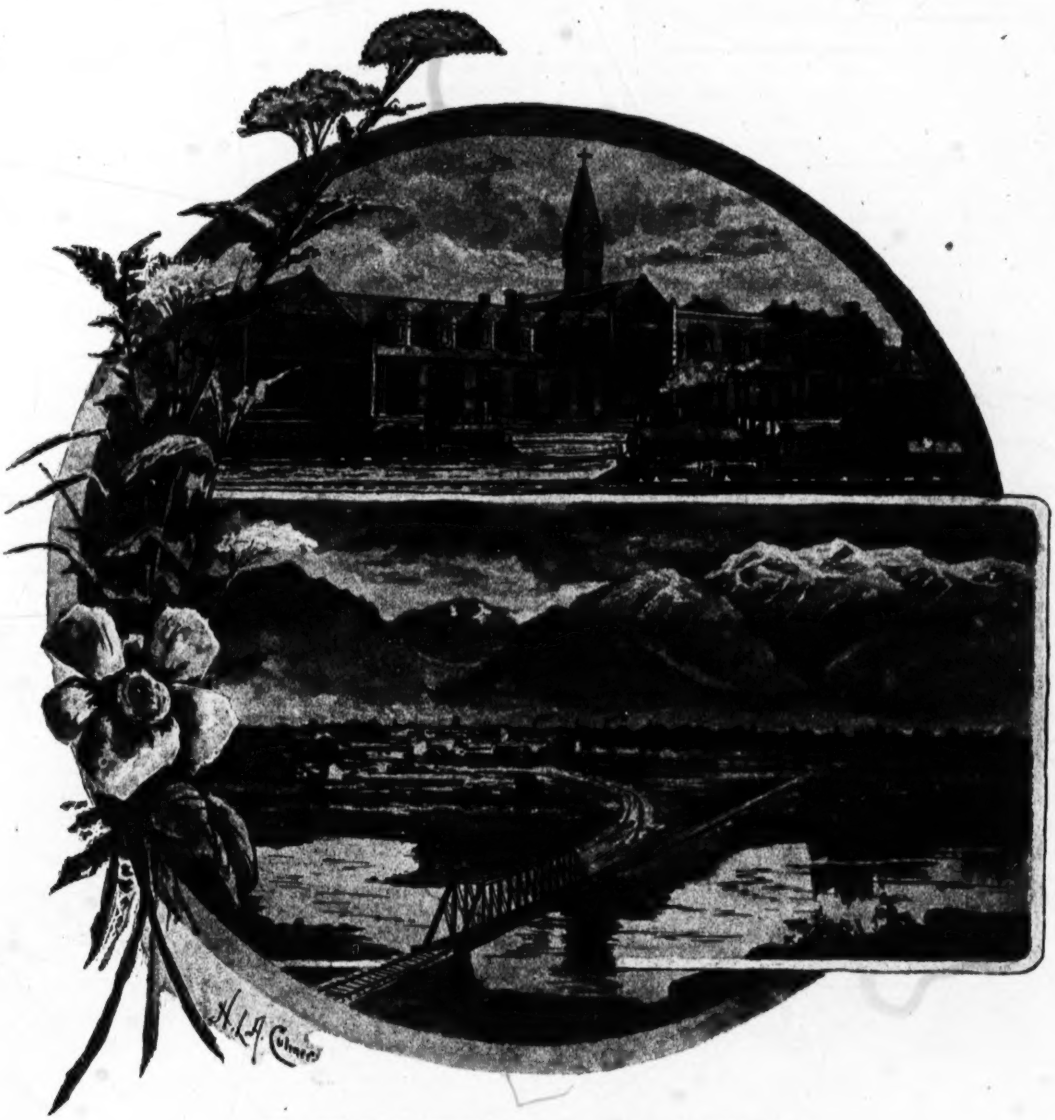
T. C. BAILEY.

For over thirteen years the name of Mr. T. C. Bailey, whose office is at 74 E. First South street, has been a familiar one to the people of Salt Lake and Utah as a land and mining attorney. Mr. Bailey is fifty-five years of age and was born in Indiana, but has resided in Utah since 1874. He first became prominent as a real estate lawyer in Minnesota about 1856, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to his native state, settling at Vincennes, where he was elected city engineer, a position he held until the breaking out of the civil war, and serving throughout the entire struggle as a member of the 14th Indiana Infantry, of which he was adjutant, later the deputy provost marshal of Terra Hante, and in 1864 commissioner of enrollment for the 7th Indiana district. After the war he studied law under Hon. R. W. Thompson, at Terra Haute, and was city engineer there for several years also. In 1869 he located at Helena, Montana, as chief clerk of the surveyor general's office, remaining there until 1874, when he removed to Salt Lake, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession. He has handled successfully a large number of land and mineral claim cases, served one year as deputy collector of internal revenue and in 1885 was appointed school trustee,—the second gentile incumbent of that office in Salt Lake. In his profession the gentleman has no superior, his long experience having fitted him to cope successfully with the most intricate points that may arise in any case before the U. S. land department. He enjoys a large income from his practice, is prominent in social circles and an active and influential member of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

WALTER MURPHY.

That the West is the region of country where the young men "get to the front," is evidenced by the fact that so many of them occupy responsible positions, both in business and official capacity. This is especially the case with young lawyers who have small chance of rising over the heads of older members of the fraternity in a country where in the nature of things the same old policy of years gone by is pursued. Among the prominent young men of the legal fraternity in Salt Lake, the subject of this sketch, Mr. Walter Murphy, occupies a leading position. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and in youth attended the academy at that place. He subsequently graduated from Yale College in 1882, and afterward attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1884, and the same year began the practice of the profession in his native city.

Mr. Murphy is the present able county attorney of Salt Lake county, having been elected on the liberal ticket in 1891. He has taken a leading part in all political matters of the Territory and has been an active supporter of the liberal party ever since he has been in Utah. Fraternally, he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and is a married man, his family consisting of a wife, formerly Miss Emma B. Parves, and one child. Mr. Murphy has been a resident of Salt Lake since 1888, and is regarded as one of the rising young attorneys of the city. Socially, he is a gentleman highly esteemed and regarded by all who know him.



OGDEN CITY.

NO city in the United States of equal population, commercial importance and material wealth is more generally known, perhaps, to the world at large than the city of Ogden. And though her history is not altogether disassociated from romantic incident, her growth and development have been carried forward from their inception with an energy and determination worthy of the success to which the city has since attained, as also in the nature of a guaranty of her future stability. Competition has always prevailed among western cities; but spite of this Ogden, or "Junction City," by which name she has also been known, has ever maintained her precedence, escaping the net of discouragement, defeat and disaster into which contemporaries had been ensnared: because, like the net of Penelope, it was never woven. Who can tell?

The story of the conception, birth and growth of the "Queen City of the Mountains" is so intricately associated with the history of Utah that it is difficult to determine where the line of demarkation begins or ends. The progress of the city has been rapid, however, during intervening years, and fortune has come laughing through the strife with all her gorgeous cheer.

The early settlement of the present city's site was contemporaneous with that of Salt Lake City. The hardy pioneers who came hither for the purpose of creating a new world, so to speak, laid a most substantial foundation, upon which has since been erected a superstructure embodying the most perfect proportions, and giving promise of one of the grandest and most prosperous of cities within the limits of a Territory that, within the near future, will be invested with the rights and privileges of statehood.

The geographical location of this city has unquestionably contributed to the growth of Ogden, and with the efforts of a population that have been as unceasing as they have been effective, has formed a combination against which no powers could successfully prevail. The city, it is said, was early determined upon as the general distributing point of the Territory, and the most desirable point from which to establish direct communications with other portions of the country, contiguous and remote. And when in 1869, though at that date Ogden was but a sparsely settled community, railroads halted at Junction City, the foresight of the settlers was vindicated and conconfirmed—a fact more publicly and eloquently acknowledged in the prosperity apparent and the advance she is making in the direction of wealth and importance. True, the year last past was characterized by sluggishness in business lines; but the same conditions obtained in older and more experienced sections, and notwithstanding the embargoes referred to, Ogden continued to progress, to avail herself of opportunities, and to otherwise grow in strength and importance.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.

THE LOCATION OF THE CITY. The city is delightfully situated. Bounded on the one side by the Wasatch Mountains, and on the other side by the Weber River, the parallelogram thus described almost crowded with the highest order of improvements, including massive buildings, in which the din of honest toil is heard; with commercial centers, private residences, the homes of wealth, intelligence and liberality; with gardens, resorts and other sources of prosperity and content, completing a picture of felicity and exquisite perfection, rivaling the masterpieces of artists who touched but to beautify, while in the distance can be seen the waters of the great Salt Lake sparkling in the sunlight. Exceptional care has been exercised in the laying out of the city to afford unsurpassed drainage and sanitary facilities, and all modern equipments and appliances, such as water works, gas works, electric light plants, electric street cars, etc., provided. The public buildings are models of architectural superiority, while the private residences are designed to supply the comforts of a home indeed, as also to exemplify the most recent developments of artistic excellence. The landscape surrounding the city is dotted with beautifully arranged and highly cultivated country seats, many of them devoted to fruit growing in almost endless varieties. A few miles distant the Ogden and Weber cañons divide the mountains, through which the Ogden and Weber Rivers flow perpetually, whence, uniting below the city, they empty into the lake. Extensive preparations are being made to utilize the water power to be obtained from these rivers, and the next few years will doubtless witness the erection of mills and manufactories for the appropriation of a motive power so inexpensive and simple.

Wonderfully improved farms, some of them, however, of limited acreage, are located in the immediate vicinity of the city. The soil is of unexcelled fertility, and the thrifty and industrious class of citizens who occupy them gather bounteous harvests. An imperfect idea of the fertility of the soil in the valleys about Ogden can be formed from the productions of a single acre: either six tons of hay or three crops of Alfalfa hay, sixty bushels No. 1 wheat, sixty-five bushels of oats, six hundred bushels of potatoes, five hundred bushels of tomatoes or one thousand bushels of apples. There are at present 22,450 acres of land in Weber County under cultivation, 17,004 acres of which require irrigation (the water for which purpose coming from the Ogden and Weber Rivers), and 17,107 acres devoted to pasturage.

From the lofty mountain heights to the east a matchless panorama of farms, gardens and gently rolling prairie is to be obtained. Below lies the city, quietly nestling amid the foliage of stately trees. To the west, the valley of the Weber and Ogden Rivers: in nearly every direction the mountains. The scene is grand beyond description, inspiring emotions of admiration and exciting feelings of reverence for nature and nature's God.

Grand and impressive scenery is a feature of the city's surroundings. Ogden Cañon is a glory and delight to residents and visitors, and Weber Cañon, containing as beautiful and instructive combinations, affords more than abundant themes for speculation and admiring contemplation. It is through the latter mountain pass that the Union Pacific railroad enters the valley.

Some of the most completely equipped bathing resorts to be found in the United States are located upon the shores of the great Salt Lake, within easy distance of Ogden. Among the most popular of these is Lake Park, which is visited during the bathing season by residents from all parts of the world.

Eight miles north of the city are the celebrated Hot Springs, rising at the base of the Wasatch mountains. The waters have a temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit, and possess remedial qualities of the highest order. Salt, iron, nitre, magnesia, and soda are present in strong solution. They flow upward of 156,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, and each gallon contains about 300 grains solid matter. The improvements located here consist of a bath house with capacity to accommodate from three to four hundred patrons. The main pool is 166x204 feet in dimensions; there is also a private pool commodious and convenient for ladies, and individual bathing apartments for subscribing patrons. A fine hotel is enclosed in the grounds proper, affording genteel and and convenient accommodations to guests, and many distinct features of excellence, such as drives, etc., are present in all directions.

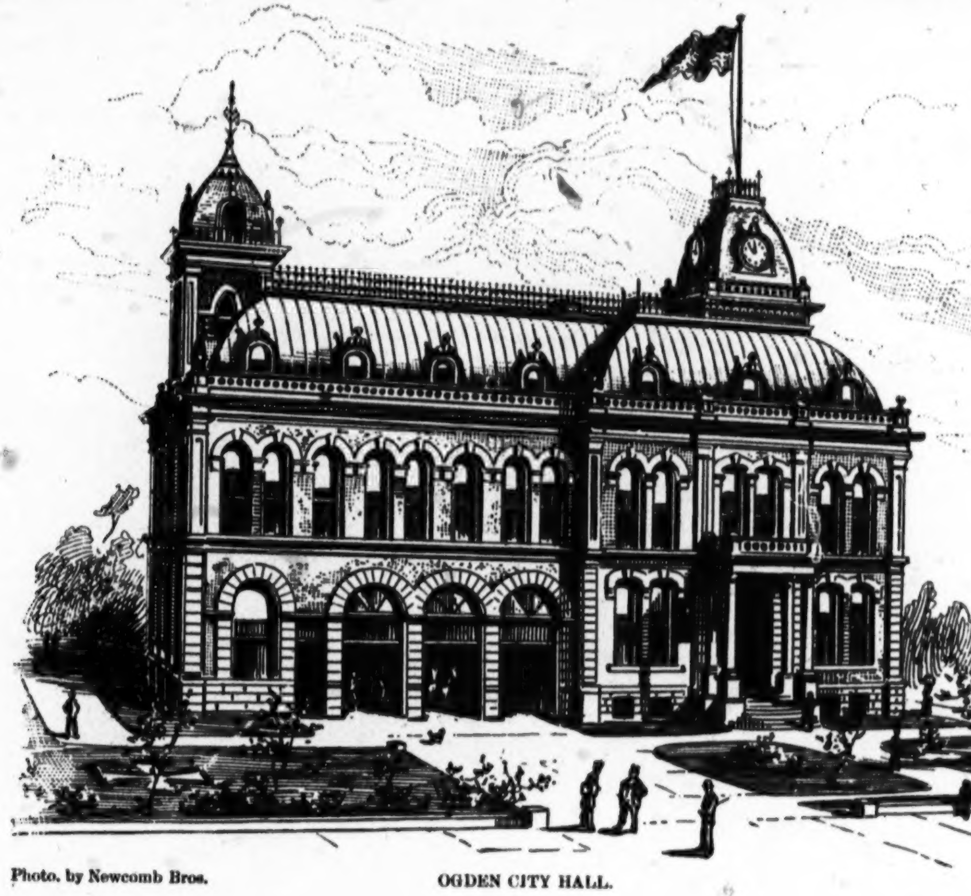


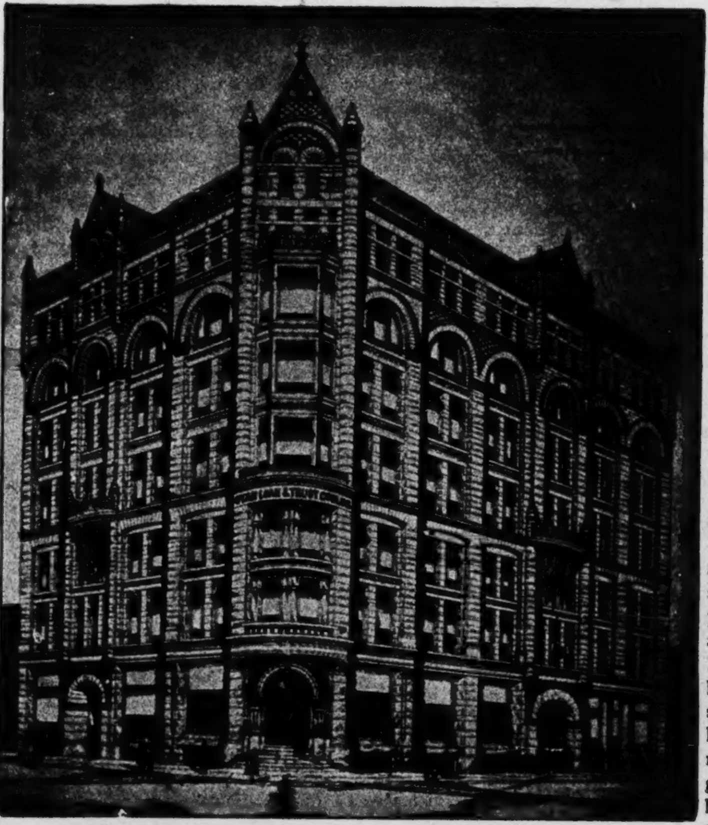
Photo. by Newcomb Bros.

OGDEN CITY HALL.

Climate. The delicious climate for which Utah is noted is a part of the daily life at Ogden. Pulmonary diseases are unknown and those suffering from their presence are almost immediately relieved, and in a majority of instances permanently cured. Humidity in the atmosphere is never perceptible; the weather is equable, extremes being scarcely known; the winters genial, and the summers exempt from the excessive heat characteristic of this season further east and further west.

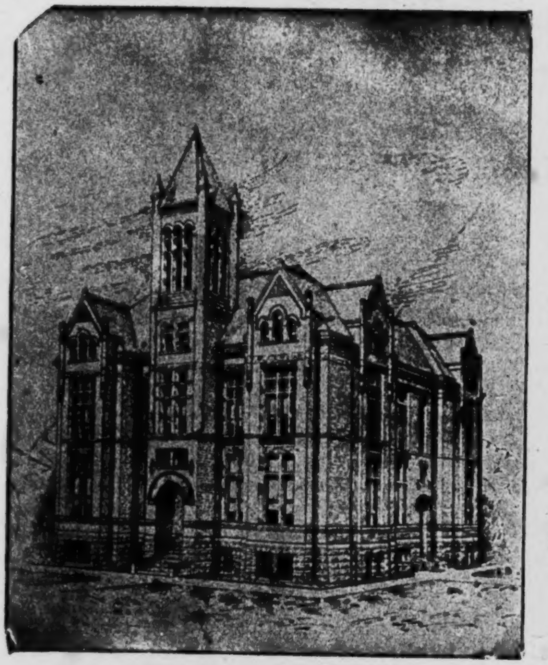
As a business center there is little left to be desired, so happily blended are the conditions promotive of success in the various walks of mercantile and productive industries. Complete facilities, an abundance of raw material, a comprehensive system of railroads, reliable and skilled labor, good wages, and other incidents essential to economic production make the city desirable for the location of manufacturing plants. The banking capital is commensurate with the needs of the service, and is managed with a degree of ability that enlists universal commendation. Public improvements are constantly being made. Trade never languishes. The press is aggressively enterprising, society progressive, the hotels and places of public resort numerous and desirable. Taxes are nominal, and the government of the city is well administered. Wholesome police regulations are enforced as the statistics of crime demonstrate. The learned professions stand high. The sciences of law and medicine may boast of talent and skill, while the clergy is represented by men of learning and eloquence. In short, very little seems to be necessary to the rapid attainment of a position of prominence and prosperity little short of perfection,

The City Government. The affairs of the city are under the direction of a mayor and subordinate officers, supplemented by a common council composed of ten members, or two members from each of the five wards. The city also maintains a police and fire department, supplied with all requisite equipments and appliances essential to a successful administration of the affairs committed to the respective custody of each. The matters of sewerage, water works, the schools, public parks, libraries, street railways, and other adjuncts of a well-regulated municipality, are in competent hands, and the several duties are so discharged as to merit public approval. During the past year a substantial advance has been made in every department within the jurisdiction of the city overnment. Pavements have been made, streets and avenues laid out and prepared for service; provision for the support of the schools has been perfected; many miles of electric railway, costing nearly one million of dollars, have been put in operation, and a vast number of permanent improvements of a miscellaneous character been inaugurated and completed.

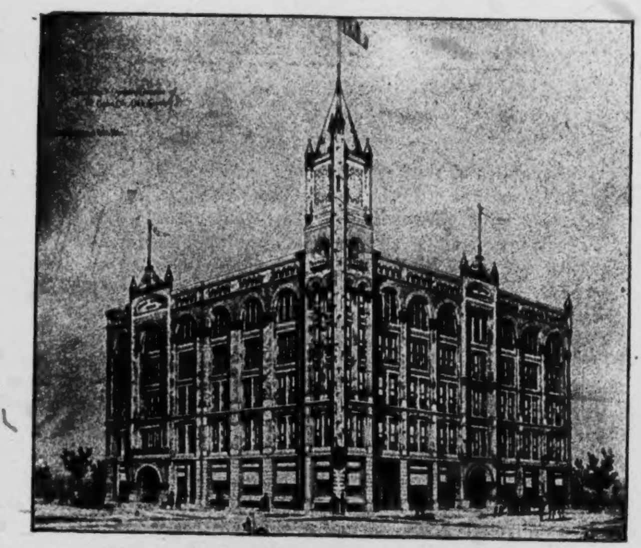


ORIGINAL DESIGN U. L. & T. CO., BY W. W. FIFE, ARCHITECT.

THE CITY SCHOOLS. The residents and taxpayers of Ogden—those indeed who not only bear the heat and burden of the battle, but those also who participate in and benefit by the victory, so to speak, take especial pride in the schools and educational facilities provided for the youth. The system which obtains there is simple, reliable, effective and most beneficial; its management liberal, enterprising and productive of results advantageous to the pupils and to the public. Until 1889, according to an author on the subject, the schools were maintained partly by subscription and partly by taxation. In the last named year, however, the free school system was adopted, and has met with a very pronounced success. Their gradation and equipment have since been perfected, and they now occupy an enviable position and reputation. Schools, twenty-five in number, are located in the various wards, in addition to a high school, and competent teachers have been employed who devote their entire time and attention to the cause. The branches taught embrace all degrees, from primary to classical and advanced, and



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,
DESIGNED BY W. W. FIFE, ARCHITECT.



DESIGN FOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND OPERA BUILDING.
BY W. W. FIFE, ARCHITECT.

thoroughness in each inferior grade is made a condition precedent to advancement. The attendance for 1890 is stated to have been in the neighborhood of twenty-two hundred. That for the following year was measurably greater. In the latter year $100,000 worth of bonds were voted for and carried, with the proceeds of which larger and more conveniently appointed school houses will be erected, and the curriculum in each will be improved.

RESIDENCE OF COL. PERCIVAL J. BARRATT. PHOTO BY NEWCOMB BROS.

The private schools available are not less important factors in the cause of education. They are of the highest order of merit, are admirably conducted and numerously patronized. Among these are the Ogden Military Academy, opened October 1, 1889, near Five Points. An able corps of teachers is employed, and the course of study is designed to fit students for college. The New West Academy, established in 1883, employes five or more teachers, while the range of studies is from primary to collegiate. Also the Sacred Heart Academy, Congregational Academy, Utah University, Weber Stake Academy and a number of others, each of superior merit. The enrollment is large and the average daily attendance correspondingly gratifying as to numbers.

The schools in their entirety, both city and private, have earned for themselves a name for effectiveness, at home and abroad, which will be the pride of citizens to uphold when those who are now engaged in the work will have long passed from the stage of action.

THE CITY CHURCHES. Like a heavenly vision the light of christianity sheds its beneficent rays upon all orders and conditions of the human family. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, nor can its progress be limited or restrained. The Gospel of the Divine Nazarene who, far down in the vale of Gallilee, spake as never man spake, has been the theme of priest and poet for nearly nineteen centuries, and each succeeding year has witnessed its adoption and practice by increasing numbers. Almost every creed and sect is located in Ogden, including the Episcopalians, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Mormon, and all of these report steady additions to their respective rosters of membership. The houses of worship are commodious and convenient, and the improvements completed within a comparatively brief period are notable, and embrace the Presbyterian church, erected at a cost of $35,000; the Baptist church, erected at a cost of $10,000; Methodist Episcopal church, costing $50,000; Episcopal church, $10,000; Congregational church $7,000. The Roman Catholic society is now building a church edifice that, when completed ready for occupation, will represent an outlay of between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars.

A statistical table recently published shows that there are seven religious denominations domiciled in Ogden, owning property estimated at $465,000 in value, and possessing a total membership of 1890. The Mormon church owns property assessed at $36,000, and has a very large following.

THE CITY BANKS. Ogden is supplied with very complete and admirably conducted banking facilities. The city now has eight banks with a total capital of more than one million dollars, and totals of surplus and undivided profits aggregating nearly one-half that amount. All of them are reliable in the highest degree and their clearings frequently reach five hundred thousand dollars per week. They are intimately associated with the mercantile, productive and manufacturing interests of the city, and valuable and powerful allies in the building up and extending of every deserving enterprise.

Safety deposit vaults, provided with substantial and secure facilities for the storage of valuables, are also available.

Wholesale and Jobbing Trade. The unsurpassed location of Ogden as a distributing point is nowhere more plainly demonstrated than in the magnitude of her wholesale and jobbing trade. Quoting from a late issue of the *Journal of Commerce*: "The demand for supplies of various kinds from surrounding towns has been so healthy and grown so fast that these demands have been made on almost every leading merchant in the city for job lots. And in this way nearly every prominent dealer has been led into doing some wholesale business in connection with his retail transactions." The same authority announces that on January 1, 1891, there were eight houses in Ogden doing a jobbing trade at the rate of $7,181,049 the year. Of these, two sold at the rate of $750,000 per year; six at the rate of $300,000 and over, and the balance at lesser rates. Later advices indicate that the city's jobbing trade is nearly $9,000,000, conducted by about one hundred houses, each of which has an annual trade of $90,000, the area covered by the trade comprising Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Montana and Idaho.

RESIDENCE OF WM. DRIVER. Photo by Newcomb Bros.

The retail trade is flourishing, and each year witnesses a steady and permanent improvement in all its lines.

The People's Life Association of Utah, organized during the present year, for the mutual benefit of members, is in active operation.

RESIDENCE OF MAYOR W. H. TURNER. Photo. by Newcomb Bros.

The Chamber of Commerce. The necessity of combined effort for the improvement of the city from an industrial standpoint, as also for the extension of its influence as a commercial metropolis, gave birth to the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Ogden. And although its organization is ofrecent date, the gentlemen who compose its membership, by their fidelity to the objects for which the association was created, have resolved it into a powerful factor. The city's present position is largely due to the unremitting and effective work of members, and many of the new commercial and industrial establishments which have located in Ogden, have been induced to make the venture through their influence. The officers and influential members of the organization are leading and influential citizens, men of wealth, influence and position; the class of men with whose aid and encouragement no great undertaking ever lapses.

The Produce Exchange and Real Estate Exchange, the objects of both of which are explained in their respective titles, are equally important in their several fields of endeavor, and form a combination advantageous to the city in all its diverse relations.

The City Manufacturers. The importance of Ogden as a manufacturing city is too potent to require elaboration. Indeed, those even indifferently acquainted with the subject concede that the city is destined to become one of the greatest industrial centers in the West. All that seems necessary to be done to hasten the desirable consummation is to direct the attention of capitalists and artisans to the superior locality and infinite resources to be utilized in the behalf indicated. The local supply of raw material is unlimited, fuel is cheap, means of carriage convenient, and accessibility to the markets of the world unrivaled. The very large number of manufacturing plants now operated in the city limits are daily growing in magnitude and importance, and the number is annually increasing. The total cost of manufacturing a ton of iron, for example, is even $13.00, it costing just double that figure to lay it down in Ogden from Birmingham, Ala., to say nothing of the advantages accruing from the working of home mines. The vicinity of Ogden also furnishes abundant material for the manufacture of glass. Sand of the proper consistency for this purpose costs from seventy-five cents to one dollar per yard, and coal from one to three dollars per ton. In this connection it may be stated that negotiations are now pending between the Ogden Chamber of Commerce and New York capitalists for the location of glass works in the former city. The Utah Canning Company furnishes conclusive proof in the premises. It was organized in 1890, with a capital of $500,000; but the increase of trade has been so rapid and profitable that the company has been compelled to add very materially to its facilities, and within the ensuing two or three years the three-acre tract on which improvements have been made will be entirely devoted to buildings for the accommodation of the business. Another addition to the industrial plants lately located is the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Company, of St. Louis. The Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in securing this valuable acquisition, and when in full operation the business will require the services of several hundred experienced and accomplished mechanics, beside a numerous following of subordinates and clerks.

An enumeration of the lines of productive industry that could be located at Ogden with profit to "all concerned" would be a difficult task. In addition to those already established the following may be designated: The manufacture of iron ore into pig iron, and that of pig iron into wrought iron and steel; foundries, blast furnaces, stoves, barb wire, car wheels, leather and morocco, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness; sash, doors and blinds; hats and caps, cloths and flannels, fruit boxes, canned meats, soaps, glycerine, candles, etc., etc., and the thousand and one commodities used in daily consumption. All these and more are urgently needed. To the question "What is the extent of the market?" the reply is made: Ogden commands a section of the country not supplied by San Francisco and Portland on the west, or by Denver, Kansas City and Chicago at the east. The facilities, transportation, resources, etc., of Ogden being unlimited, the city offers every inducement to establishments of this character, and the openings awaiting preemption are as promising as they are desirable.

The capitalist desirous of investment, the mechanic of employing skill, or the laborer ambitious of securing good wages and cozy homes will be benefited by making an investigation.

RESIDENCE JUDGE A. B. PATTON. PHOTO. BY NEWCOMB BROS.

RAILROADS. As already stated, Ogden possesses direct communication with all parts of the United States, in this respect occupying a position at once commanding and unapproachable. The city has seven distinct lines of railway contributing to her progress and wealth. Three of these are trunk lines and four branch roads. New York, Chicago and other eastern points are reached by the Union Pacific, also points in Oregon and Washington; Montana and Wyoming by the Utah & Northern; California by the Southern Pacific; Eastern Utah and Colorado by the Rio Grande Western and Denver & Rio Grande; Southern Utah by the Utah Central and its branches. The total mileage of railroads having their termini at Ogden approximates five thousand miles.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Ogden is already noted for the number and value of its public buildings. These embrace the Grand Opera House, which cost $150,000, exclusive of the grounds; the building of the Utah Loan & Trust Company, costing a similar amount; the Reed hotel building, representing a total outlay of $206,000; the Utah and Woodmansee block, $75,0000; the Boyle block, $50,000; Wright block, $40,000; Union depot over $400,000, and a number of others. Within the two years last past more than three millions of dollars have been expended in buildings. Eighty-six business blocks and stores have been erected, at a cost of $656,895; eight hundred and twenty-three residences, at a cost of $1,113,314; the railroad companies having expended $436,200; and churches and school houses $320,000. Comment would be superfluous.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES. The citizens of Ogden have erected private residences which, in nearly every instance, are the homes of luxury, refinement, and attractive surroundings. The material employed is of the best quality, the structures are architecturally handsome, and many imposing and costly. The interior decoration, furnishings and conveniences are both elegant and adaptive, and the equal in all respects to those of a similar character in the more populous and pretentious cities of the east and west.

Society has passed the transition period, and is composed of educated and refined men and women. Secret societies also flourish, being composed of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sons of St. George, Forresters, P. O. S. of A., National Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Firemen and Order of Railway Conductors; thirteen lodges in all, holding regular sessions in splendidly equipped and centrally located quarters.

REAL ESTATE. The increase in value of real estate in Ogden, during the year 1891, was substantial and permanent. The aggregate of sales during the same period amounted to about ten millions of dollars, showing a marked increase. This was not the result of any special "boom," though due in a measure to investments made by new-comers. A significant feature of transactions in realty is the limited number of mortgages on file, and the further fact there are very few, if any, foreclosures. Title to Weber County lands was originally derived from the United States; the city lands being patented by the Mayor of Ogden under the "Town-site Act," owners obtained title from the mayor, and in the quarter of a century during which such action has been had, no question has ever been raised, involving titles thus obtained, legally or equitably.

THE PRESS. The press of Ogden has ever fulfilled its special province as the formulator of public opinion and the conservator of public morality and private rights. The *Standard*, a daily and weekly, republican in politics, is conceded to be one of the leading puclications in the Territory. It is conducted in a manner to edify and instruct, upon the most liberal plane, and according to methods deserving of emulative imitation. The news of the day is ably presented; the issues of parties equitably treated and devoid of personalities, while its make-up and appearance is so attractive as to make it a pattern of typographical art. The *Standard* meets with substantial support from a large and discriminating constituency, and is growing steadily in circulation and influence. The *Western Knight*, the organ of the Knights of Pythias, and several other weeklies and monthlies, are also issued in the city, and furnish reliable intelligence on subjects to the discussion of which they are severally devoted.

THE FUTURE. Until recently Ogden has not been regarded as specially a mining city. But the opening of the La Plata mining district, and the almost daily discoveries of new and valuable ledges of ore, promise so much that the liveliest hopes are entertained of Ogden becoming a mining center of very considerable importance in the near future. Thus is an additional source of rapid growth and development is offered to a city the surroundings, resources, of which—present and advanced—make certain a future wherein the arts, sciences, and material interests will be utilized successfully, and the progress of the city and her people be as substantial and rich with blessings, as it hitherto has been wonderful.

MANUFACTURES IN UTAH.

Utah is situated in the center of the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, and has the advantage of being within easy reach for manufactured goods of the markets of Nevada, Idaho, eastern Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. It is a certainty that manufacturers in Utah can depend on a market for their goods to a population of about two millions, and more than that amount in some manufactures. The population of newly settled countries has not had the time for more than the accumulation of labor to provide themselves with homes and a few of the comforts of life, and the great wealth that is lying in the undeveloped resources of Utah may be said to be untouched for the want of capital. It may be a work of time for Utah to accumulate enough of capital to partly manufacture for her people, leaving it open for capital to invest here at vast profits and quick returns. In Pittsburgh the manufacturer of iron is content with one to two dollars a ton profit, while in Utah iron can be manufactured for $17 per ton, and the lowest price for the poorest pig iron now brought here is $27 per ton, leaving a clear profit of $10 per ton. In the manufacture of window glass, good glass sand can be had at an expense of hauling, limestone the same, plenty of fire clay, and soda from $6 to $10 per ton. Glass can be manufactured here in Utah at the same price as in the East, with the advantage to the manufacturer that it can be sold for twenty-five per cent. more, or the expense of freighting it here.

Utah produces double the products of the farm and range that she consumes, therefore the price of living is cheap, labor reasonable, and the present agricultural products of Utah would support double her present population. Manufacturing would benefit the farmer in that he would find a market for his crop, at home, instead of having to freight it 1000 miles to find sale for his surplus.

There is a belt of coal running from the north of Utah to Castle Gate, in Emery county, and northern Utah has plenty of cheap fuel for manufacturing, besides natural gas that has been found on the borders of the Salt Lake.

Utah being mountainous, all her rivers and creeks have a fall of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, and water power can be obtained in the distance of a mile on those rivers at a fall of 100 to 500 feet, generating a power on same of 100 horse, and on the largest of from 4,000 to 8,000 horse power.

Utah produces gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, clays of numerous kinds, wool, hides, etc., and all the products of farm-range and dairy natural to same latitude; has a delightful climate, and there is not over one month in the year that outdoor work has to be discontinued.

Manufacturers can see the advantages of Utah, where with the raw material cheaper than in the Eastern States, labor at about the same price and a market of 2,000,000 people that at present pay a tariff of from one to three thousand miles freight on their goods, because all our manufactured goods, with very little exception, has to be shipped here. We ship in immense quantities of stoves, cast and bar iron, while we have the ore and coal to manufacture cheaper ourselves. We ship out our gold, silver, lead and copper ore for the want of proper smelting and reduction work. We ship the bulk of our hides and wool East, and import our boots, shoes and woolen goods because we have not enough of tanneries or woolen mills, and more could be enumerated; in fact, we imported glazed pipe for draining our largest cities, when we had the material close by to have made far better pipe. The fairest field in the world for manufacturers is Utah. D. D. JONES.

COREY BROS. & CO.

Next to the government, railroads are the largest institution in the world. Performing as they do a vital function in the affairs of men, the greatest importance attaches to their proper and substantial construction to insure safety and speed in the transportation of passengers or freight. These desiderata are intrusted to the skill and fidelity of the contractor to secure. He must be a man of superior ability and unerring judgment, as also perfectly familiar with the details of the work, possessing a long and varied experience, and able to undertake and manage any department of the business. Enjoying a reputation based upon the intimate familiarity of members of the firm with every branch of this intricate art, Corey Bros. & Co., of 2432 Washinigton avenue, are well known as among the most influential and extensive railway contracting companies west of the Missouri river. There is scarcely a road traversing the western country that has not entrusted the construction of some portion of its line to this company. Since the business was established in 1881, the firm has built section after section of road-bed and track on the lines of the Oregon short-line, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific in Washington and Idaho, also on the Idaho branch of the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, and Burlington & Missouri in Wyoming, on the Colorado Midland, Rio Grande Junction and Rio Grande Western, aggregating hundreds of miles that have stood the test of the most exacting service. The firm is now employed in the construction of forty miles of the Bear river canal, in the prosecution of which work a force of two thousand men is employed—indeed, nearly that number of men have been constantly in the firm's employ for the past ten years. The business for that time aggregates over $10,000,000.

The firm was originally made up of W. W., C. J. and A. B. Corey, three brothers of an extended experience in the business, but in 1887 Messrs. E. O. and W. H. Wattis were admitted as members, since when, operations have been conducted under the firm name of Corey Bros. & Co.

Through years of devotion to their work, each of these gentlemen has become practical and proficient in the business. Their untiring energy and indomitable perseverance, supplemented by a natural ability of a high order for directing and engineering work on a large scale, have especially fitted them for the services to which they devote their energies, and gained for them the confidence, esteem and good opinion of railway projectors throughout the country.

They are now making preparation to prosecute their work on an even greater scale; are provided with an outfit, one of the largest and most complete of any firm in the country similarly engaged, and are prepared to execute contracts expeditiously and upon terms proportioned to the value of the services rendered.

THE HENDERSHOT ABSTRACT OFFICE.

There is no feature entering into real estate transactions of more vital importance to all parties concerned, than a perfect title. Property holders cannot sell their property without a perfect abstract showing its history from the time it was first obtained from the government, and prospective purchasers will not buy unless such authentic record is furnished. It is of equal importance to the intermediate agent who seeks to effect the transfer. If the contracting parties cannot come to terms his interest in the deal is lost, and in every instance the services of the abstractor must be obtained to examine and pass upon the title.

The Hendershot Abstract Company, located at 2414 Washington avenue, is no doubt the leading abstract concern in Weber county. Their books are complete and accurate, and contain a full record of every piece of property in the county up to date. Each of the members of the firm, F. J. Hendershot, C. A. Hendershot and J. C. Hendershot, are men who have devoted themselves for years to the business of searching records, examining titles, issuing deeds of conveyance, etc. Every new addition to the city is immediately entered upon the books of the company, and applications for abstracts are attended to promptly.

The company was organized in March, 1890, and is already doing a remarkably large business, which shows the competency and reliability of the members, as well as the satisfactory and meritorious work they are doing.

The Hendershot Abstract Company are the only firm whose abstract shows a plat of every piece of land transferred. The intricate courses found in the surveys of Ogden, and of Weber county, make these plats an absolute necessity to the party who has once obtained an abstract upon this plan.

[OGDEN ABSTRACT COMPANY.

When investors are seeking for investments in real estate in any city or town, and eventually purchase, the next important move to make is to secure a reliable firm to examine the title, and to make a deed of conveyance of the same, so that they may feel well assured that when it is done it will be well and thoroughly done. One of the most reliable firms engaged in this line is the Ogden Abstract Company. It was incorporated in 1888, and is now doing one of the largest lines of business of any company in the county, in searching records and furnishing abstracts of title to land, as a steady application to the wants of patrons, thorough acquaintance with the city and county, and a complete line of abstracts, enable them to accommodate all applicants with promptness. It is safe to say that hundreds of people investing in Ogden realty are not personally acquainted with any of its conveyancers. To such it can be said "you will make no mistake in committing your business to the Ogden Abstract Company," which is thoroughly responsible for all its acts, officially or otherwise. The company owns as complete a set of abstract books as are to be found in the county, kept fully written up and compared, containing a chain of title to all tracts of land in Weber county, including all the latest divisions and subdivisions. The company keeps in its employ a full corps of expert abstract men, working continuously, making abstracts, writing up deeds, mortgages, bonds, etc., to be recorded with the register of deeds.

The company is composed of the following-named gentlemen: C. C. Richards, president; R. Robinson, vice-president; W. R. Swan, secretary; Daniel Hamer, treasurer, and manager. They have large and commodious office rooms in the First National bank building, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Washington avenue, and any one desiring to have any business transacted in their line will do well by calling on them, with the full assurance that they will receive courteous and kind attention, and their work be honestly and faithfully done.

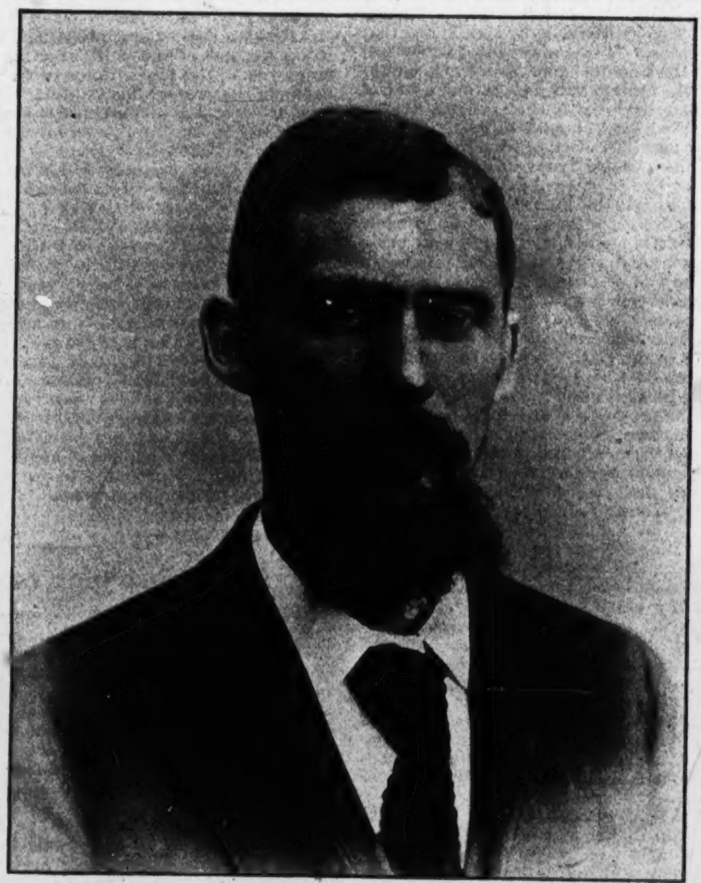


Photo. by Newcomb Bros. E. A. REED.

E. A. REED.

The city of Ogden has furnished her full share of enterprising men. Among them is Mr. E. A. Reed, founder of the Reed hotel. He is thirty-five years of age, was born in Lisle, Broom county, N. Y., graduated at Lisle Academy, and, at the early age of seventeen, engaged as clerk in one of the leading establishments of that city. He followed this occupation for two years and then engaged in the book and stationery business for himself. At the age of twenty-one he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a prominent manufacturing concern of Syracuse, New York, in which capacity he continued for over a year, when he resigned the position and started for the Black Hills, Dak. There he followed ranching for a year and then removed to Leadville, Colorado, and re-engaged in the book business. Not content with ordinary success, however, he again shifted his occupation, and for two years traveled through Oregon and California buying sheep. There being no railroad facilities in Oregon at that time, many drawbacks and difficulties were encountered, but he succeeded in returning with some fifteen thousand head, disposing of a portion of the herd in the northern part of Wyoming and bringing the balance on to Cheyenne. While in the latter city, he started the Cheyenne *Daily Leader*, now one of the prominent journals of Wyoming, but sold out and invested in the furniture and carpet business, there being a splendid opening for such an enterprise. Mr. Reed continued in that business for five years, establishing a large and extensive trade throughout the Territory, and making out of the venture quite a sum of money. His judgment and business ability are superior, and whenever a fair promise of building up a successful and profitable mercantile enterprise presented itself, he never hesitated in changing his avocation and entering new fields of labor. To this fearless and courageous spirit may be attributed much of his success in life, and while most men can only achieve desirable ends through close application to some particular branch of industry, the versatile nature and varied abilities of others enables them to embark in any legitimate enterprise and feel assured of abundant success.

From Cheyenne Mr. Reed came direct to Ogden, where all his interests and efforts have since been centered. The enterprising spirit and thorough-going business qualities he has exhibited, and the implicit confidence he places in the future of the city and Territory is clearly indicated in the costly buildings he has erected, which are monuments of the city's growth and prosperity. Mr. Reed is the builder and owner of the Reed hotel, one of the finest and most magnificent structures of the kind in the West. He also erected the Vendome hotel building, and owns a large amount of valuable property in different parts of the city. In addition to this he owns 280 acres of land along the Union Pacific track near the city, also half interest in 640 acres on the bench directly north of Ogden. All this land is of great value, and as the city grows, will be utilized for residence purposes. Since first commencing to handle realty in this city, Mr. Reed has transferred over $1,000,000 worth of property.

It is through the instrumentality and meritorious work of such men as Mr. Reed that Ogden is what she is today, a metropolitan center of the intermountain region, and it would be, beyond question due to these same men of wealth, thrift and enterprise, that the city forges ahead still farther in the future, outstripping all competitors in the race for supremacy.

JUNCTION CITY CORNICE WORKS.

Among the industries devoted to the work of beautifying buildings, none have made more rapid advances or introduced a greater variety of new novel ideas, than those devoted to the manufacture of cornices, etc. In the Junction City Cornice Works, located opposite the city hall, Ogden, is specially provided with an institution of this character, as complete in all its departments and capable of turning out as fine and meritorious work as any concern of the kind in the West. The enterprise was first established seven years ago by H. J. Newman, who has since been succeeded by B. P. Newman, Wm. E. Newman and M. L. Newman all young men skilled and experienced in the special lines of business to which they are devoted. The premises occupied consist of a building 20x100 feet in dimensions, provided with every arrangement and convenience for the prompt execution of orders, for ornamental work, tin roofing, and eaves-spouting, all of which are made specialties. Tin, copper and sheet iron work of every description is also manufactured upon order, promptly and accurately. A force of twelve competent and experienced assistants is employed, and a trade representing $35,000 annually, and extending throughout, Utah, Idaho and parts of other adjoining States and Territories is supplied; the natural reward of enterprise, perfect familiarity with the details of the business, originality and elegance of design, and a faithful and conscientious performance of all work entrusted to the skill and judgment of the Messrs. Newman. They are courteous and intelligent gentlemen always prepared to make estimates and impart any information in reference to the business, which, under the popular and able management of B. P. Newman, is extending in all directions.

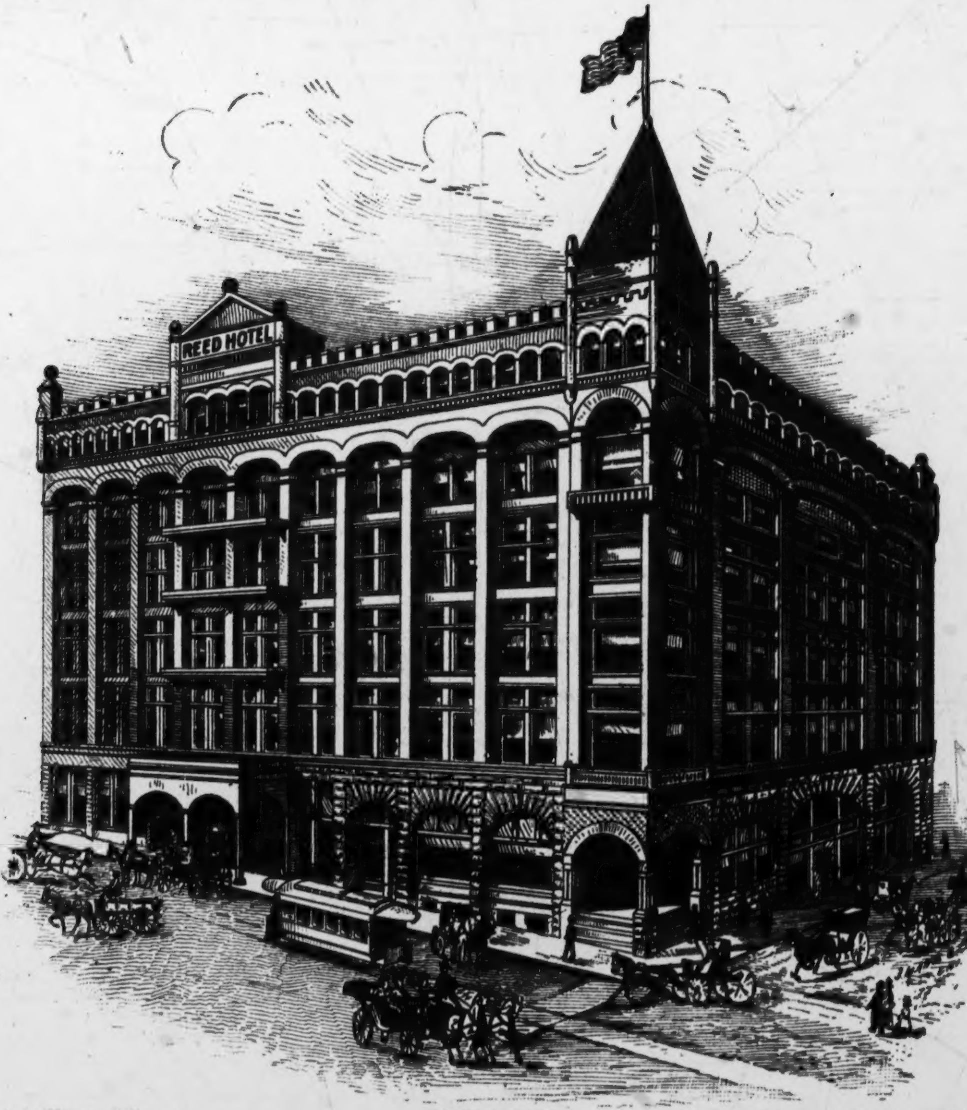


Photo by Newcomb Bros. REED HOTEL. Thompson & Weigel, Architects.

REED HOTEL.

The magnificent caravansaries to be found in all large American centers of population are subjects of universal comment and admiration. The territory west of the Missouri river especially, with its superb scenery, salubrious climate, exhaustless resources and unexcelled railway equipment, furnishes the greatest field in the world for all classes of tourists requiring unsurpassed accommodations. It matters not whether in search of nature's wonders, or the light and balmy air with its signal healing properties, both are present to a matchless degree, and the splendid hotels everywhere open, are regarded not only as "palaces of pleasure," but as material monuments to the enterprise and thrift characteristic of western citizens. The Reed Hotel of Ogden, Utah, so admirably illustrates the point in question, that one cannot refrain from giving the public a brief sketch of the "grandest hotel" of the intermountain region.

The new arrival, leaving the depot, passes up Twenty-fifth street but a block or two toward the central portion of the city, before the largest and most substantial buildings open to view. Among these the Reed Hotel stands out conspicuously. The building is a six-story stone and brick structure, strikingly handsome in architectural design and external finish. It is located at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, in the heart of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of all the principal business houses, places of amusement, etc.

A favorable impression is at once formed upon entering the rotunda, opening from Twenty-fifth street. The office first attracts the admiring gaze. It is a model of its kind, being spacious, nicely arranged, and provided with all conveniences usually found in first-class hotels. The finishings of the rotunda and writing and reading rooms, together with the furniture of each, are in oak. The grand stairway is broad and richly carpeted, the bannister, wainscoating, etc., also being in oak.

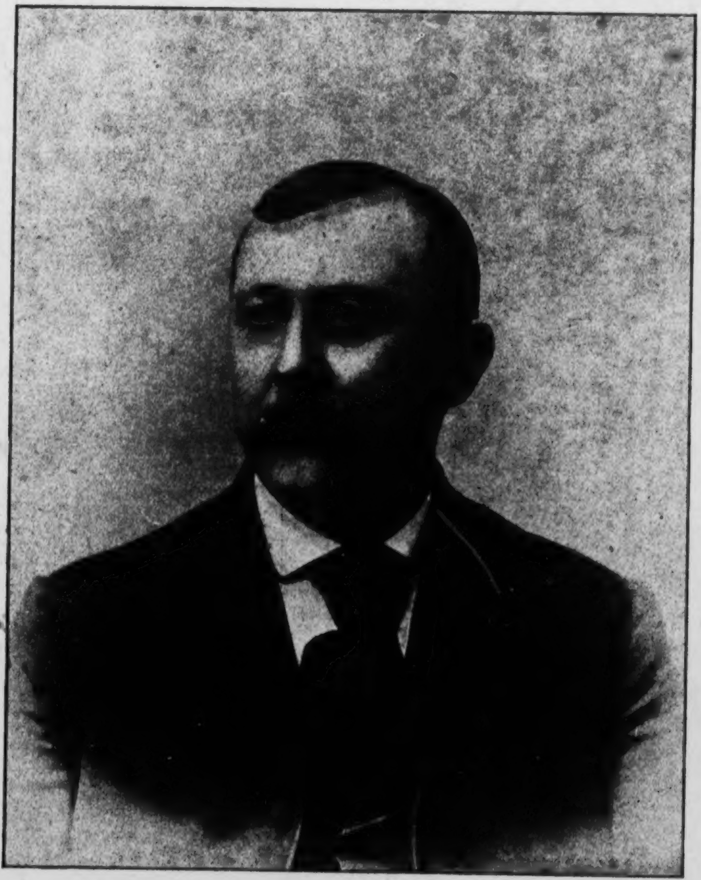


Photo by Newcomb Bros. W. A. McMILLEN.

After viewing the rotunda, the newly arrived guest takes a modern improved passenger elevator and quickly ascends to the fifth story. Stepping from the elevator he passes across a commodious, richly furnished reception room and enters a dining room, that, in its particular style and arrangement, is most delightful to the eye. Large, double plate-glass windows admit an abundance of light, at the same time open to view the grandest panorama of nature one could wish to see. Guests seated at any of the tables during the service of meals, contemplate with wonder and admiration, a landscape made up of the great green valley, dotted here and there with beautiful, well-fenced farms, until it breaks upon the irregular shores of the Great Salt Lake on the south, or is brought to an abrupt termination by the Wasatch range on the north. These windows are 14x18 feet in dimensions and so adjusted that they can be easily adapted to purposes of ventilation. The room is 40x80 feet in dimensions, and the floor is covered with a moquette carpet of exquisite design. The finishings, tables, chairs and richly carved sideboards are all in oak.

The ladies' ordinary is a small room 26x40 feet, separated from the main dining hall by silk draperies.

The kitchen extends along the south side of this floor, and is equipped with every modern device and cooking apparatus calculated to perform the work expeditiously and in the most delicious and inviting style.

Passing through the reception room, which is carpeted and furnished in the same elegant manner, and descending to the floor below, one comes to the spacious, light, airy and splendidly furnished sleeping apartments, all of uniform excellence. The second, third and fourth floors and a portion of the fifth are also devoted to sleeping rooms that are, without exception, furnished and finished in the most elaborate fashion. The carpets are of velvet and body brussels. The furniture is in oak and cherry, sixteenth century and old English patterns. All the rooms have a commanding view of the city and surrounding country, are arranged single or *en suite*, and furnished with every convenience, such as bath and toilet rooms, wardrobes, etc., connected.

The corridors on each floor are broad, high and light, and carpeted and finished in harmony with the rest of the building. They pass around a court which, rising directly above the rotunda, extends to the top of the building, over which a skylight is built to afford light and ventilation. Each of these corridors commands a full view of the rotunda and each successive floor. Many of the rooms are provided with open fireplaces laid with terra cotta trimmings and decorations, adding beauty and cheerfulness to their interiors.

The parlors on the second floor are large and magnificently furnished with heavy mahogany and oak furniture, richly carved, and upholstered with the finest silk tapestry. The carpets are of the most expensive Wilton's and the drapery and curtains the best that can be obtained.

Each room is provided with steam heat, gas and incandescent electric lights, electric call bells, etc., while the service is first-class in every particular, none but the most skilled and experienced help being employed in any of the departments.

Altogether the house is a veritable palace of luxury and convenience, constructed on a plan of superior conception, and provided with every appliance and modern arrangement contributory to the comfort of guests. It is, in fact, the culmination of refinement, ease and wholesome luxury, unsurpassed in any of its appointments by the leading hotels of the country. It should be added that the sixth floor is devoted to sample rooms for commercial travelers, and contains nine commodious apartments fitted up expressly for the convenient and proper display of commodities in every line.

The bar and billiard room open off from the office, but are separate. They are very attractively furnished and equipped. The former is one of the largest and most elegant in the Territory, and the bar is stocked with the finest imported and domestic wines and liquors. The billiard hall is provided with the very latest tables of the Brunswick, Balke, Collander Company pattern, and is a model in its appointments.

The Reed Hotel is conducted by the McMillen & Deming Hotel Company, composed of men of experience and a practical knowledge of the hotel business.

Mr. W. A. McMillen, the principal projector, has for years directed the management of high class hotels, and is thoroughly conversant with all the phases of hotel life. His efficient work has contributed very materially to the important position hotels occupy to-day, and the standard of excellence demanded in their management. A great hotel like the Reed must needs be under the immediate supervision of an indefatigable—thoroughly accomplished gentleman, and the public is to be congratulated upon the happy circumstance that placed Mr. McMillen at the head of the Reed.

Mr. Deming is also a practical hotel man and during his twenty odd years of experience has acquired a thorough conception of the business that enables him to direct the duties and offices of every department with unruffled precision.

The hotel was opened on July 4th, 1891, and has been doing a choice and profitable business ever since. It entertains the best class of people, and both travelers and tourists are loud in their praise of its unexcelled equipment and service.

To operate this important public business a very large capital is required, and fifty-four polite and experienced assistants are employed. The Reed Hotel of Ogden, Utah, with its perfect equipment and magnificent surroundings is meeting with the success that was not only predicted, but was prepared for by the gentlemen to whom the city, the territory and the ubiquitous and fastidious traveler or tourist, are indebted for its presence, its capacity for superb entertainment, and the delightful and liberal features which characterize its management.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK.

Among the responsible financial institutions of Utah to which business men can always look with confidence, is the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Ogden, located at 2438 Washington avenue. The bank was organized in September, 1891, with Charles Woodmansee, president, and J. M. Langsdorf, cashier, both men of high financial qualifications. It has a paid up capital stock of $150,000, transacts a general banking business, and its career, though brief, has been made a success creditable to the executive ability and conservative judgment of its management. Its policy is liberal and encouraging; it affords substantial and valuable support to all classes of commercial and industrial enterprises, and the officers and directors include some of the most prudent, honorable and successful gentlemen in the business community. It receives deposits, discounts first-class commercial paper, deals in exchange, etc., making a specialty of collections by means of its correspondents in all sections of the United States, among whom are the leading institutions of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Corinne, San Francisco, Portland and elsewhere.

The banking rooms are spacious, elegantly equipped, and possess every convenience for the prompt despatch of business, and its affairs are in a flourishing condition with steadily increasing deposits, giving evidence of the confidence of the public and of the growth of the city and surrounding country.

Mr. Woodmansee, the president, is one of the largest land owners in the county, and identified with several of the most important business enterprises of the city. He is a man thoroughly acquainted with the citizens of Ogden, both in business and social relations, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the public.

Mr. Langsdorf, the cashier, is a man of surpassing fitness for the responsible position he holds, being not only an expert accountant and financier, but understanding all the details of the banking business. The directory is composed of men equally reliable and well-known, and the future of this monetary institution is unclouded.

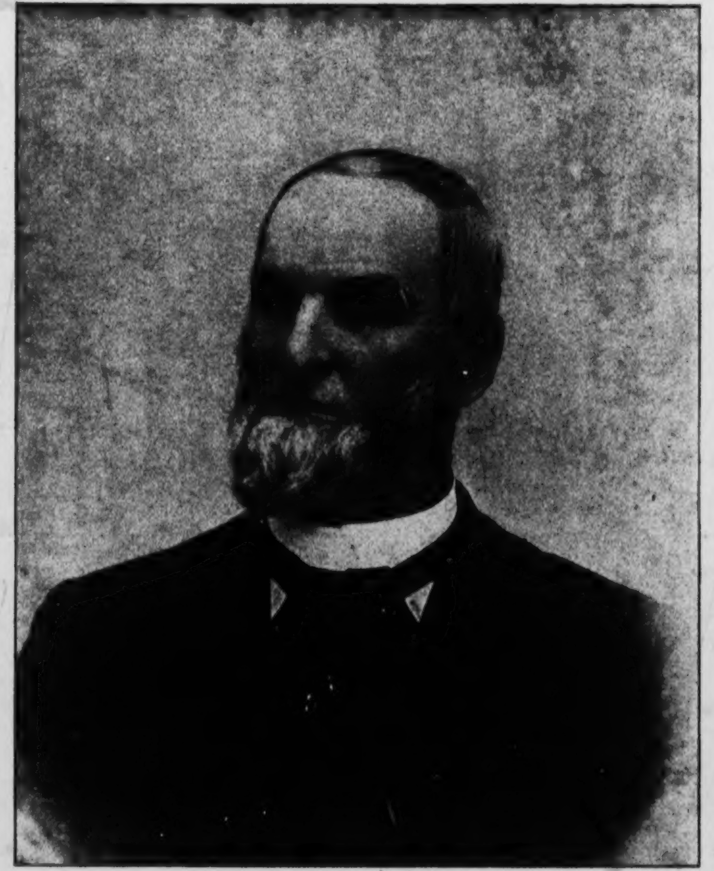


Photo. by Newcomb Bros. A. N. DEMING

PLYMOUTH ROCK BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The modern loan and savings associations are presumably doing more for people of moderate means than any other institution in the country. Such associations are alike beneficial to the rich and to the poor. The principle of assigning a multitude of petty savings to the care and keeping of one general body, thoroughly organized and perfectly responsible, is a veritable "boom" to the wage earner.

The Plymouth Rock Building, Loan and Savings Association of Ogden, is an ideal organization of this character, not only because its plan of operation is perfect, but because its affairs are in the hands of competent, upright men, who represent the responsible element of the community. It was incorporated July 18, 1871, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, and is to-day placing many of the poorer people of Ogden into well-to-do positions where they can enjoy the fruits of their labor, through its effective and judicious manipulation. The methods of the association are safe and liberal. Hard-working men who are required to be at their place of business from early morn till late at night, do not find time to look about for the safe and profitable investment of their earnings, and even if they had the time, the impossibility of doing so to advantage, individually, would make it impracticable. It is equally as desirable for merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, etc., to be identified with this association, as they are thereby enabled to obtain the highest rate of interest without sacrificing any of the privileges of direct investment. Stock is non-forfeitable. Members can sever their connection with the institution at will, subject to by-laws, and take principal and interest, with the exception of one and one-half per cent. of the interest. No fine is imposed when a stockholder occasionally finds a month in which he cannot pay his dues. He simply extends the time his stock matures, and three series of stock are carried for the accommodation of all members.

The officers and directors are numbered among the most reliable business men of Ogden, whose names alone are ample guarantee of the character and responsibility of the institution.

The executive officers are: H. W. Ring, president and manager; J. M. Armstrong, M. D., vice-president; R. P. Hunter, secretary, and Wm. F. Adams, treasurer.

The main business of this association is carried on in Utah, and though it has been before the public but a short time, the vigorous manner in which the managers are pushing matters, and the implicit confidence of the public in the fidelity and integrity of the officers and directors, together with the superior plan employed by the association in the transaction of its business have already caused many of the people in Ogden and the surrounding country to become active members. It is impossible to give in this brief space any adequate discussion of the details, but a clear and concise explanation of the same will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the officials, whose headquarters are located in the Citizens' Bank building, Ogden.

Its affairs are conducted according to the latest and most approved business methods—methods that have been tested to the fullest extent and found not only thoroughly reliable, but devoted to the best interests of each member. Through the association houses are built for those without them, lives are insured, and business men are protected and supported in times of adversity and depression.

J. W. McNUTT & CO.

No line of business wherein the dealer must possess a great amount and variety of information, coupled with a fine discriminating taste, is that of pharmaceutist or druggist. Gentlemen possessing these qualities in a marked degree are members of the firm of J. W. McNutt & Co., proprietors of the pharmacy, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Grant avenue. Mr. McNutt is one of the oldest, most experienced and most capable druggists in the city, having been for the past twelve years thus occupied in Ogden, during which he has built up a business of $25,000 per annum. Along in 1888, Mr. M. Allen was admitted into the partnership and the firm name became as above designated. They occupy a two-story brick structure, 25 x 65 feet in dimensions, handsomely fitted up and provided with all conveniences and appointments for the transaction of business or the accommodation of patrons. The stock carried is very large, and embraces the finest and freshest lines of drugs, chemicals, toilet articles perfumeries, etc., also an excellent line of druggists' sundries, in fact, anything kept in a first-class establishment of the kind. They employ five assistants.

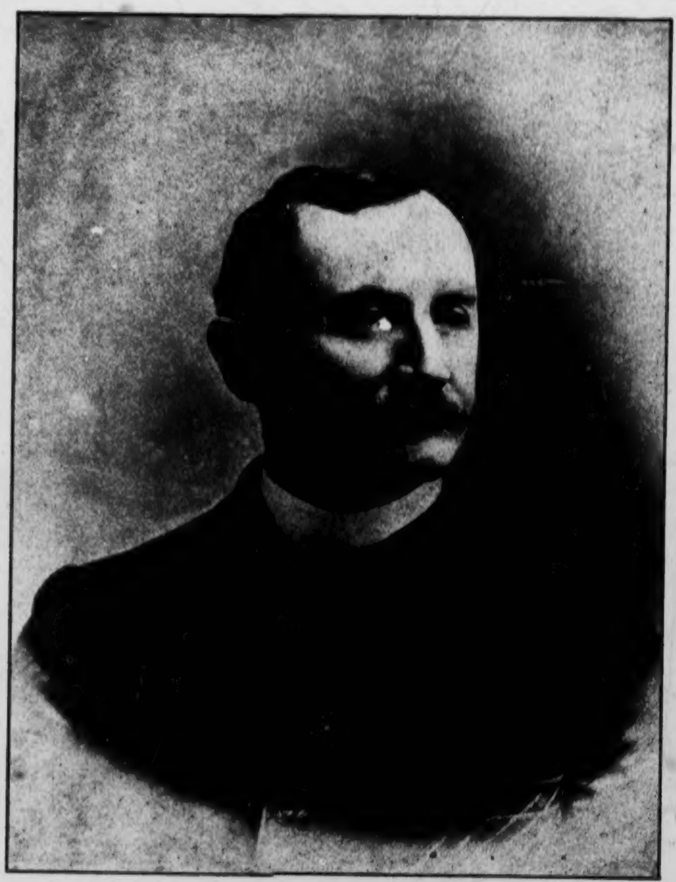


Photo. by Newcomb Bros. J. W. McNUTT.

The firm is well known as among the most conspicuous chemists in the city, fully prepared to fill orders promptly and in the putting up of prescriptions, compounding of medicines, etc., to exercise extraordinary care and diligence.

Mr. McNutt has served the city in the capacity of recorder, and has been otherwise made the recipient of public confidence.

C. B. HUFFMAN.

The cigar and tobacco trade of Ogden, which forms an important feature of its commercial standing, is principally in the hands of business men who are thoroughly acquainted with their line, and whose constant aim is to produce and import a fine grade of goods and maintain the reputation of their brands. Among the establishments contributing to this important result is the firm of C. B. Huffman, located at No. 349 Twenty-fourth street. He carries a large line of imported and domestic cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco and a full line of smokers' articles. Among the brands of cigars carried in stock by this firm can be found the noted "Vindex" and "Margurette," etc. He also carries a full line of stationery and all the leading and latest periodicals.

Mr. Huffman is a native of Iowa, from which State he moved to Butte, Montana, in 1880. In 1889 he settled in Ogden, when he established himself in his present business, a business, too, that is daily increasing, largely due to the courteous and kind treatment extended patrons, as also to the superior quality of the goods kept in stock.

BROOM HOTEL.

Against the majority of cities that have witnessed a rapid upbuilding no complaint can be made regarding the adequacy of hotel facilities. Especially is it true of western cities, as some of the greatest hotels in the world are found in the western part of the United States. Ogden, Utah, is a representative city in this respect, being admirably supplied with public hostelries of a high grade, both in equipage and management. The Broom Hotel, located at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, is an illustration. It was built by Mr. John Broom in 1882, and opened under the management of Mr. Shakespeare, an experienced hotel man. Since that time it has figured as the leading hotel of the city, especially so under the management of the present proprietors, Mr. A. J. Heath and William Best, who took possession September 3d, 1891.

The house contains sixty-two large, nicely furnished, and well ventilated sleeping rooms, with a capacity sufficient to accommodate one hundred guests. The dining room is elegant and spacious, capable of seating eighty people. The parlors are furnished with the finest brussels carpets, and rich hardwood furniture heavily upholstered. A steam heating system apparatus conducts heat to all parts of the building, and every room is lighted by electricity. The building itself is a three-story brick structure 99x160 feet, thickly studded with handsomely shaped bay windows, that make all outside rooms on both streets especially desirable. The surroundings of the hotel are all that could be wished for, and a beautiful view is obtained from all parts of the house. The important acquisitions to a first-class hotel, such as bath rooms, billiard rooms, bar, etc., are in the building, and every department is maintained on the highest scale. The Broom Hotel is now doing a thriving business, and will continue to do so as long as the present managers are in possession.

Both, Messrs. Heath and Best are intelligent, wide-awake gentlemen—by nature adapted to the hotel business. Though they have been but a short time in charge, their effective work in supplying needed additions and making necessary changes, has already been felt in an increasing patronage. A brilliant future is predicted for this hotel.

S. T. WHITAKER.

The architectural industry, without doubt, has a more important bearing upon the beauty and attractiveness of a city than any other branch of industry calculated to attain that end. The handsome appearance and substantiality of modern constructed buildings, gives material evidence of the marked progress made in recent years in this highly practical art. The achievements of architecture is the pride of all metropolitan cities, and the high degree of proficiency attained by those engaged in the business, points with unerring certainty to much greater advancement in the future.

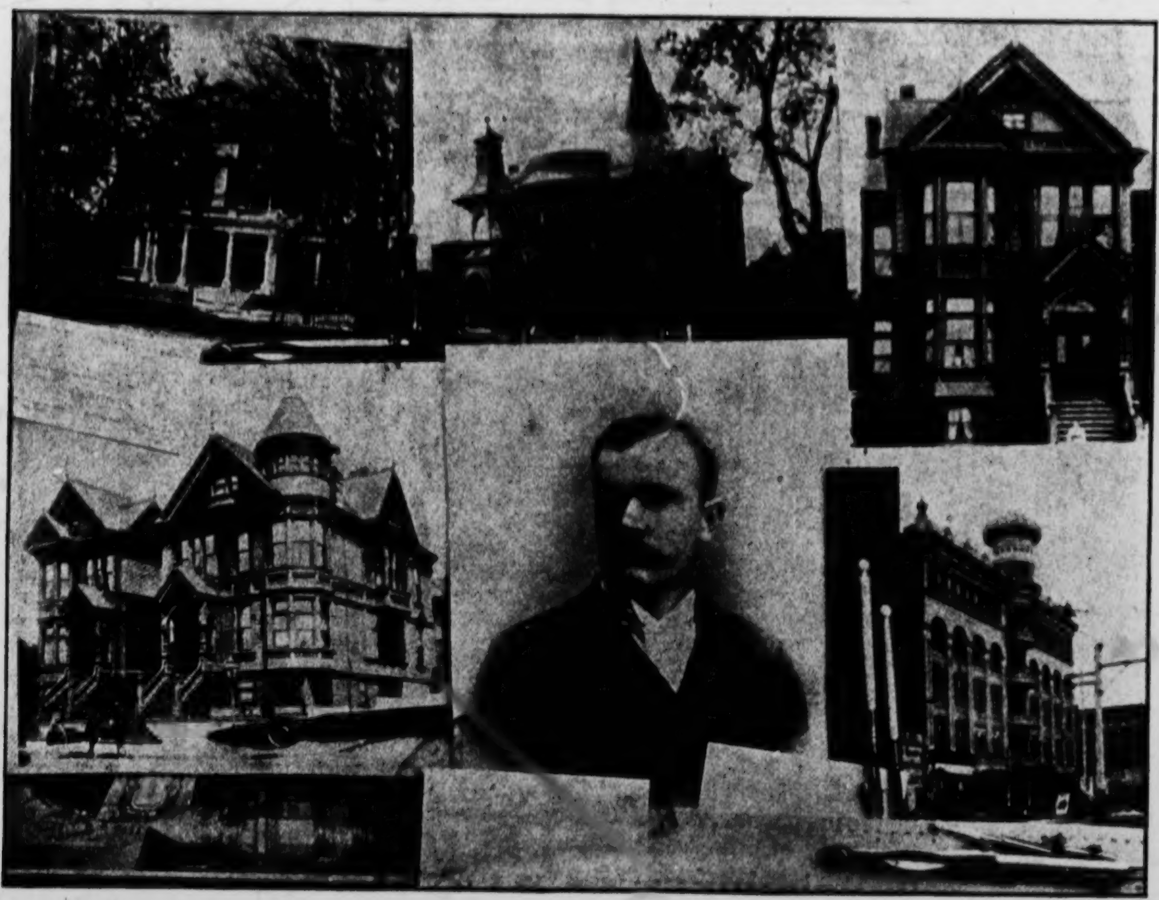


Photo. by Newcomb Bros. Buildings designed by S. T. WHITAKER, Architect.

One of the most capable, efficient and enthusiastic devotees to the science of architecture in the city of Ogden is S. T, Whitaker whose spacious rooms are located in the Opera House building. He has been engaged in the profession in Ogden since 1890, and has designed and prepared plans for some of the most substantial buildings in the city and vicinity. Among these are the Grand Opera House of Ogden, the State Academy, a large school building at Huntsville, another at Harrisville, the city school edifice under course of construction on the city grounds, and other local structures. He has been particularly successful in modeling and drawing plans for special work, and the superior merit of his professional labors has acquired for its author a wide-spread and enviable reputation.

Mr. Whitaker is but thirty-one years of age. He was born in Salt Lake City, where he was also educated, after which he made an extended trip to Europe, acquiring his architectural education abroad, but upon returning to America located in Ogden and began the practice of his profession. He is now a member of the well-known firm of Paulsen, Lavalle & Whitaker, located in Butte City and Helena, Montana, in Boston, Massachusetts, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. He has permanently identified himself with the Territory of Utah, however, making Ogden his future home, where he holds the important position of inspector of public buildings, and where he is fast gaining popularity for his thorough-going business methods, sterling integrity, and perfect familiarity with the details of his business.

W. B. WEDELL.

The real estate dealer is presumably the most important agent in the material and substantial upbuilding of a town or city. Notwithstanding the fact that a city may be located in the heart of a section of country fairly teeming with natural resources, it is essential for the progression of the community, that some one make it their business to inform the world at large of the wonderful opportunities offered, and to inaugurate enterprises for immediate development of its latent wealth.

The real estate agent, more than any other class of citizens is looked too for the performance of this duty, and the commendable manner in which the dealers of Ogden have responded to the call, reflects great credit on their value as citizens.

Mr. W. B. Wedell, a real estate owner and broker of this city, furnishes a fair illustration of the push and enterprise characteristic of our leading business men.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. W. B. WEDELL.

Mr. Wedell opened his real estate office in 1889, and from the very start proved himself a working factor among the business interests of Ogden, and has already platted and sub-divided and disposed of a large portion of some of the most desirable property, both for business and residential purposes, that has ever been placed upon the market.

The following list of additions will serve to show that Mr. Wedell has the handling of some of the best tracts in the city: Wedell's Monterey addition; Wedell's Terrace sub-division; Lund's Lynne addition; Sanford's Annex; Five Point Annex; South Ogden Heights, Five Point sub-division and Riverside Park.

All these additions are admirably situated, and contain choice and sightly lots, unsurpassed as locations for beautiful homes. Monterey addition contains ten acres, located in the best part of the city, being well drained and commanding an elegant view. Terrace sub-division is the most desirable tract on the market. It contains twenty-one acres of fine residence property, and lots in this addition are selling faster than anywhere else in the city. Twenty-five families are already settled in comfortable homes on the tract, and new houses are constantly going up.

Mr. Wedell has upward of $100,000 invested in Ogden realty, and his annual sales amount to over $300,000. In addition to this splendid list of city property, he handles improved and unimproved acre property located in different parts of the Territory. Mr. Wedell has consumated some very large and desirable transfers since starting in business that have terminated to the financial benefit of both buyers and sellers. He is a gentleman of entire probity in his business relations, and of sound judgment in all that pertains to the handling and care of real estate. Prospective purchasers can safely rely upon his statements and representations regarding the value, location and desirability of the property he has for sale.

He handles his own property principally, and has an abundance of capital at his disposal, which enables him to take advantage of every business exigency and secure control of the bargains that are to be had through cash transactions.

His office is located at No. 321 Twenty-fourth street, over the postoffice, and persons wishing to buy or sell real estate will do well to give him a call, and get acquainted with his superior methods of doing business.

Though only twenty-eight years of age Mr. Wedell has had quite a varied experience during his business career. He was born in the state of Wisconsin, and came to Utah several years ago, and engaged in the restaurant business at Salt Lake City, running what is familarly known as the California restaurant. After remaining in Salt Lake for a time he came to Ogden and was proprietor at different times of both the Saddle Rock and the Elite restaurants. He soon saw, however, the wonderful opportunities afforded in the real estate business in Ogden and opened his present office in 1889. He is an enterprising, go-ahead citizen and a man of integrity, straightforward and conscientious in all his business relations, and has won the confidence and good will of the public.

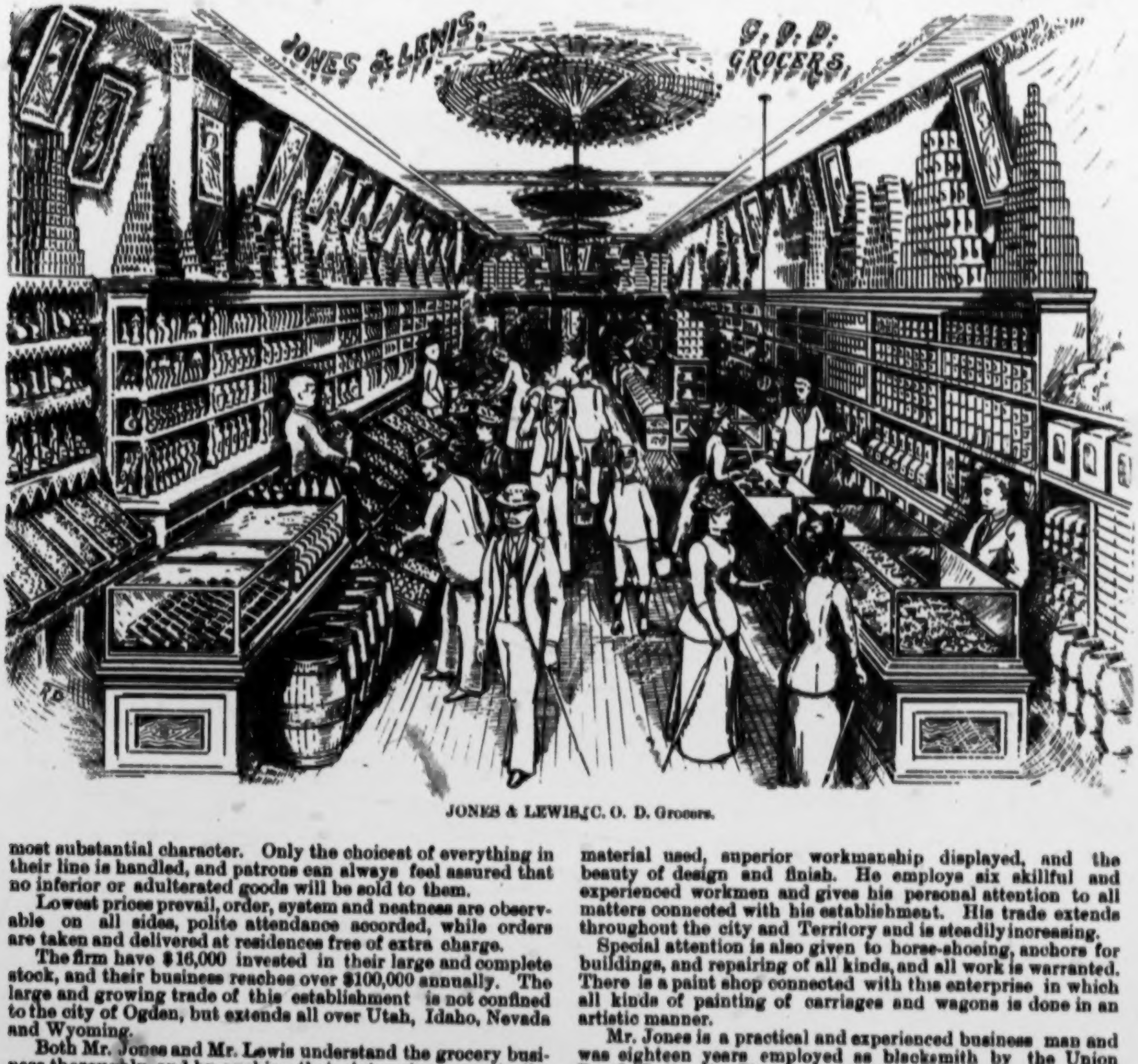
JONES & LEWIS.

The above is a prominent and popular establishment in the grocery business of Ogden.

The gentlemen comprising the firm are Edgar Jones and Robert B. Lewis. They formed a co-partnership under the present firm style in March 1887, and have since developed extensive connections, such as are usually accorded to houses in this branch of industry.

The premises occupied is a large two-story brick building 25x80, located at 328 Twenty-fifth street. The store is well arranged and fitted up according to modern ideas of the business.

The firm obtain supplies direct from all the best producing sources, and carry an extensive assortment of everything in the line of imported and domestic staple and fancy groceries and family supplies. They have made it their aim from the start to keep on sale only such goods as are of a superior quality, and as a consequence a trade has been built up of a most substantial character. Only the choicest of everything in their line is handled, and patrons can always feel assured that no inferior or adulterated goods will be sold to them.



JONES & LEWIS, C. O. D. Grocers.

Lowest prices prevail, order, system and neatness are observable on all sides, polite attendance accorded, while orders are taken and delivered at residences free of extra charge.

The firm have $16,000 invested in their large and complete stock, and their business reaches over $100,000 annually. The large and growing trade of this establishment is not confined to the city of Ogden, but extends all over Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming.

Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Lewis understand the grocery business thoroughly, and by pushing their interests energetically, and observing upright principles in all their dealings, they have succeeded in building up the large and profitable trade they now enjoy. No effort on their part is spared to please and satisfy each and every one of their numerous patrons.

R. JONES.

In reviewing the varied and important industrial enterprises which go to make up the sum total of the city's wealth and prosperity, there are many deserving of more space than can be extended them. Such an one is the Ogden Carriage and Wagon Works, owned and operated by Mr. R. Jones, at 345-347-349 Washington avenue, between Washington and Grant avenues. There is no city in the northwest of the size of Ogden, where a better arranged and more complete enterprise of this kind can be found. It was established by its present proprietor in 1889 and has steadily increased to its present large proportions. The premises occupied are located as above, and consists of a substantial two-story brick building 38x80 feet, complete in every detail and arrangement, and equipped with the most modern improvements known to this branch of industrial pursuit. In the manufacture of carriages, Mr. Jones is prepared to turn out anything from a sulky to the heaviest grade of transfer wagons, and his work is noted for the excellence of material used, superior workmanship displayed, and the beauty of design and finish. He employs six skillful and experienced workmen and gives his personal attention to all matters connected with his establishment. His trade extends throughout the city and Territory and is steadily increasing.

Special attention is also given to horse-shoeing, anchors for buildings, and repairing of all kinds, and all work is warranted. There is a paint shop connected with this enterprise in which all kinds of painting of carriages and wagons is done in an artistic manner.

Mr. Jones is a practical and experienced business man and was eighteen years employed as blacksmith by the Union Pacific Railroad. There exists in this city no enterprise more worthy of mention than the Ogden Carriage and Wagon Works which to-day stands in the front ranks, and deserves the merited success they have achieved.

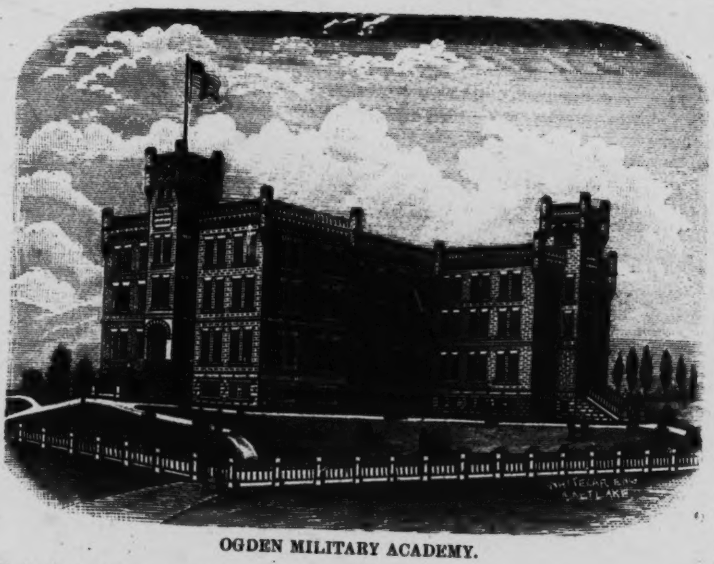
OGDEN MILITARY ACADEMY.

It was with a view of fulfilling, in a practical and comprehensive manner, the requirements of a high grade military academy, where the citizens of Utah and surrounding States and Territories could send their boys, and feel they were attending a praiseworthy and superior class institution, that a few of Ogden's leading men organized a stock company and constructed and equipped the splendid edifice known as the Ogden Military academy. The academy and grounds are situated about three miles north of the business center of Ogden, on the line of the Hot Springs railway, occupying a high, well-drained quarter, and commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, while an ample campus affords every facility for drills, parades and athletic sports.

The main building is 80x150 feet in dimensions, and four stories high. It is a brick structure, finely furnished and especially arranged for the comfort, convenience and instruction of pupils. Independent of the main academy building there is a gymnasium, and a wood and iron work-shop. In this latter department the boys are given an insight into practical mechanical work, as a part of their course of instruction. The entire grounds covers about ten acres and the buildings and equipment have been provided at a cost of $50,000.

Thorough academic courses are taught by which students are prepared for entrance into first-class colleges, scientific schools and for business life. The school is strictly military in character and all the formalities of such an institution are observed. It has capacity sufficient to accommodate sixty-five boarders and fifty-one are now in attendance. Appropriate rules and regulations have been instituted, and the officers and teachers always insist on their enforcement. Thorough discipline is also maintained in every department, and of a character calculated to promote the moral, mental and physical well-being of the inmates.

Capt. L. L. Howard, who has the management of the school, ably aided by six competent and experienced assistants, is presumably as capable and efficent in his special capacity as any man in this country. He is the perfect embodiment of physical manhood and possesses administrative ability of a superior order. He has had years of experience in the charge of just such institutions, is thoroughly conversant with all modern methods of recognized merit, and is quick to apply every principal that promises to advance the best interests of all patrons. His creditable work supplemented by the valuable and painstaking efforts of the corps of teachers now engaged is rapidly building up the school and giving it favorable and wide-spread popularity.



OGDEN MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Trustees are as follows: Reese Howell, president; W. M. Shilling, vice-president; C. L. Howard, secretary; John A. Boyle, treasurer. Fred J. Kiesel, A. C. Newill and A. H. Nelson, all gentlemen of the highest standing and well-known to the people of this section of the country. Their identification with the institution in itself is a sufficient guarantee of merit and effectually insures for it a long and prosperous career.

OGDEN ACADEMY.

The thorough and efficient educational institutions located in the city of Ogden are among the most salient manifestations of progression on a sound and substantial basis, and the tendency of the people of this community to keep abreast of modern advancement and enlightenment. There is as much sterling enterprise exhibited in the construction and maintenance of high class religious and educational schools, as there is in any sphere of commercial industry; and the simultaneous development of the mental faculties and the moral nature accomplishes an infinitely greater amount of good than either one taken separately. It is as much within the province of schools for the education and training of the young to weave in the course of their instructions, proper lessons in the doctrines of religion and principles of morality, as any other branch of study.

It was with a view of fulfilling and carrying out this necessity that the New West Commission founded the Ogden Academy, one of the most admirable and perfect institutions of the kind in this section of the country. The excellent building which is located on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Adams avenue, is spacious and substantial, and arranged especially for convenience and adaptability. Every department is perfect in its equipment, and the corps of able teachers are highly qualified for the respective positions they occupy. Nearly all the teachers are graduates of excellent eastern colleges. The school was first opened in 1883, by Prof. H. W. Ring with eleven pupils, and it has enjoyed a most successful and prosperous career from its very inception to the present time. About $25,000 are invested in the premises, and the academy has a capacity sufficient to comfortably accommodate three hundred pupils. There are two hundred now in attendance, and the number is increasing each year.

The building is 100x150 feet in dimensions, and three stories high. The arrangement is such that ample light and ventilation are secured, while the building is heated throughout by steam. Every thing about the place has an air of attractiveness, and it is altogether an ideal private school for both sexes.

The usual English, scientific and classical, courses are taught, and all the various studies classed under these heads are included. Special attention is given to fitting for first-class eastern colleges. Nineteen students are now fitting for Vassar, Oberlin and Stanford. A choice library containing many valuable reference books, encyclopedias, etc., has been provided for the use of students and the school is particularly well prepared to give instruction in the sciences by means of an extensive set of late improved apparatus of inestimable value for practical illustration. A first and second primary and an intermediate department are provided for the younger pupils, and a thorough commercial course is given for those who wish to avail themselves of a complete business education.

Prof. David A. Curry, the principal, is a man of superior ability in the efficient conduct of an institution of this character, and his untiring efforts to maintain a school of the highest order and carry out the fundamental principle upon which it is based, has been of such a satisfactory nature as to command the esteem and good will of the Commission, and the high regard of both pupils and co-instructors. He is ably assisted in the academic department by Mrs. Jennie Foster Curry, in lower departments by Miss Mary H. Nutting, Miss Mary McClelland, Miss Eva Roney and Miss Alice B. Hamlin.

PARKER, DOXEY & EASTMAN.

A distinguishing feature of the city of Ogden is the superior class of its buildings and private residences, the fine character of which reflect great credit on the skill and ability of the architects who designed them. Among the most prominent concerns engaged in this arduous profession none have prosecuted their work with more skill or greater success than the firm of Parker, Doxey & Eastman, long and well known as accomplished artists in some of the leading cities of the United States.

Mr. A. F. Parker, the senior member, is from the East, having acquired his profession in Boston, Massachusetts, where he had a thorough training in all its details; while Mr. Samuel Doxey is a native of Ogden, where he is intimately acquainted with the best business men of the city, by whom he is universally esteemed. Mr. C. E. Eastman, who was educated at the University of Illinois, comes to Ogden from Chicago, where he was actively engaged at architectural work, in which he attained to distinguished prominence and reputation.

The firm is prepared at all times to promptly execute orders for plans and specifications, exercising extraordinary diligence and guaranteeing accuracy. The members also make a specialty of superintending the construction of public buildings, private residences, etc., at the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms. They are expert designers of beautiful homes and high class private dwellings, and were the architects employed in the planning and erection of the following: The residences of A. Allen, A. R. C. Smith, Dr. J. D. Carnahan, F. T. Sanford, W. J. Emmett, and many others that speak very highly for their proficiency at the business.

The firm possess every facility for the successful completion of all work entrusted to its care, and is prompt in satisfying the wants of patrons. They occupy suites 27 and 28, First National Bank building.

D. W. ELLIS.

The profession of the civil engineer and surveyor is one of the most important. He needs not only a thorough scientific training based upon the fundamentals that have always been a part of the profession, but possessing a capacity for the reception of new ideas and a readiness to adapt himself thereto.

Mr. D. W. Ellis, civil engineer and surveyor, occupying offices 27 and 28 in the First National Bank building, is one of the best equipped and most widely known civil engineers in the city. He has had years of experience in all its branches, and is thoroughly educated in all the technical and scientific departments of the business. Surveying of every description is made a specialty, and plans, plats and maps are prepared expeditiously and accurately.

Mr. Ellis was retained as one of the expert engineers on the new electric railway of Ogden, a model of its kind, and evidencing in its plans and construction, exceptional skill on the part of those who formulated and provided the designs. He is also an expert in the department of mining engineering, in which he enjoys an established and well-deserved reputation. His masterpiece, however, and that for which he has gained for himself an advanced position in the estimation of the citizens of Ogden, was in the draughting and gathering of data for the first lithographical map of the city, a professional achievement, proposed and concluded upon his own personal responsibility, and for which meritorious undertaking, Mr. Ellis received public applause and patronage from citizens and the daily press.

Mr. Ellis stands high in the community, not only as a professional, but as a citizen of enterprise and public spirit, executing all business entrusted to him in a thorough artistic manner, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

JESSE J. DRIVER.

Of all the various branches of mercantile industry, the drug business is beyond question the most important. There are concerns engaged in other lines, that may carry a larger stock, require greater capital, and transact a much more extensive business, but in the matter of importance and responsibility, the drug business, without doubt, stands at the head. The citizens of Ogden have in the establishment of Jesse J. Driver located at 2357 Washington avenue, a pharmacy from which they can purchase every line of medicaments, drugs, etc., and feel assured of getting fresh and pure articles. This house was established by Mr. Driver in 1880. The store is handsomely fitted up and furnished, and contains a full and choice stock of drugs and chemicals, carefully selected for their purity and strength, also perfumeries, soaps, toilet articles, fancy goods, etc. Prescriptions are compounded and family recipes prepared at lowest prices, every care being taken to guard against the possibility of error. About $6,000 is invested in the business and the annual receipts amount to over $12,000.

Mr. Driver devotes his personal attention to the business, and nothing but highly competent help has ever been employed. He has in consequence built up a very extensive patronage, and his establishment is the popular pharmacy of the city.

Mr. Driver is an old resident of Ogden, having lived in the city for the past sixteen years. During this time by straight-forward, honorable business methods he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him, standing high among the business men of the community and figuring prominently in many public enterprises.

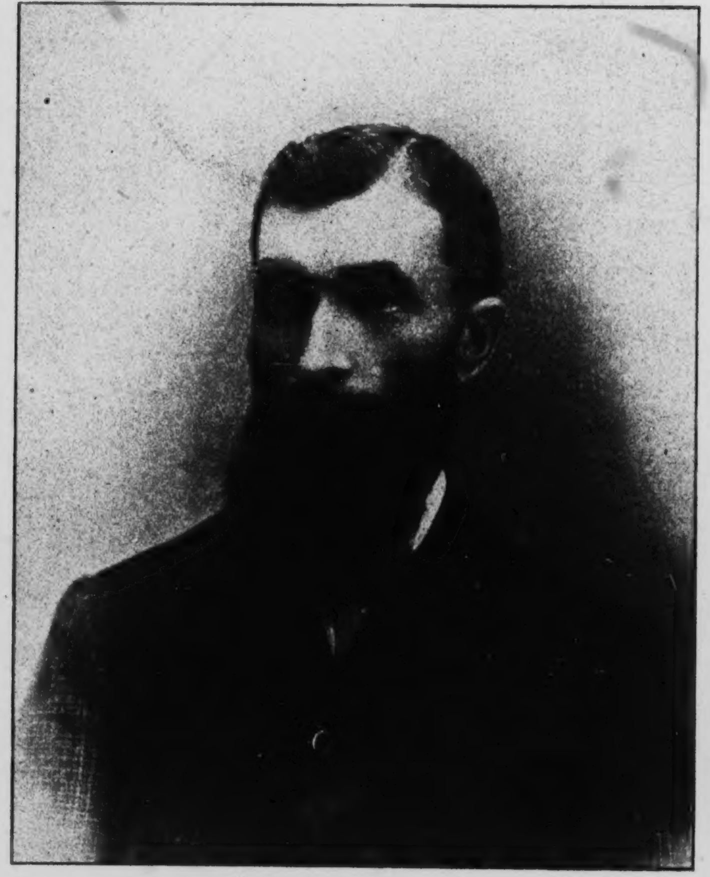


Photo by Newcomb Bros. JESSE J. DRIVER.

MRS. L. B. MAHAN.

The existence of such first-class establishments as that conducted by the lady whose name heads this article is the best indication possible of the metropolitan character of this city. Mrs. Mahan is a lady of cultured taste, moulded upon a thorough acquaintance with the best schools of artistic dressmaking, and is prepared to create a new and superior style of dressmaking in Ogden.

She is a lady of skilled judgment in all matters pertaining to her business. She has been a resident of Ogden for two years, coming to this city from Indianapolis, in which city she was engaged in the same line of business for eight years, and numbered among her customers some of the wealthiest ladies of the city. She is at present located in Wright & Sons' building, Washington avenue, where she has four elegantly furnished rooms: parlor, cloak, fitting and reception room, and is splendidly equipped to receive her patrons and execute their orders for dressmaking in the latest styles and most artistic manner.

Mrs. Mahan keeps constantly employed from twelve to fifteen skilled assistants, and supervises personally all work committed to her, which is of itself a sufficient guarantee that everything will be done in a satisfactory manner.

IDAHO LUMBER COMPANY.

The rapid and substantial growth of the City of Ogden has created a large field for the operations of lumber dealers, and the practicability of shipping an unlimited amount of all kinds to the points where buildings are in progress of construction enables the lumber merchant to supply all demands at fair prices. The Idaho Lumber Company is recognized as an influential factor in meeting the demand for first-class lumber, well seasoned and adapted to immediate use. The company was formed eight years ago and has been since its organization under the control of its present able and efficient manager, D. D. Jones, to whose untiring efforts and superior business ability is almost wholly due the wonderful success achieved. It carries in stock a heavy line of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, building material, etc., also Fay's manilla goods, for which it has the exclusive agency. In connection with the yards which are located on Twenty-fifth street, between Lincoln and Wall, the company operates a large and extensive planing mill, two stories high, and 50x100 feet in size, where it is prepared to supply every description of scroll sawing, turning, etc. An average stock of forty-thousand dollars in value is carried and the average sales amount to one hundred thousand dollars per annum—the trade extending throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming. By great care in purchasing and honorable methods in dealing the company has won its way among competitors to a success at once, gratifying and well deserved.

Mr. D. D. Jones is a Welchman by birth, but has lived in Ogden for the past twenty years. He is one of the most enterprising of business men, always on the alert to advance any cause which has for its object the good of the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also chairman of the committee on manufactures, and has the respect and confidence of all citizens. The Idaho Lumber Company is to be congratulated on securing the services of so popular a gentleman, and well deserves the confidence and patronage of the public.

WILLIAM W. FIFE.

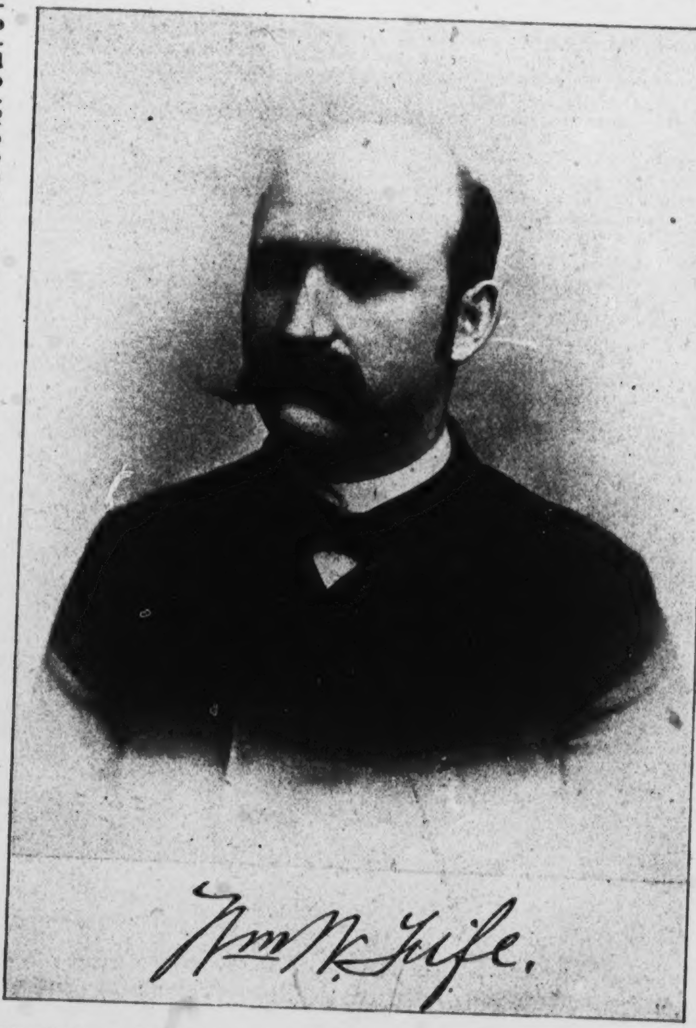

Wm W. Fife.

Photo by Newcomb Bros.

There is no profession more arduous and intricate or that requires a deeper and more comprehensive study to approach perfection than that of architecture. The striking beauty and magnificence of any city depends principally upon the architects who have designed and planned the buildings which adorn its streets and thoroughfares.

The wonderful advancement which Ogden has made during the past few years and the great metropolitan appearance she has taken on, is due more to her elegant and modern structures than anything else. It is but fitting in a work of this character, containing engravings of her finest business blocks and private dwellings, that a brief sketch of the business and meritorious work executed by Mr. W. W. Fife, aprominent architect of this city, be given. Mr. Fife is certainly efficient and painstaking in the performance of his work, and that he has great original conceptions regarding the line of enterprise in which he is engaged is amply attested by the elegant structures for which he has made designs and drawn plans.

The following brief list of buildings in this city speak more emphatically for his ability than could the most lucid writer: City Hall, Ogden; Utah Loan & Trust Co.'s bank and office building; fifth ward institute and theatre, Ogden; high school North Ogden; church, fifth ward, Ogden; church, fourth ward, Ogden; W. H. Wright & Sons Co.'s store and office building, Ogden; Hon. D. H. Peery's store and office building, Ogden; Jno. J. Cortez' block, Ogden; Union block stores and office building, Ogden; C. Woodmansee's store and office building, Ogden; B. White's store and office building, Ogden; Jno. Scowcroft & Sons' store building, Ogden; J. H. Spargo's store and office building, Ogden; Lincoln hotel, Ogden; grand pavillion, Hot Springs, near Ogden; residence, Hon. Lorin Farr, Ogden; residence, E. T. Wooley, Ogden; residence, E. T. Hulaniski, Ogden; residence, J. G. Kennedy, Ogden; residence, I. L. Clark, Ogden; residence, Hon. Jos. Stanford, Ogden; residence, B. G. Geddard, Ogden; residence, Thos. J. Stephens, Ogden; residence, F. W. Lafrentz, Ogden, and many other stores, office buildings, banks, churches and residences to which reference can be made.

These are all representative buildings and we call special attention to the Utah Loan & Trust Company's building at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fourth street, the finest and most handsome structure by all odds in the Territory, and really unsurpassed in the West as an architectural creation. It is an ornament to the city, and Mr. Fife achieved for himself great credit, and established a lasting reputation for ability and competency in modeling such a grand and imposing structure.

Mr. Fife is a native of Ogden and thirty-five years of age. He has been actively engaged in the contracting and architectural pursuit for fifteen years, and for the last five years has devoted himself exclusively to his large and growing business as an architect.

Mr. Fife's knowledge of the architectural profession was acquired in the best school of learning, viz.: practical experience.

His father was well known to the people of this community as a thorough-going, capable and highly qualified builder and contractor, second to none in this country. His education and knowledge of the rudiments, details and fundamental principles of this department of industry was obtained under a seven years' apprenticeship in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in the large cities of England and Scotland, and upon coming to this country in the early settlement of Utah, he was an active worker in the construction of buildings in Salt Lake City, Ogden and throughout the Territory; and established for himself a reputation for the excellence of his work and the great skill he displayed.

His son, the subject of our sketch, was an apprentice under his father, and always exhibited the same natural aptitude for this class of work. At the early age of thirteen he started in to learn his chosen profession. He soon became a partner, and when but fifteen years of age was made clerk of the works his father then had in charge. He was invested with the important responsibility of ordering the material, etc., and other duties of which a lad of his years seldom has a proper conception. Two years later at the age of seventeen he assumed entire charge of the draughting department, and shortly afterward his father retired from business, leaving the affairs of the concern entirely with his son. The business was at that time much the largest of any similar firm in the city, and we doubt if any young man in the country has manifested such superior capabilities and efficiency in so arduous an occupation.

Mr. Fife has studied hard and earnestly to perfect himself in the details of architecture (in which study he never tires), and in order to keep abreast of the times and give his patrons the benefit of the latest and most approved productions of recognized authority and eminent draughtsmen and designers, subscribes to, and keeps constantly on file, the very best works and periodicals on architecture published in the United States, and is in communication with publishers in different parts of Europe to bring to his aid and to use in his work the finest and most magnificent and substantial class of work in planning and construction of buildings.

He subscribes regularly to such celebrated publications as the *American Architecture*, international edition, published in Boston, Massachusetts, the most expensive scientific work produced in the United States.

The *Inland Architect* is a monthly edition of the highest order which comes to Mr. Fife's office regularly.

Another weekly paper of a high character, the *Architect and Builder*, is teeming each issue with new and valuable points and suggestions.

The *Scientific American*, architects and builders' edition, is another important publication dealing in an able and scientific manner with the latest topics of interest.

All of these and many other noted papers are to be found at Mr. Fife's office as they appear each regular issue, and the high class plates and engravings which come with them from time to time, are all carefully classified and kept for ready reference.

Mr. Fife's library is replete with volumes by authors of the highest authority, and anything appertaining to the subject of

BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY W. W. FIFE, ARCHITECT.

architecture can be found. We mention these facts to show that he is wide-awake to the demands of modern architecture and uses his utmost endeavors to furnish the people of this community with all the advantages of the latest developments of the profession all over the world.

That Mr. Fife is highly expert in his mastery of the subject to which he is devoted is clearly indicated in the splendid class of buildings he has erected; the bulk of the substantial and costly structures of this city having been modeled and designed by him.

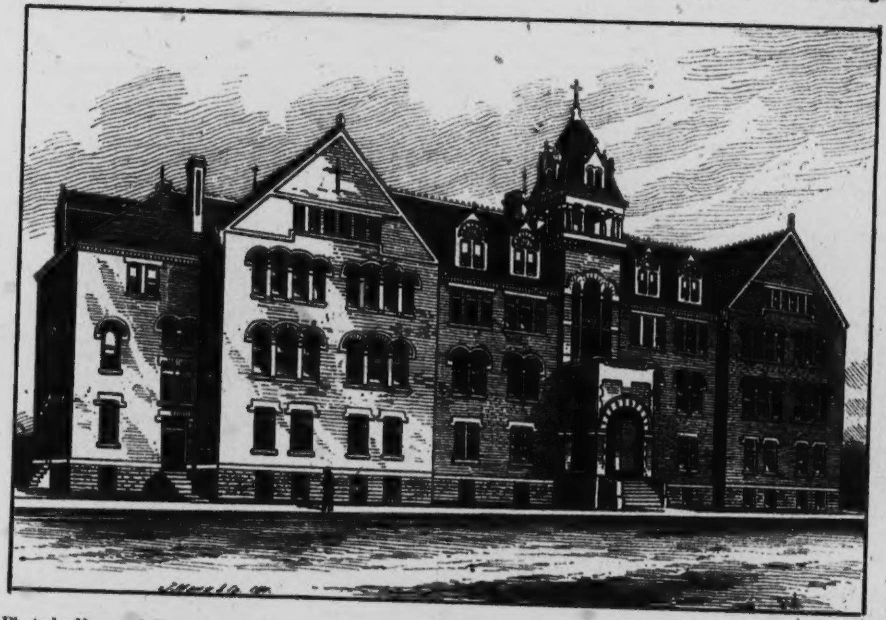


Photo by Newcomb Bros. SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

The high class educational institutions of Ogden are among the noteworthy features of the city's multitudinous attractions and advantages. The splendid school edifice, known as the Sacred Heart academy, located at the corner of Twenty-fifth, and Quincy streets, is indeed a model institution of the kind, and reflects great credit on the worthy and right minded people, whose high motives and sincere efforts have caused its erection. It is doubtful if the school has a superior in this country, both in regard to the excellent design and convenient arrangement of the building, and the conscientious and capable sisters who have charge and are now conducting the institution. An academy of this character commends itself to the favorable consideration of parents who wish to provide for their children a thorough and comprehensive education, and at the same time feel that all the influences thrown around them are of such a wholesome and beneficial tendency as to purify and strengthen their moral nature and early inculcate principles of honor and obedience.

The building itself shows the untiring zeal and earnest endeavors of the projectors, and their perfect conception of the fundamental needs of so vital and important an institution. It was erected and equipped at a total cost of $125,000, and is pre-eminently appropriate and convenient in every appointment. It is 225x75 feet in dimensions and is four stories high. The capacity of the school is sufficient to accommodate from 500 to 600 boarding pupils, and although it is but a short time since the building was ready for occupancy it is rapidly filling up. An ample hot water heating aparatus furnishes heat to every apartment, and the building is provided throughout with both gas and electric light.

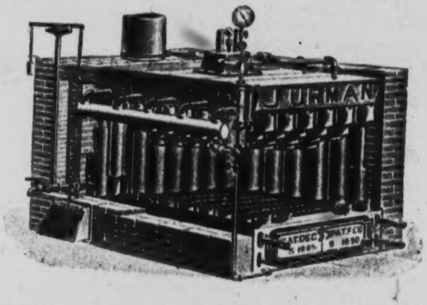
The first floor is occupied by the spacious exhibition hall which is 79x67 feet, a splendid and nicely arranged office 26x14, also a commodious and appropriately furnished reception room 26x40. The dining room is also on the first floor and is divided into two distinct departments each 44x28 feet in dimensions. The kitchen and refactories are located near the dining room, and fully equipped with all facilities and necessary arrangements. Besides the apartments already mentioned on this floor, there are three music rooms and a garden hall for the recreation of pupils. The second floor contains eight large class rooms, a double parlor, the main office, and the chapel and infirmary. The library, studio, two large class rooms, seven music rooms and five large dormitories occupy the third floor, while the fourth floor is set aside exclusively for dormitories.

Twenty-one sisters attend to the interests and instruction of pupils, under the supervision and head guardianship of the sister superior. Every care is taken to see that the primary objects for which the school is designed are carried out to the fullest extent. Thorough and comprehensive courses in all the various branches usually provided in academic schools are taught, and the best systems of instruction are adopted. Besides the regular English course and Latin, lessons in book-keeping, type-writting and short-hand, are given after the latest improved methods. There are now 250 pupils in attendance and scholars are received at all times during the year.

The citizens of Utah and surrounding states and territories are to be congratulated on having in their midst such a praiseworthy and meritorious institution, and as this work will be circulated largely through this section of the country, the opportunity is availed of to reccommend the Sacred Heart academy in the highest terms, as an admirable place for the proper training and education of young ladies.

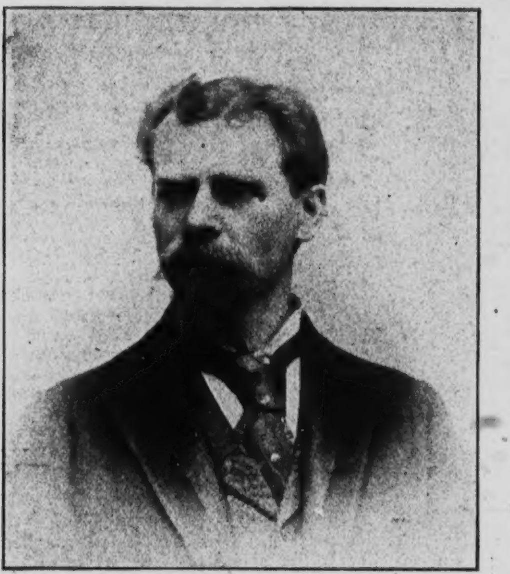
DOYLE & HALVERSON

Very prominent among the industries of the country is the plumbing business, defined as by far the most important branch of the house building art. Among the most indispensable aids of the sanitary reformer are the men of integrity, skill and intelligence in this special line. In this connection due mention should be made of Doyle & Halverson, plumbing and gas fitters at No. 2304 Washington avenue, who keep pace with the demands of the times, and who have for the past three years been actively engaged in this department of trade. The firm is fully prepared to execute every description of plumbing, gas and steam fitting, also sewerage work in the best manner and at lowest rates, at the same time guaranteeing satisfaction in every instance. They give steady employment to fifteen skilled artisans and the experience of its members combined with skill and sound judgment have given them a wide reputation as reliable workers. This important flourishing and industrial enterprise has now been in successful operation for nearly three years. Each member of the firm is a master mechanic in his special line, a fact that coupled with popularity and rare business sagacity has secured for them a lucrative business upon a sure and permanent foundation. All orders are promptly attended to, the best material used, and the rates and terms are reasonable and liberal.



C. A. EKLUND.

The foremost enterprise in the city of Ogden engaged in the merchant tailoring business is that of C. A. Eklund, whose spacious rooms are located at 2463 Washington avenue, second floor. This widely known and old established house has been doing business in Ogden since 1881, and has enjoyed a most prosperous career. Through the untiring efforts of the proprietor and his thorough understanding of all the multitudinous details of the profession, the trade has been increased until now it amounts to over $25,000 annually, and extends all over Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada. Mr. Eklund carries a very choice and complete line of stock embracing all the latest and best goods in the market, and ever makes it a leading object not only to employ the very best and most experienced workmen, but to keep on hand a comprehensive line of well selected cloths, from which the most fastidious can make selections. The store and workshop consists of two large and conveniently arranged rooms together 25x80 feet in dimension, equipped with every facility and otherwise convenient and inviting. He employs twelve hands, and is prepared to fill orders for garments or suits adapted to social or business purposes, with the least delay, and at the most reasonable prices.



C. A. EKLUND.

Mr. Eklund is a native of Sweden, and came to this country in 1874, and to Salt Lake City in 1876, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Larime, Wyoming. He remained there two years, and then located in Ogden where all of his interests have since been centered. He is an honorable, upright business man and applies himself faithfully to his chosen avocation.

J. A. STEPHENS.

Among those old established mercantile enterprises in the city of Ogden, which have ever maintained a leading position in the commercial interests of the city, and proved themselves instrumental in furthering and increasing the importance and material prosperity of this section as a wholesale and jobbing center, is the well known wholesale and retail grocery house of J. A. Stephens, located at 365, Twenty-fourth street. This establishment was first opened ten years ago under the firm name of Stephens & Stone, and continued under that title until October 5th, 1891, when Mr. Stephens became sole owner. A large and substantial trade has been built up both wholesale and retail, and the amount of business transacted is increasing yearly, the annual sales now averaging over $120,000. Six hands are given constant employment in the various departments and shipments are made throughout Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Mr. Stephens has been the principal factor in the enterprise since its inception, and being a thorough-going business man of untiring industry, supplemented by unremitting efforts to supply the demands of the trade, satisfactorily, he has not only augmented the business to its present proportions, but has gained the respect, of the people of this community.

Mr. Stephens was born in the State of Ohio forty-two years ago where his early education was also acquired. While yet a young man he removed to Omaha, and engaged with a mercantile house of that city, as traveling salesman, continuing in that capacity for twenty years, when he severed his connection with the house and came to Ogden. This was about twelve years ago, and since then he has been highly successful not only in his business venture, but in outside investments and speculations. He is chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Equitable Co-operative Association of Ogden, and is prominently identified with other leading enterprises.

Mr. Stephens is deeply interested in the future of Ogden and not only watches its growth and increasing prosperity with the keenest pleasure, but is always ready to aid in the promotion of projects designed to build up and improve the city.

E. A. OLSEN.

The business house occupied by Mr. E. A. Olsen, at 2245 Washington avenue, is an old established stand, and shows a keen business discernment on Mr. Olsen's part, when he secured possession of the same about two years ago, as the business of to-day will verify. The building in which the establishment is located is a large two-story structure, 20x50, conveniently and attractively arranged. The stock is full and complete, the assortment embracing everything in the way of staple and fancy groceries, glass and chinaware, etc. He fully guarantees his goods to be strictly as represented, while his prices will always compare favorably with the other stores of the city. He obtains his supplies direct from the leading sources, and nothing but the choicest and highest grade goods are ever sold over his counter. He carries a large stock, and his sales amount to $24,000 annually, the trade being exclusively among the very best class of people, with whom he has gained universal popularity as an upright business man.

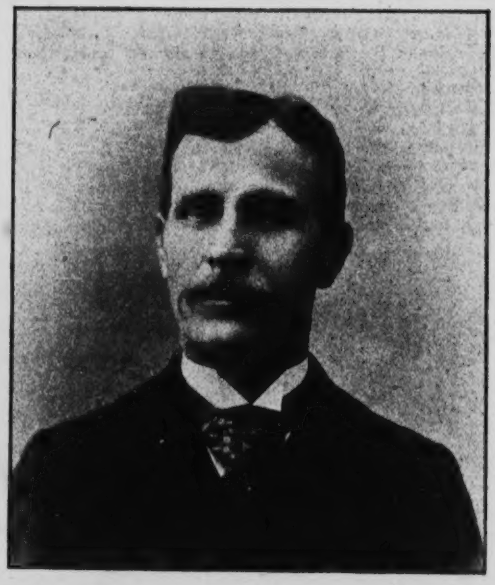


Photo by Newcomb Bros. E. A. OLSEN.

He has lived in Ogden for the past seven years, and is well known and respected by all with whom he comes in contact. Independent of his business relations, Mr. Olsen is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and has the future interests of the city of Ogden at heart, readily aiding and endorsing all movements calculated to promote the city's growth and advancement.

Photo. by Newcomb Bros. JOHN WATSON, Supt. Ogden Branch of the Z. C. M. I.

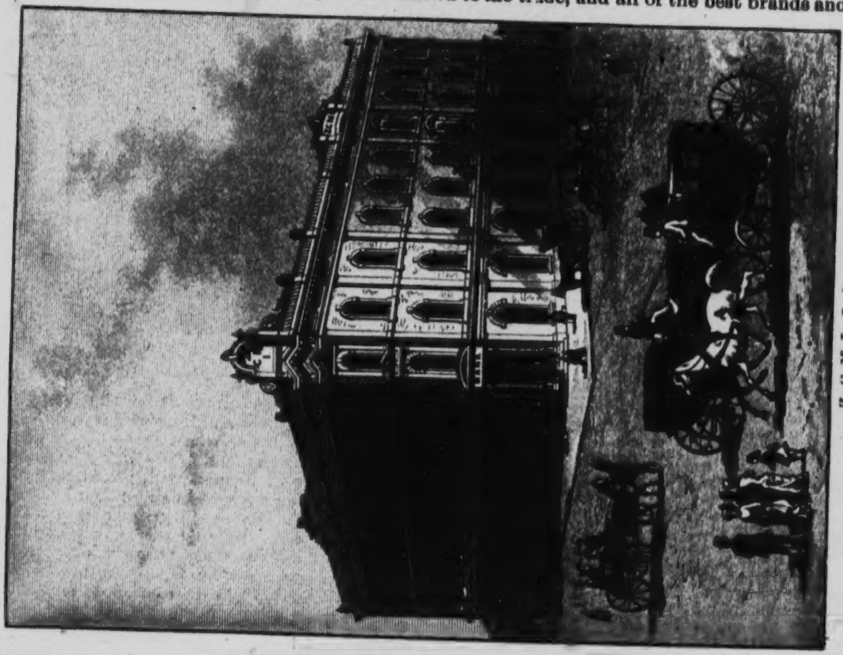
JOHN WATSON.

Mr. John Watson, manager of the Ogden branch of the Z. C. M. I., emigrated to this country from England, his native country, in 1881. He came direct to Utah, and having a thorough business education, obtained through experience acquired in some of the largest commercial houses of England, soon became actively engaged in the mercantile interests of this Territory. Naturally shrewd and careful in all business transactions, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the general merchandise branch of industry he moved rapidly to the front, and within three years after reaching Utah was appointed to the responsible position he now occupies. Under his able guidance the institution has made remarkable progress and has been maintained on the same solid and progressive basis, that characterizes the mother concern in Salt Lake City, the Ogden enterprise coming next in order in point of magnitude and the amount of sales. The stock represents something over $250,000, and the annual business reaches upward of $700,000. Mr. Watson is one of the popular business men of Ogden and an enterprising citizen.

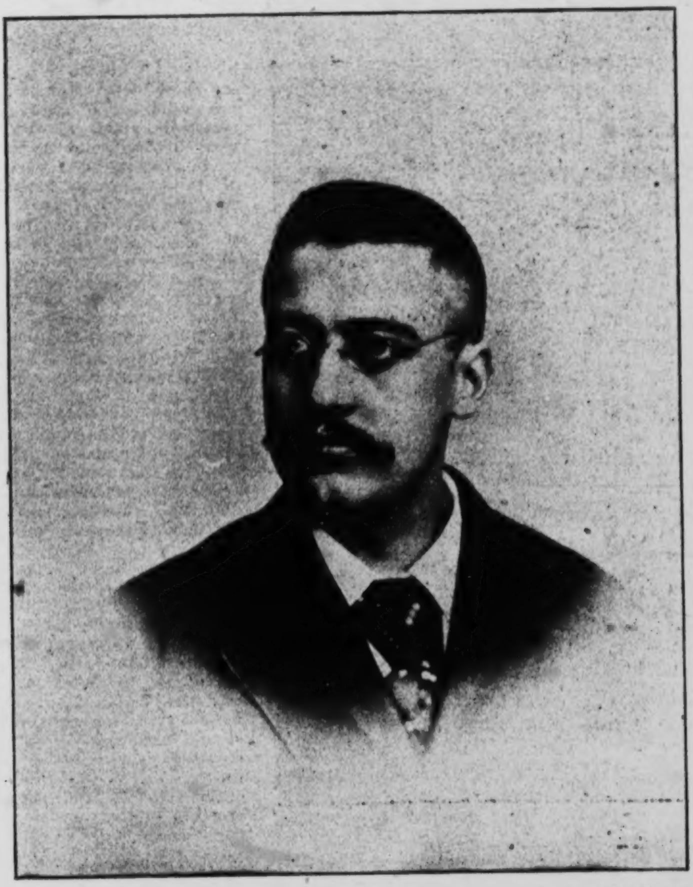
A. W. PUTNAM.

The gents' furnishing establishment of Mr. A. W. Putnam, located at No. 2409 Washington avenue, was first opened in its present handsome quarters in the Utah Loan & Trust Co. building, December 15, 1891, and the large stock of new and choice goods, together with moderate prices, and the proprietors liberal methods of doing business at once brought the store into popular favor, and it now enjoys a large and growing patronage. A full and complete stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods is always on hand, embracing every article known to the trade, and all of the best brands and highest grade of goods. In addition to these, goods of an equally substantial character but of plainer patterns and at more moderate prices is kept constantly in stock. The investment is quoted at about $18,000, and the annual sales amount to upwards of $30,000 in all parts of Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, requiring the services of a force of competent assistants.

Mr. Putnam is an enterprising and thorough-going citizen as well as a shrewd and sagacious business man. He came to Ogden a year and a half ago and opened a similar establishment on Twenty-fourth street, where he continued until the new store he occupies at present was completed and ready for occupancy. He was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and is fifty years of age. For ten years he was engaged as traveling salesman for the American Rubber Company, of Chicago, Ill., and for two years prior to coming to this city he was in South Dakota, conducting an enterprise similar to that over which he now presides. He is an honorable upright man, genial and sociable, and well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.



Z. C. M. I., Ogden.



DR. E. M. FELSHAW.

L. H. WALLACE.

For several reasons the jewelry business may be regarded as the highest art conducted on the basis of a mercantile enterprise. Especially is this true under the advanced degree of perfection it has attained in these modern times, and the jeweler and watchmaker who hopes to meet with gratifying success must be thoroughly experienced and qualified in the details of all branches of the trade.

The city of Ogden is supplied with several jewelry establishments which may be justly termed first-class, and which occupy positions in the front rank of that industry, among them being the jewelry store of Mr. L. H. Wallace, located at 421 Twenty-fifth street in the Reed Hotel building. The premises are conveniently and handsomely fitted up, and arranged with a special view to facilitate the proper transaction of business and the display of the costly and elaborate stock of goods carried, embracing all styles and classes of watches, clocks, jewelry, precious stones, etc. The assortment of diamonds is especially complete and varied, also that of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, cameos, opals and other gems, which are set to order in the most elaborate and artistic styles. Watches of various makes both foreign and American are always found in stock. Repairing is done promptly and neatly, and all work entrusted to Mr. Wallace is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. He is also an expert optician, and carries a complete stock of optical goods. He employs three skilled and experienced assistants in the various departments, while Mr. Wallace is himself a practical jeweler and scientific optician, thoroughly conversant with all phases of the business.

Mr. Wallace is a native of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. He removed to Iowa in 1871, and from there in 1883 to Red Cloud, Neb. He has resided in Ogden for the past two years, during which time he has gained the confidence and good will of the public and established for himself a high reputation in his profession. He is an honorable and upright business man, straightforward and reliable in all his dealings. Since locating here he has built up a large and substantial patronage and executes work for the very best class of people in the city.

DR. E. M. FELSHAW.

Dentistry is coming to be one of the most important professions of modern times. Not but that high class work in this line has always been appreciated and persistently sought after, but the marked advance and improvements in the methods and instruments employed of late years require thorough discipline and practical experience. There are many able and skillful dentists in the city of Ogden prominent among whom is Dr. E. M. Felshaw. He first came to this city in 1882, with ripe experience and a thorough knowledge of all phases of the art. He opened an office, but after two years of prosperous business here, he removed to Park City, remaining there four years, thence returning to Ogden where he has established himself permanently. He was born in Lewis county New York, thirty-four years ago, was educated at Lee Center, Oneida county, and then entered the office of H. T. Felshaw at Constableville, New York, to study this profession. He applied himself closely to his work for several years, and then came direct to Ogden, where he has proved himself a highly qualified dentist, well able to execute with perfect satisfaction the most difficult and complicated class of work, and where his conscientious, painstaking efforts to please all patrons has gained for him confidence, esteem and good will of the people of this section. His parlors in the Grand Opera House building are pleasant, handsomely fitted up and equipped with all conveniences and appointments. Those entrusting their work with him can feel assured that they will receive careful attention and be dealt with upon the most satisfactory terms.

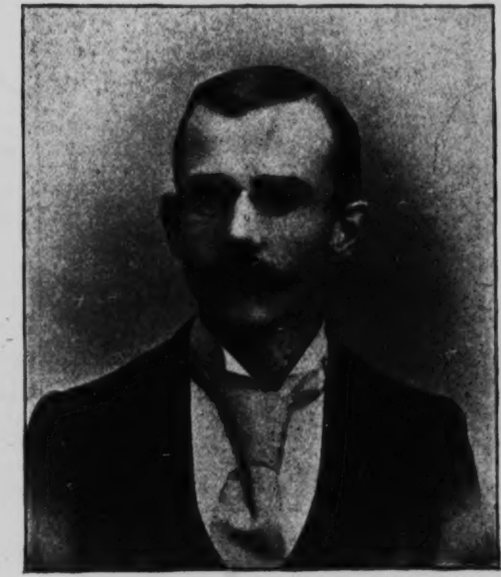


PHOTO BY NEWCOMB BROS. L. H. WALLACE.

THOMAS BROS.

Among the old established and successful business firms of this city, one that has gained a high reputation for excellence of goods carried, and straightforward and liberal methods of conducting their enterprise will be found the firm of Thomas Bros., grocers, located at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Grant avenue. This leading concern was first established some fifteen years ago, under the title J. M. Thomas & Sons, which continued until about three years ago when the firm name was changed to its present style, Thomas Bros. Through years of careful and painstaking efforts to please the public, and constant endeavor to carry in stock at all times such a choice and comprehensive stock of staple and fancy groceries that customers can at all times find the articles they need and feel assured that nothing but pure and wholesome goods will be sold them, they have succeeded in building up an immense trade in this line, numbering among their regular patrons, some of the very best families of the city.

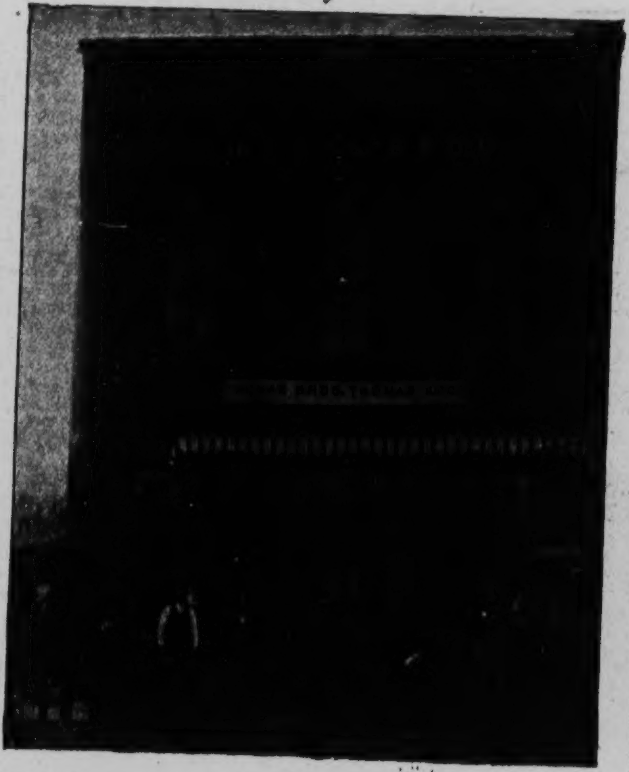


Photo by Newcomb Bros. THOMAS BROS.

The premises consist of a large two-story brick building 34x60 feet in dimensions, fire proof and fitted up tastefully, with a special view to facilitate the convenient and rapid transaction of the extensive business this firm now controls.

Over $10,000 is invested in the enterprise, and the annual sales amount to $70,000.

Ten experienced hands are given employment and their trade is very extensive.

The individual members of the firm are N. J. Thomas and M. H. Thomas, both gentlemen of high business qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the mercantile enterprise in which they are engaged.

They are natives of Ogden, and their interests and investments have been centered in this city.

They are public spirited men and support many causes and efforts instituted for the general good of the city, and not only have implicit confidence in a wonderful growth and expansion of Ogden in the future, but believe that such a condition should be brought about as speedily as possible by the united effort of all influential citizens in the adoption of any legitimate measure for the purpose.

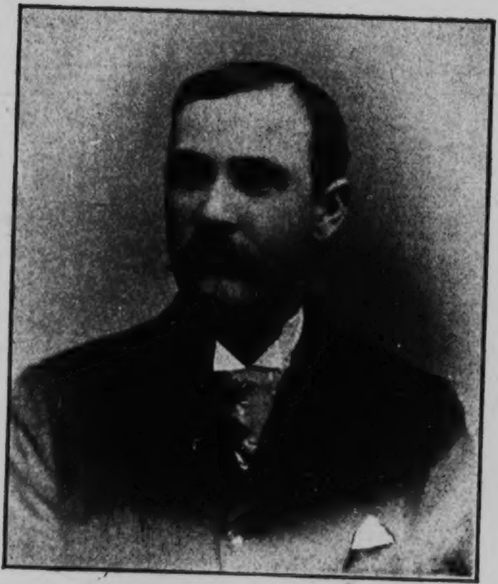


Photo by Newcomb. M. J. THOMAS.

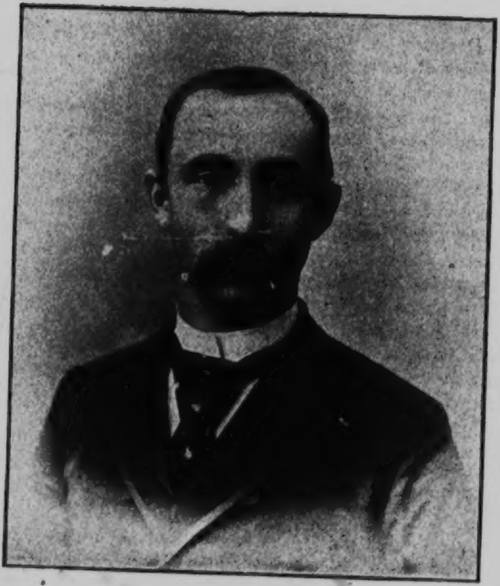


Photo by Newcomb. N. J. THOMAS.

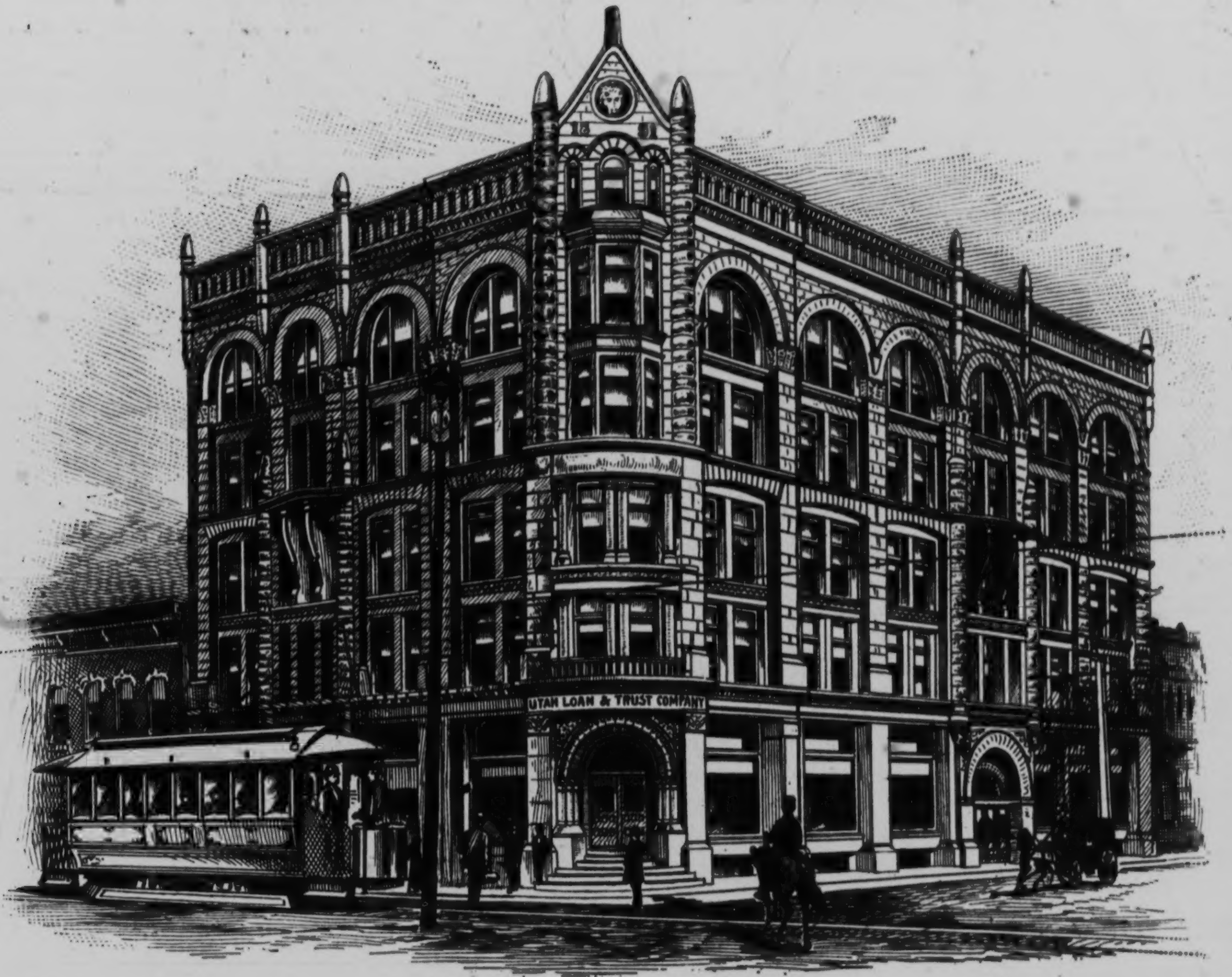


PHOTO BY NEWCOMB BROS. UTAH LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. W. W. FIFE, ARCHITECT

UTAH LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of the material and substantial growth and prosperity of a rising city, that has gained a sufficient degree of advancement among the industrial and commercial centers of the country to claim distinction, as a metropolitan center of the locality in which it is situated, is the character and soundness of its banking institutions. They form a reliable index in estimating the aggregate amount of financial and industrial transactions, and are safe and sure indications of the actual progress being made in all directions.

The credible and substantial banking houses, and financial and investment corporations, which are centered in the City of Ogden, and from which their extensive operations in improvements and developments radiates, are marked evidences of the present advancement and future possibilities of the city.

The Utah Loan & Trust Co. is one of the Territory's staunchest and most reliable financial institutions. It has among its officers and directiors, some of the most prominent citizens of the community, and who are universally recognized and appreciated, as men of the highest business qualifications as well as sound and able financiers.

This leading banking corporation was first organized in 1888, with C. C. Richards president; L. W. Shurtliff vice-president, and H. H. Rolapp, cashier, all men of superior ability and especially fitted for the respective positions they occupy. Through their judicious executive guidance and sound financial policies, the interests of the bank have been subserved to the fullest extent, and its business has steadily grown and prospered, until now it stands in all respects among the foremost institutions of the kind in the country.

The paid-up capital is $200,000, surplus $12,000. A general banking business is conducted, receives deposits, discounts good commercial paper, loans on first-class security, corresponds with leading banks in the United States and Europe, issues letters of credit, etc.

The new and elegant structure in which the banking rooms are located is owned by the company and is, indeed, a model of its kind. No adequate description of the premises can be given in this limited space, but as regards substantiality and grandeur of architectural design, and beauty and richness of finish, we doubt if it is surpassed by any similar structure in the West.

The building is five stories high with basement, and is 75x122 feet in dimensions. The materal used in its construction is cream stone and pressed brick, with redwood interior finish. It contains in all four commodious stores and the banking room on the ground floor and one hundred spacious and nicely arranged offices on the upper floors. The building is provided with all the modern improvements and office conveniences, such as elevators, electric lights, gas, speaking tubes, etc., and is in all respects an ideal business and office building, and is not only a source of pride to the enterprising gentlemen who have erected it, but it is a marked credit to the City of Ogden. The interior arrangement is an especially fine piece of architectural work. A large open square occupies the center of the building, around which a passage-way extends on each floor, affording from any point an entire circumspect of the interior. A mammoth skylight is constructed overhead giving an abundance of light and ventilation. The finest passenger elevator made rises along one side of this court convenient to all parts of the building.

The banking rooms are especially handsome and finely furnished. The finishing throughout is in mahogany, richly carved and artistically arranged and with a special view to facilitate the convenient transaction of business. Immense plateglass are set on two sides throwing a profusion of light into all departments. The main entrance extends obliquely across the corner. Heavy stone steps, cut with a graceful surface-curve rises from the street to the floor of the banking room. The style of the building is modern romanesque. The stone comes from the celebrated Croydon quarries of this Territory, and which is now regarded as the best to be obtained in the intermountain region. The basement is divided up for storage, heating and elevator purposes. The ground floor is occupied by the banking rooms and four commodious store rooms. The main entrance on Twenty-fourth street, leading to the office and elevator hall is twelve feet wide.

All glass in the windows on street fronts are plate and the sashes are so arranged that the lower forge light will slide up, and transom over same is pivoted so that the occupant or tenant can always have good, pure air circulating in his room. Leading from the main entrance hall and circling the elevators is the main staircase, four feet wide, and constructed of iron and slate. This stair continues to the fifth floor. After leaving the first story the stairs are built out in the large light well or open court. The second floor and floors above are divided into offices, averaging twenty-seven on each floor, with toilets, closets and all other modern conveniences. There is not a dark room in the building, all are desirable for the purposes for which they are intended. Most of the offices have direct sunlight in them while the others receive their light through the windows in partitions that divide front and private offices and from the large open court. The entire building is heated by steam and lit with gas or electric lights. The ceiling of offices is eleven and one-fourth feet high, and otherwise furnished and modeled in a rich and georgeous fashion. The building and bank are altogether the most magnificent in the city, and for that matter equal if not superior to any in the Territory. It has been the purpose of the Utah Loan & Trust Co. to make their building a monument of the city's growth and enterprise for all time to come, and we may say without fear of committing ourselves, that no matter to what metropolitan proportions Ogden may expand in the future, this handsome and costly structure will ever be regarded by the citizens of this community as a most highly prized acquisition, as well as an incalculable benefit to the city.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Ogden is one of the oldest established and most reliable banking houses of Utah. It has ever retained the entire confidence and good will of the public, and now stands as the leading financial institution of Ogden. It was duly organized in 1881 under the National banking laws, and its solid success and splendid financial condition reflects the highest credit upon all connected with its administration. The capital stock is $150,000, with a surplus of $90,000, and the officers and directors are as follows: D. H. Peery, president; John Sharp, vice-president; James Pingree, cashier; D. H. Peery, R. J. Taylor, D. Eccles, Geo. W. Thatcher, John Sharp, James Sharp, James T. Little, H. S. Young and Barnard White directors, all of whom are representative citizens and capitalists, men of sound judgment and superior financial methods, whose plan of operation has received the merited endorsement of the community at large.

The bank occupies offices in its splendid five-story building, 78x90, situated at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and fitted up in elegant and costly style, arranged with a special view to facilitate the proper and rapid transaction of their extensive business, which reaches to all parts of the United States and Europe.

A general banking business is conducted, exchanges and letters of credit are issued, loans made on good collateral, and discounts of first-class commercial paper. It has the largest list of deposits of any bank in the city, and corresponds with the very best banks of the country.

Mr. Peery, the president, is a sound banker and financier, whose guidance has secured to the bank a career of uniform success, one that reflects the highest credit on his abilities and methods. Mr. Pingree, the cashier, was chosen to fill that important position in consequence of his extended experience and well-known competency; and the directory, made up of men too well known to require more than the citation of their names, complete an official board of surpassing excellence. The bank has won the confidence and esteem of the corporations, companies and merchants of the city, and is looked upon by all who have occasion to transact business with it as well deserving of patronage.

W. FARR & CO.

In every community there are men whose enterprise, activity of mind and strong business talents bring them into prominence—men in whose hands a branch of business ordinarily commonplace is built up and managed with such skill that it assumes a prominent position in the mercantile history of a city. Such men and such business is that of W. Farr & Co., whose present enterprise was established about two years ago, and by prudent management and a thorough practical knowledge of the business has been brought to its present large and growing proportions. Farr & Co. are located at 346 Twenty-fourth street, where he carries a heavy stock of flour, grain, hay and feed, which is offered at bed rock prices, and also makes a specialty of car load lots. The average amount of business done by this firm is fifty thousand dollars a year which necessitates the assistance of four employees, and their business extends through Utah, Nevada and Idaho, and to-day they rank as one of the leading firms in their line, and have gained a reputation of being a firm who deals fairly and justly with all their patrons. Mr. Farr is one of Ogden's pioneers, having resided here twenty-nine years, and is well [illegible] favorably known throughout the city and Territory.

STAFFORD, MILLER & CO.

The house of Stafford, Miller & Co., dealers in harness, saddles, etc., maintains the highest standard of excellence in its manufactures, and a reputation for liberality and fair dealing of the highest possible character. The premises occupied consists of two floors at 2450 Washington avenue, each 25x100 feet in dimensions, equipped in every respect for the satisfactory prosecution of the business.

The firm, which consists of F. Stafford, R. T. Miller and P. Hoop, succeeded to the business of the Ogden Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing Company, April 20th, 1891, and at once completed operations for an increase in volume and extent of operations. They carry large and selected invoices of harness, saddlery, whips, blankets, horse goods, etc., and give special attention to the making of goods to order. They use only the best qualities of stock in their lines, devoting particular care to the work, employing only the most experienced and competent operatives, and warrant their products as among the best obtainable in the markets of the world. They do a large and steadily increasing trade throughout Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, and are well known as exceptionally deserving of the public confidence and patronage.

JOS. WALLACE.

The drug establishment of Joseph Wallace was founded about one year ago by Mr. Wallace, who possesses in a marked degree all the qualifications necessary for the conduct of a successful enterprise. Few men are more generally known throughout this Territory than he, being a native of Utah and having lived in the Territory all his life. The past eight years he has resided in Ogden, where he has seen the wonderful changes and transformations that have been made in the city's growth and prosperity in that time. Mr. Wallace is at present located at 2349 Washington avenue, in the retail drug business, at which place can be found a line of pure drugs, also perfumery and toilet articles. All prescriptions entrusted to him will be carefully compounded.

Mr. Wallace has resided for so many years in this city, and is so well and generally known throughout the Territory, that he needs no commendation. Anyone needing pure drugs or chemicals, druggists' sundries, etc., will be well served by calling at his place of business as above designated.

T. E. FITZGERALD.

Mr. T. E. Fitzgerald one of Ogden's prominent and influential citizens, wasborn at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and is forty-four years of age. He was raised a farmer boy, and educated in the schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-three he learned the butcher business, and shortly after removed to Toledo, Ohio, whence although he was successful in his undertaking and made some money, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and associated himself with the well-known firm of Taylor & Williams, in the capacity of traveling salesman. He is still connected with the same house.

Mr. Fitzgerald first settled in Utah during 1880, and has resided in Ogden for the past twelve years, where he has not only gained the esteem and good will of the community, but has by his public spirit, liberal support and hearty endorsement of all efforts put forth for the advancement of the city's material interests and general welfare, established a deserved reputation as a loyal and sterling citizen. He was elected to the imortant position he now holds, as police judge for the first ward in February, 1891, because of his recognized ability, integrity, and wide-spread popularity, and his judicial career has been highly satisfactory to the public. He is a member of the Northwesten Commerical Travelers Association, of Chicago, a member of the West Commercial Travelers Association, of St. Louis, and a member of No. 16, A. O. U. W. He has a high standing in all of these organizations and takes an active part in their movements and workings. Personally he is a man of prepossessing appearance, and his sociable nature and general manner creates for him a host of warm and cherished friends wherever he goes.

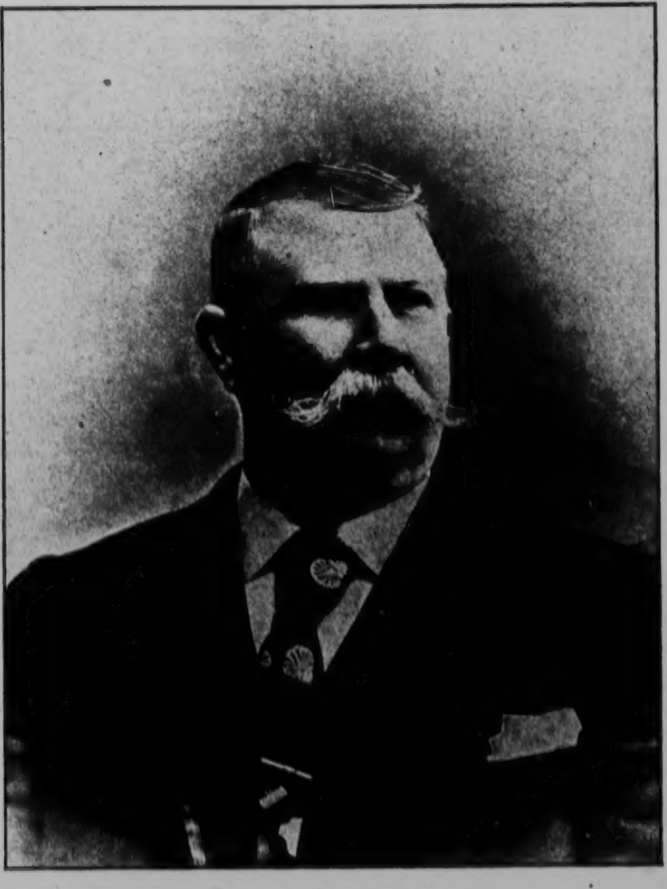


PHOTO BY NEWCOMB BROS T. E. FITZGERALD.

O. HANSON.

Among the leading tailoring establishments in the city of Ogden is that of Mr. O. Hanson, located at 2444 Washington avenue. The premises occupy the ground floor of a substantial building 15 x 25 feet in dimensions, the salesroom being handsomely fitted up and well appointed. A branch establishment is located at 220 Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. Hanson has been in business in Ogden for the past five and one-half years, and during that time by careful painstaking efforts has succeeded in building up a large and ever increasing patronage. A fine line of broadcloth, cassimeres, seasonable suitings in tweeds, meltons, cheviots, serges, diagonals and vestings is carried in stock, from which the most fastidious cannot fail to make selections. Mr. Hanson is a practical cutter and fitter and personally superintends the make-up of every garment that leaves his establishment.

Seven skilled assistants are employed continuously in the various departments of work, and orders are promptly filled.

Mr. Hanson is a native of Sweden, and came to this country in 1863. He is a proficient and experienced tailor, perfectly familiar with every phase of the business, and a genial, sociable gentleman who has popularized himself with all with whom he has dealings.

W. KAY AND COMPANY.

In writing of the advance and development of the city of Ogden with reference to commercial affairs, the wholesale produce, fruit and grain business must always occupy a prominent position as a branch of mercantile pursuit, contributing in no small degree, to the commercial importance of the city.

Among the houses whose extended transactions and high standing entitle them to special mention is that of W. Kay & Company, one of the largest establishments in the city. It was founded in 1884, and has had a remarkably prosperous and successful career, its trade steadily increasing with each succeeding year. The especial plan upon which this company operates, is to buy up produce from the farmers roundabout, load into cars and ship direct. An immense amount of business is in this way carried on, which is by no means confined to Utah, but extends in its various relations all over Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and California. The average sales per annum reach over $50,000, and four competent and experienced hands are constantly engaged in looking after the business of the house. The headquarters of this concern are located at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, where they have large and commodious office rooms, and through which the various operations of the company are carried on.

Mr. Willard Kay is now the sole proprietor of this institution, and his untiring energy and thorough-going business qualities, together with a keen understanding of the special requirements of the branch of enterprise in which he is engaged, has enabled him to gradually build up and enlarge his business, until now he is one of the largest produce dealers in this section of the country. He is one of Ogden's enterprising, go-a-head citizens, ever alive to the best interests of the city and Territory, a native of Utah, with an unwavering confidence in a wonderful growth and expansion of her commercial and industrial relations in the future.

OGDEN MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

The flouring mill industry of Utah is quite as important a branch of business, as any of the manifold interests to which her varied resources give birth. The Odgen Milling & Elevator Co., is among the leading concerns in its line in the Territory. The company was incorporated in 1888, with James Mack, president; Joseph Clark, manager and S. H. Higginbotham, secretary and treasurer. It controls three large mills with a total capacity of five hundred barrels per day, and does a business extending all over Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana and Texas.

The Phœnix Mill, the largest of the plant, is a six-story building with facilities of the most expensive modern character for rapid and large production, which is operated by water power, is complete in the minutest detail. The two remaining mills, the "Advance," and the "Taylor," are respectively four and five-story buildings equally well equipped; also operated by water power. The Advance was the first mill in Northern Utah provided with the stone grinding process, the stone used being quarried in the mountains of Utah.

The company manufactures and deals in fine grades of patent flour, bran, shorts, grain, rye-flour, rolled oats, graham, hominy, corn meal, germade, cracked wheat, chicken feed, etc., particular attention being paid to special lines in which an extensive trade is done, and which are known under the following brands: "High Patent Victor," "Gilt Edge," "Gold Medal," "Good Luck," "Snow Ball," and "Fancy."

Two hundred thousand dollars are invested in the business, sixteen experienced men are constantly employed.

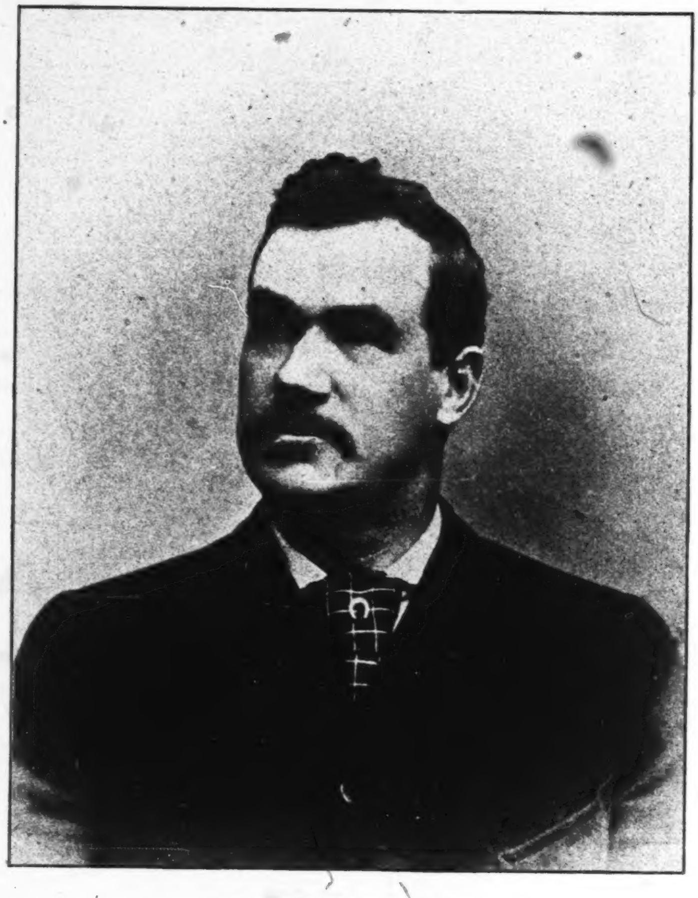
The members of the firm are all highly proficient in their line of business, and thoroughly practical, occupying an enviable position among the business men of Odgen, and highly respected and esteemed as citizens.

The officers are as follows: James Mack, who built and owned several of the first mills erected in Northern Utah, is president; Joseph Clark who built the first steam flour mill in the Territory, is manager; and J. W. Abbott, secretary and treasurer, and the capital stock is as above, the largest, part of which is held by these gentlemen.

The Ogden Milling & Elevator Company is classed among the leading concerns of Utah, and the energetic pushing disposition of its officers promises a maintenence of its present advanced position.

W. M. CLARK.

It is of paramount concern to the public that those who are engaged in the drug business should be highly qualified in their profession, and offer for sale nothing but the very purest and freshest medicines. Lives often depend upon the virtues and remedial properties of articles contained in prescriptions which the druggist must fill, the beneficial effects of which depend largely upon the strength and purity of the ingredients. The citizens of Ogden have in the pharmacy of W. M. Clark, located at 242 Twenty-fifth street, an establishment that fulfills all the requirements of a first-class service of its kind.



WM. H. TURNER, Mayor of Ogden.

Mr. Clark is a highly qualified pharmaceutist, and has had years of experience in the business. His present establishment was opened in August, 1891, and has since been the base of supplies for a large and prosperous trade.

The premises occupied consist of a large brick building, fitted up with every convenience and arrangement for adequately meeting the demands of the trade. Every article included in the stock of a first-class drug house will be found there, and patrons can always depend upon having their prescriptions filled promptly and accurately.

Mr. Clark came to Ogden from Burlington, Iowa, and was for four and one-half years engaged as manager at Wm. Driver & Sons large establishment. He was also connected with the Godbie Pitts Drug Company, of Salt Lake City, for five and one-half years before engaging in business for himself. His schooling has been thorough and comprehensive, and he is recognized as one of the best qualified men in the profession in this part of the country.

He is a genial and courteous gentleman, well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, and respected and esteemed in both business and social circles.

HON. WM. H. TURNER.

The highest municipal office of the city, viz: the mayoralty is ably and satisfactorily filled by Hon. William H. Turner, a native of England, who came to this country in 1867.

He received his early education in the schools of England, and after coming to America remained at the city of New York about a year, then moved westward to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, continuing in the employment of that corporation for a year or two, thence removing to Corinne, Utah, in the company of Geo. A. Lowe. He remained at the latter city from 1870 to 1879, when he came to the city of Ogden. This was about the time the Utah & Northern railroad was in course of construction, and Ogden was the most prominent point on the line. Fully recognizing the possibilities of the city as a coming commercial and industrial center of the West, Mr. Turner determined to settle permanently in Ogden, and accordingly engaged in the service of Geo. A. Lowe, in the agricultural implement business, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Territory, of which he soon became manager. This important position he continued to fill until April, 1891, when he was elected to the office of mayor of the city, which office he now fills, with a quality of ability and fidelity not only acceptable to his constituents, but such as to insure for him a high place in the esteem and good will of all worthy citizens.

Since Mr. Turner has assumed the grave responsibility of his present incumbency, the city has undergone beneficial changes that may be attributed to the wise policy he has inaugurated.

Mr. Turner is a firm believer in the virtues and advantages of fraternal organizations, and lends his sanction and support to as many as his limited time will permit. He is Past Grand Warden of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Utah, also Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of Utah. He has also been an active member of A. O. U. W., for the past ten years, having filled every office in the subordinate lodge, and is present chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge. For ten years he has been an active and valuable member of the K. of P., during which time he has filled every office in the subordinate lodge. He has also been a member of common council, to which he has been repeatedly returned; is a republican in national politics, and was elected to the office of mayor of the city, on the Citizens ticket.

WASHINGTON JENKINS.

Mr. Washington Jenkins, located at Room 68, First National Bank building, is conceded to be one of the most accomplished of surveyors. He is the successor to David Jenkins, who established the business in 1850. The present incumbent began operations in 1881, though engaged in the practice of his profession several years previous, and has, since succeeding to his father's patronage, maintained the reputation the latter acquired. Mr. Jenkins has had a large experience in laying out and sub-dividing town sites, in drawing plans for their improvement, also plans and specifications for water works, sewerage, foundations, and other descriptions of engineering work for patrons located all over the Territory of Utah, also for some in Idaho and Wyoming. He makes a specialty of land surveying, examining titles, etc., and is prepared to execute promptly and satisfactorily all work of this character entrusted to him.

Mr. Jenkins filled the important office of county surveyor of Weber county from 1882 to 1889, and discharged the duties in a thorough and systematic manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the public and county officials. He is well and favorably known throughout this part of the country, and has succeeded in building up a substantial and desirable business. In the city of Ogden he stands high in business and social circles, and has gained the good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

L. H. BECRAFT & COMPANY.

Among the live, wide-awake and enterprising real estate firms of Ogden, is that of L. H. Becraft & Co., located at 2414 Washington avenue, in the Citizens' bank building. This firm is composed of L. H. Becraft and J. C. Nye, and is probably the most extensive handlers of choice local and suburban property in Ogden, having listed on their books three of the best additions to the city, besides numerous odd pieces of business and residence property. They operate principally in Ogden and Weber county (though they have for sale some excellent farms both improved and unimproved in various other parts of the Territory, and make a specialty of Lake View, Nob Hill and University Place additions, all located in sightly and well-drained districts; doing an extensive advertising business, and enjoying a well-deserved reputation for making quick sales for those desiring an immediate disposition of property. They also negotiate loans on mortgages, make collections and transact a general business in their lines.

Mr. Becraft and Mr. Nye are both enterprising and go-ahead citizens, instituting and aiding all efforts to build up the city. They have effected some very large and important deals, and now have on hand prospective sales which, if consummated, will terminate to the financial benefit of both buyer and seller, as well as promote the interests of the city in general.

Their contracts for handling property are both explicit, and liberal, and are conscientiously lived up to.

GIBSON & SMURTHWAITE.

Of the many commercial and mercantile enterprises forming the channel through which the trade of cities flows there are few if any having capacity for a wider scope and range than the general merchandise and produce business. Of those engaged in this line in this city one of the most prominent and influential establishments is that of Gibson & Smurthwaite.

The enterprise was first established five years ago by Mr. H. E. Gibson and on February first, 1890, Mr. C. A. Smurthwaite was admitted into the business as co-partner. The comprehensive knowledge of the requirements and responsibilities connected with this branch of commercial endeavor possessed by this firm, together with their straightforward manner of transacting business, has steadily increased their trade until it now amounts to one quarter of a million dollars yearly, and extends throughout Idaho, Nevada, Washington, California, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

The business is wholesale produce, groceries, grain, seamless burlap bags, twine, kerosene, linseed and machine oils, etc., at the same time making a specialty of alfalfa seed, grain, and all kinds of produce, in car-load lots, necessitating an average investment of thirty thousand dollars and requiring the assistance of five employees.

The premises occupied by this firm consists of a three story brick building 50x150 feet in size, with a large and commodious basement all of which is admirably adapted to their needs.

Mr. Gibson has been a resident of Ogden for twenty years, and stands high in the community, having served the city as a member of council and as a justice of the peace. Prior to removing to Ogden Mr. Smurthwaite was in the wholesale grocery business at Salt Lake. No firm in this Territory stands higher, and none is more favorably known than Gibson & Smurthwaite.

THE LARKIN UNDERTAKING COMPANY.

Among the undertakers and funeral directors of this city, the Larkin Undertaking Company will be found occupying a foremost position.

The corporate members of the company have had a long and varied experience in their line of business, and understand perfectly the proper mode of directing funerals, according to the wishes of those who seek their services. The company was established in May 1887, and by close attention to the requirements of the service the company has become universally known and esteemed.

A full and complete line of metallic, cement and hardwood caskets, and burial-cases, coffins, etc., are carried in stock, also undertakers trimmings, artificial flowers, etc. Embalming and preparing bodies for shipment are made specialties, and every facility is at hand for the proper and appropriate execution of orders, etc.

The premises occupied consist of a substantial brick building 25x65 feet in dimension, and conveniently arranged and appointed. Three experienced assistants are employed, and orders are received from all portions of Utah, Idaho and Nevada.

The individual members of the company G. W. Larkin and Chas. J. A. Lindquist, are intelligent and energetic gentlemen, courteous, attentive and polite, and independent of their business relations, are social and public spirited, taking a deep interest in Ogden and its present and future welfare, and ready to encourage any plan whereby its interests may be promoted.

Mr. Larkin the senior member is forty-four years of age and a native of Cambridge, Eng. He came to this country in 1863, is a graduate of the United States College of Embalming, of New York, and has a wide practical experience.

B. M. SHORT.

Of the various enterprises that give character and standing to the metropolitan pretensions of the city of Ogden, there are none more worthy of favorable consideration at the hands of the public than the real-estate business; and the interests of that line of business in the city are in the hands of competent, thorough-going business men, who are energetic in their efforts to promote the city's welfare. Foremost among them will be found Mr. B. M. Short, investment banker and attorney-at-law, located at 2404 Washington avenue. Mr. Short opened his present office in April, 1889, when the time was ripe for the city of Ogden to spring forward to a place of prominence among the rival mountain cities, and he has aided very materially in effecting the wonderful growth and prosperity which she has undergone during the past few years. He is a man of means himself, and has a confidential standing and wide acquaintance among the leading investors of the East. This has enabled him to direct large amounts of outside capital to the city, as well as to induce settlers and newcomers to locate here. Mr. Short handles West Ogden addition, a spendid residence tract, situated in a high and sightly portion of the city, making it especially desirable for beautiful and comfortable homes.

Besides this he has for sale other choice property in various parts of the city, as well as throughout Weber county. Having ample capital at his command he is enabled to take advantage of special offers, the benefit of which he in turn gives to his patrons, by at once replacing them upon the market at a small margin, believing as he does in a rapid disposition of property at a reasonable profit.

Mr. Short was director of the Chamber of Commerce, of Ogden, for over a year, and is now a director in the Real Estate Exchange, fast becoming an institution of importance. He is also prominently connected with other leading public-spirited enterprises designed to build up the city and promote the general welfare of its citizens.

Mr. Short is not only a thoroughly conscientious business man, but courteous and affable in all relations, both business and social, and well deserving of the confidence and esteem the public repose in him.

CHARLES WOODMANSEE.

It is an interesting feature of this work to include brief sketches of the lives and deeds of citizens who have not only figured prominently in the early development of the Territory, but who still live to influence and aid in the progressive movements now going on. Among this class of men and one who has been a staunch and sterling citizen of Ogden from the founding of the city, will be found Mr. Charles Woodmansee, who traces his ancestry back to the earliest settlers of New England, to a sturdy family, many of whom figured prominently in the early settlement of the Eastern states.

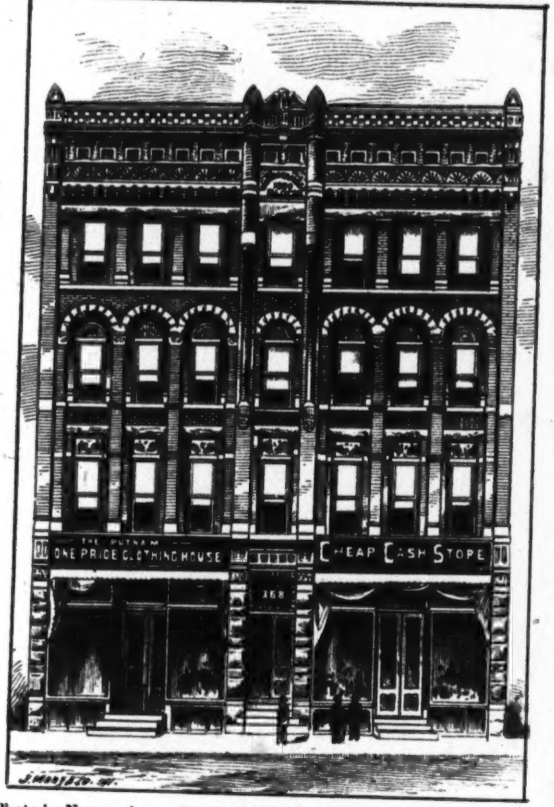


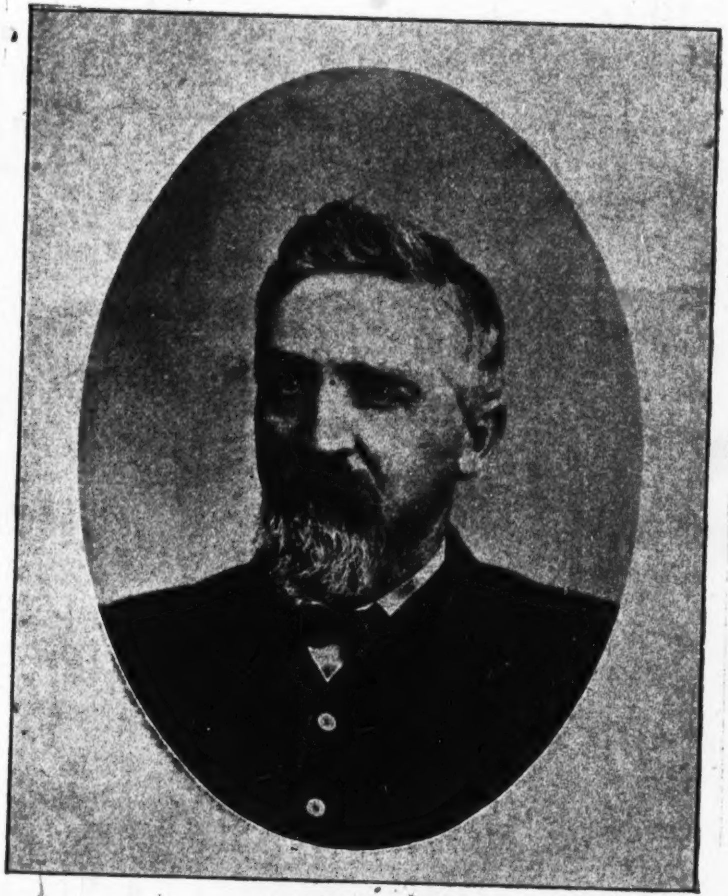
Photo by Newcomb. WOODMANSEE BLOCK.

He was born March 4th, 1828, in Highland county, Ohio, where he lived with his parents, and divided his time between work on the farm and attending the village school. When but ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Iowa and for the next eleven years young Woodmansee worked diligently, at the same time acquiring what further education he was able under the crude system available at that time.

His father James Woodmansee and his mother Sarah Terrell Woodmansee joined the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints while in Iowa, and remained loyal adherents of that religious body until their death. A few years after that event Mr. Woodmansee and his two brothers, Joseph and Henry, emigrated to Utah. This was in 1853, and upon reaching Salt Lake City, they opened a mercantile establishment, one of the first commercial enterprises founded in the territory. The firm name was Woodmansee Bros., and their business rapidly increased in magnitude to such an extent that branch houses were soon required and located in different parts of the Territory. The business thrived and expanded, and in 1854 Mr. Woodmansee removed to Ogden, at that time a small, inconsequential settlement and the development of the surrounding country in a comparative quiescent condition. However Mr. Woodmansee was quick to note the admirable location and superior condition for the building up of a populous and substantial city, and thereupon decided to make Ogden his future abiding place.

In the same year, 1854, he joined the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was baptized at Mound Fort, by Elder Armsted Moffit.

The firm of Woodmansee Bros. continued to grow in extent and importance and considerable money was accumulated. In 1864 Mr. Woodmansee severed his connection with the firm and went to Mound Fort, where he established a business of his own, meeting with abundant success and on September 4th of the same year was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Porter, at Salt Lake City.



CHARLES WOODMANSEE.

In 1865 he erected a store building on Main street in Ogden, and stocked it with a comprehensive line of general merchandise. This enterprise he maintained profitably until 1869 when he constructed a still larger and more substantial store building on the same street into which he removed and continued to do business until 1874. He then closed out his mercantile affairs and engaged in pursuits which he had previously followed with marked success. In 1870 he purchased a commodious building in Ogden and fitted it up for theatrical purposes, the first institution of the kind in the city. A new equipment throughout was provided, and when ready for use the first play presented was accepted with distinguished consideration by a large and select audience. After this the home dramatic company played popular engagements, introducing productions of the best authors and marking the first regular dramatic season in Ogden. Mr. Woodmansee conducted this popular place of amusement until 1881, when he made extensive improvements and enlarged the building, fitting it up for mercantile purposes, since when it has been leased to a leading business interest of this city.

From that time until the present Mr. Woodmansee has devoted his time almost exclusively to the improvement of his farms, culture of fruits, etc., an industry, which under his skillful care and management, have grown to be highly remunerative and a source of inestimable pride and satisfaction. Mr. Woodmansee owns considerable valuable city property, both business and residence, and his great faith in the future possibilities of Utah and especially Ogden City, has been made apparent in his willingness to aid such public spirited movements as are likely to bring about the material growth and prosperity to which the vigorous development of the surrounding country unquestionably points. In the past as in the present Mr. Woodmansee has ever exhibited a progressive spirit, and broad and liberal views, with whatever enterprise or project he identifies himself. As a citizen he is loyal, sterling and public spirited, and withal a thorough-going business man, sagacious and yet fair and upright in all transactions.

To the integrity and honest purpose of such men Ogden owes her present advanced position of wealth, population and intelligence, and it will be due to this same enterprising and go-ahead class of citizens that she forges ahead in the future to the high position she rightfully deserves, among the metropolitan cities of the country.

RALPH P. HUNTER.

Anyone taking into consideration the immense transactions between buyers and sellers of real estate in this city cannot question the importance of the agent. One of the most reliable gentlemen engaged in this line of enterprise is Ralph P. Hunter, of 2414 Washington avenue, who established himself in this city in 1888, and by his fair dealings and strict business integrity he has placed himself in the front rank. He makes a specialty of loaning money on all kinds of real estate security, and is doing a large business in this line. He also has the exclusive sale of a very large number of choice pieces of inside properties; also in a number of highly improved farms situated in Weber, Davis, Boxelder, Morgan and Rich counties.

Mr. Hunter is secretary of the Plymouth Rock Building, Loan & Savings Association of Ogden, and of the People's Building, Loan & Savings Association of Geneva, New York. He is also agent for some of the most reliable insurance companies in the East, among which may be mentioned the Merchants, Newark, New Hampshire; Jersey City Union, United States, etc., and local agent for the Lombard Investment Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, through all of which he has facilities for furnishing money in large or small amounts at short notice.

In both social and business affairs Mr. Hunter well deserves the honor and respect accorded him, possessing, as he does, those qualities which go to make up a cultured, intelligent and honorable business man.

HON. DAVID EVANS, Pres't Ogden Chamber of Commerce.
Photo by Newcomb Bros.

DAVID EVANS.

Mr. David Evans, the subject of this sketch, furnishes an eminent example of the thoroughgoing and progressive class of men who have figured prominently in Utah's progress from a primitive, undeveloped Territory into a modern and highly organized modernized community.

Mr. Evans was born in the city of Lehi, Utah county, Utah, and is thirty-nine years old. The city was then scarcely a village—only a hamlet. Mr. Evans was in fact the first boy born to that vicinity. He was raised on a farm and received his early education in the district schools, the educational facilities of the county then being, as may well be imagined, crude and imperfect. But they were the best to be had in those days and were really as good as in most other portions of the Territory. He worked on his father's farm during farming season and attended school during the winter, following this plan until seventeen years of age. About this time many promising mineral discoveries were being made at Tintic, and Mr. Evans, though but a mere boy, concluded to visit the Tintic district and "try his luck." He first visited Homansville, Tintic, where he hired out as a laborer in the construction of a large smelter then in progress of building at that place. Remaining at such employment for a time, he next commenced prospecting and general mining on his own hook. He located and worked a number of good mining claims, but owing to his inexperience and lack of means it necessarily proved up hill work. Being ambitious and persistent by nature however, he never lost courage, and after two years of unrewarded exertion, shifted his occupation with the intention of returning to his claims as soon as he had acquired sufficient funds for the purpose. For the following two years he had charge of a saw and shingle mill in Southern Utah, at the same time burning charcoal for smelting purposes. A noteworthy incident occurring to him while engaged in these capacities, was the capture of John D. Lee, leader of the assailing party at Mountain Meadows.

Having saved some little money out of his earnings while in Southern Utah, he made a trip through the Eastern and Southern States, visiting the principal cities of the country on his way, and arriving in Philadelphia during the great Centennial. He soon returned to Utah, however, and engaged for a time in the forwarding and commission business, in the town of York, at that time the terminus of the old Utah Central Railway. Never satisfied with ordinary success, however, and having long been possessed of a desire to gain a more thorough education, with the special view of acquiring a knowledge of law, he went out of the commission business, and from that time until 1879 attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, part of the year, teaching school and studying law the balance, finally obtaining admission to the bar. In 1880 and '81 he studied law in Judge Hoge's office at Salt Lake City, and succeeded in building up quite a practice.

On December 1, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss

Leah Naegle of Lehi, and shortly afterward moved with his wife to Provo, where he opened a law office, and built up a large practice. He continued in business in Provo until 1884 when being desirous of acquiring a more thorough and comprehensive knowledge of his chosen profession he spent two years in the law department of Ann Arbor College at Ann Arbor, Michigan, returning to Provo in 1886, where he immediately formed a law partnership with S. R. Thurman, and so continued until 1890, when realizing greater possibilities for the exercise of his legal talents Mr. Evans removed to Ogden, and formed a law partnership with L. R. Rogers, under the firm name of Evans & Rogers, which already commands as large and profitable a practice as any law firm in the Territory.

While at Provo in 1888 Mr. Evans was tendered the position of probate judge under President Cleveland, but owing to his large interests in private practice he declined the position. yet for four years he held the position of U. S. Attorney for Utah, and his surpassing competency as an able and efficient lawyer was especially manifest during his term of office in that capacity. The courts were full of important and arduous cases and the work which fell upon Mr. Evans' shoulders was infinitely responsible, but the thorough and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of the office, established for him a widespread reputation among the people of the Territory. Among the important and intricate cases in which he was retained as counsel while practicing at Provo, mention must be made of the celebrated Bullion-Beck, Eureka mining case wherein he appeared as one of the attorneys for the defendant. The case was tried at Provo and Ogden in 1885, and involved property valued at millions, the trial extending over a period of three months. He was also associated with the prosecution in the case of the People vs. Pierce, tried at Provo on a charge of murder.

Mr. Evans tells as an amusing incident of his public career, that his first fee as an attorney amounted to twenty-five cents, not payable in coin, but placed to his credit in a water ditch company. The case involved the title of a cow and terminated in his client's favor. It was in Mr. Evans' eyes at that time quite a victory. His second fee was from a merchant for collecting an important account, and the remuneration for his valuable services was a pair of suspenders valued at seventy-five cents. The following two years witnessed a remarkable transition in Mr. Evans life, for he was then connected with some of the most weighty cases ever brought into the courts of Utah.

His public career has been marked by increased activity. There is probably no man of his age who has tried more law suits, and acquitted himself with greater honor and success. He is a member of the Legislative Council and has taken active part in most every public spirited movement, which has for its object the development and advancement of the city of Ogden and the Territory of Utah.

He is an enterprising go-a-head citizen and a man of sound, upright principles, ever ready and willing to aid and encourage all meritorious efforts put forth to further and promote the interests of his chosen city.

Mr. Evans is now President of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce and one of the most active workers and valuable members of that important body. He takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the worthy objects for which the Chamber was designed, and is untiring in his efforts to carry them out to the fullest extent.

THOS. D. DEE.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. THOMAS D. DEE.

Thomas Duncombe Dee was born in Llanelly, South Wales, November 10, 1844. He migrated to Utah in 1860, and settled in Ogden, where all his interests and business ventures have since been centered, where after reaching maturity, he became prominently identified with commercial enterprises, and met with gratifying and abundant success.

In 1870 he was elected school trustee for the third school district of Ogden city and served for six years, when the district was consolidated with the other Ogden districts. In 1877 he was appointed by the city council assessor and collector of Ogden city, and reappointed in 1878. In Feb., '79, elected assessor for two years, the law having been amended, making the office elective, and again in 1881 and 1883, filling the position in all eight years. In the latter year Ogden purchased a controlling interest in the Ogden Water Co., and appointed Thomas D. Dee, one of its representatives in the board of directors of the company, E. H. Orth, W. N. Orton and Joseph Stanford, representing the company interests; Messrs. Dee and Orth having charge of the practical operations of the company.

In a year the company established a water system at a cost of about $65,000, laid eleven miles of mains, constructed two reservoirs, the water from which supplies two hundred and fifteen taps, three motors, two railways, thirty-four fire hydrants, five drinking fountains and two horse troughs, producing a revenue of $8,000 per annum.

At the August election 1883, Mr. Dee was elected justice of the peace of Ogden precinct, re-elected in 1885, also in 1887, at the same time serving as alderman for the fourth municipal ward of Ogden.

During these four years he officiated as police judge. He was also a member of the committees of the council on municipal laws, water supply, fire department and public land, and a member of the building committee under whose direction the present magnificent city hall was erected and furnished.

In 1890 the legislature of the Territory amended the school law so that cities of the second class constituted respectively one school district to be controlled by a board of education, consisting of the mayor and five trustees to be elected by the voters of each city. Ogden city, being of the second class, held its election in July, 1890, and Mr. Dee was elected a member of said board, which position he still occupies.

In February 1891, Mr. Dee was elected a member of the city council for the ensuing two years. He is chairman of the committe on streets, member of the committee on municipal laws and chairman on the committee of sewers.

The discharge of all duties devolving upon Mr. Dee in his respective official positions has been characterized by marked executive ability and conscientious unbiased judgment. During his public career, which necessarily brought him in close contact with nearly all the citizens of this community, he acquired a host of warm and cherished friends and intimate acquaintances, and is looked up to as a man of sterling integrity, possessed of broad and liberal ideas.

He is connected with several leading private corporations, being secretary and treasurer of the Eccles Lumber Co., director of the Oregon Lumber Co., vice-president of the Equitable Co-operative Association, and director of the Utah Loan & Trust Co. In each of these industrial enterprises he has been instrumental in building them up to the advanced position they now sustain among the commercial institutions of the city. He is also one of the founders of that substantial and magnificent structure, the Utah Loan & Trust Co. building, erected by the Ogden Investment Co.

Mr. Dee is the possessor of a rare combination of admirable characteristics and a well-balanced mind. He commenced his public life with self-reliance, eagerness of purpose and a determination to succeed. He thinks with thoroughness and rapidity, and assures himself that the ground is firm before he will put a foot down upon and trust himself to it, then he acts with decision and promptness. He is reliable and thorough, and a man whose opinion can be trusted in critical cases, for he thinks before he speaks. Yet there is life and sparkle and fire about him; and he delights in a good joke, and to tell a good story. He is kind, affectionate, generous and whole-souled, very companionable and, possessed of a large fund of information which makes his society always pleasant and profitable.

Such a man is the subject of this sketch—one of the founders of this beautiful city, and of this rich and growing commonwealth.

LICHENFIELD BROS.

Lichenfield Bros. the popular tailors commenced business in this city in 1839 and have already become the representative head quarters for the finest class of custom made garments. The parlors are elegantly stocked with an endless variety of imported and domestic fabrics of every possible design which are made up in the most fashionable styles. Their skill as correct and stylish designers is proverbial, and they employ ten of the most competent and experienced workmen, so that in fit, finish and workmanship all garments leaving their establishment are a standing proof of their excellent taste, sound judgment, and conscientious care. Their average business is quoted at $25,000 annually.

The firm consists of Herman and Max Lichenfield, both born in Germany, Herman having been in this country eight years, and Max twelve years. They are men of long experience, coming from Omaha, Nebraska, to this city and where they have built up a large trade. Their place of business is situated at No. 2466 Grant avenue in a two-story brick, twenty-five feet in width by sixty feet in depth.

Personally they are modest unassuming gentlemen, possessing that push and energy characteristic of successful Western merchants.

JOHN McMANIS.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. JOHN McMANIS, Councilman.

It was the sixth day of July, 1851, in the old Connecticut town of Bridgeport, that the Hon. John McManis first gazed upon the beauties of this world. Although born a genuine blue-blooded Yankee, he is of Irish lineage, and it is to this combination, probably, that he owes those qualities which have made his life so successful—perservance, indomitable energy, business integrity and strict honor.

At the age of four years Mr. McManis' parents moved from the place of his birth to Illinois, and settled in the little town of Dunleith, Jo Daviess county. The boy attended the public schools of the village until he was fifteen years old, when he resolved to strike out for himself and make his own way in the world. He chose to take up railroading, and was fortunate enough very soon to secure a position as brakeman on a Dubuque & Sioux City freight train, which position he held until 1870—four years—when the great possibilities of life in the far West attracted him strongly and he resolved to take Horace Greeley's advice. Acting upon this determination, he soon found himself west of the Missouri river, and it was not long thereafter until he secured a position as brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, his run being from North Platte to Cheyenne. In 1871 he went to Denver and took a similar position on the Denver & Rio Grande, running between Denver and Colorado Springs.

In June, 1872, Mr. McManis determined to cross the Rocky Mountains, and, consequently, a few days afterward found him in Ogden, where his life in the real West began. He remained here in Ogden for some time, and just as he had made up his mind to go to California, the position of fireman on the Central Pacific Railroad was offered him which he accepted, retaining his run between Ogden and Terrace until the fall of 1872. He then went to braking on a Union Pacific passenger train between Ogden and Green river. Early in 1873 he was promoted to train baggageman with a run between Ogden and Cheyenne. In October, 1874, he was placed in charge of a freight train running between Ogden and Green river which position he held until November, 1882, when he was transferred to the Oregon Short Line in the same capacity. In 1883 his steady and faithful services won him another promotion, and he was tendered the position of passenger conductor to run between Green river and Huntington, one of the longest and most responsible runs in the West. This position he held without interruption until he resigned, March 27, 1890, to engage in mercantile business. He especially prides himself upon his record as a railroad man, he never having had the slightest accident to a train under his charge, and having always been in good standing. His record is registered as A1 with the company in whose employ he remained for so many years.

In 1879, while a freight conductor on the Oregon Short Line, and living at Evanston, Wyoming, Mr. McManis was elected a member of the Territorial legislature on the democratic ticket from Uintah county, receiving a majority of 350 votes of a total vote of 900. He served through his term with distinction, having advocated and voted for many of the most important measures of that session.

In 1882 he was the democratic candidate for sheriff of Uintah county, but was defeated by a majority of about fifty in a total vote of 900.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. McManis moved to Ogden, and made this city his headquarters, where he has resided ever since. On February 7, 1890, even before his resignation as railway conductor had been accepted by the company, Mr. McManis, in company with his brother, Joseph McManis, and B. F. Livingston, both former Union Pacific conductors, engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor and cigar business. The business prospered, and early in the spring of 1891 the McManis Bros. bought the entire business, and since then it has grown to large proportions. Wishing to enlarge their business the brothers opened, on October 10, 1891, the bar in the New Reed hotel, and placed in it the finest furniture and fixtures to be found anywhere West of the Missouri river. The place is an airy dream of beauty, and the proprietors can well feel proud of it.

On September 2, 1878, Mr. McManis married Miss Mary A. Whalen, the daughter of a wealthy Wyoming ranchman, and a most estimable lady. Two beautiful children have blessed their union, one, a girl that has most remarkable musical talent, which the parents take pride in cultivating; the other, a boy of bright promise.

In the municipal election of the spring of 1891, Mr. McManis was elected councilman from the first ward, and in that body has made for himself a record as a progressive, far-seeing city legislator second to none. He is a member of the sanitary, water and fire committees, and also of the police commission, and in all his work, either in committee or in council, seems to be only guided by the one idea of doing what is for the best interests of the city. He is slow and careful in making up his mind, but when once he settles a question to his own satisfaction he makes a strong fight for what he believes to be right. In all his work he has represented the most intelligent and progressive thought of the people.

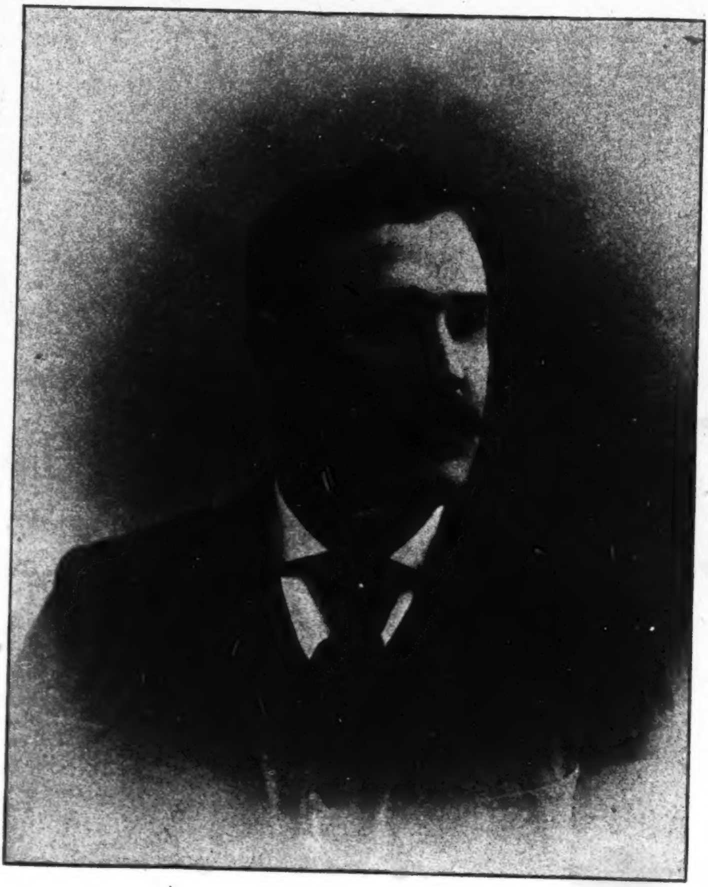


Photo by Newcomb Bros. H. W. SHURTLIFF, Councilman.

HASKELL W. SHURTLIFF.

The youngest member of the city council, and one of its most active and influential workers, is Haskell W. Shurtliff, who was born in this city October 27, 1862. His father, Haskell E. Shurtliff, is one of the oldest pioneers of Utah, and up to 1876 one of the wealthiest and most prosperous merchants of the Territory. At that time, business reverses came and as a consequence the young man was thrown entirely upon his own resources at the age of fourteen. Up to that time he had attended school for several years, acquiring as full a knowledge of the branches usually taught in public schools as the length of time would permit. Even at that early age the boy grasped the full meaning of the changed conditions surrounding him and bravely started out for himself. He engaged as a grocery clerk first, then as a drug clerk, and later engaged in several other lines of mercantile business. He saved his earnings and by judicious investments he counted his wealth by the thousands before he had attained the age of twenty-one.

At about this time Mr. Shurtliff's natural liking for fine animals led him to purchase a ranch and stock it with blooded animals—horses, Jersey cattle and fancy poultry—and as a breeder of thoroughbred stock has he made the greater part of his fortune, and through this has he become widely known among thoroughbred stock men. Mr. Shurtliff's ranch has had a number of fast trotters and pacers with records down as low as 2:27, and he has now a number of colts of exceedingly fine promise. He takes great pride in his stock, and his ranch is a model in its appointments. Mr. Shurtliff has also engaged to some extent in railroad contracting, he having built the whole of the Ogden and Hot Springs railroad. His business ventures have nearly all proven remarkably successful and to-day Mr. Shurtliff owns valuable properties all over the city.

September 22, 1886, Mr. Shurtliff married a San Francisco lady, Miss Emily Medina, a thoroughly educated, highly accomplished, talented and beautiful woman, and ever since, their home has been a place where cultured and especially musical people, find delightful entertainment. Mrs. Shurtliff is possessed of musical talent of a high order, is an expert performer upon several instruments and has a voice of wonderful sweetness and power.

In February, 1891, the subject of this sketch was elected a member of the city council from the third ward. He was made chairman of the committee on fire department and it has been in his work on this committee that he has made his business ability and his appreciation of the needs of the city felt. When his term of office began, the fire department was a small, incomplete affair, with a very limited amount of apparatus, totally inadequate to the proper protection of the city. By his hard and persistent work in council, Mr. Shurtliff's recommendations were adopted one by one, until now no city in the West has a more complete fire department than Ogden, as will be seen by reading its description on another page. Mr. Shurtliff is also a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds.

As a councilman, Mr. Shurtliff is liberal, progressive and broad minded, yet careful and conscientious, doing everything he can to advance the material interests of the city. In him the people have a most valuable guardian of their interests, and the city an official who looks to the future and has the courage to champion measures which tend toward the building up of a coming metropolis.

HIRAM H. SPENCER.

Hiram H. Spencer is one of the present members of the city council, elected from the Second ward of Ogden, and of him it can be most truthfully said that he is *en rapport* with the most progressive and advanced thought as applied to the government of the city, and that his only object in accepting the nomination to the office he now occupies was that he might advance the city's material interests by his influence and vote in passing much needed measures, and in counteracting the influence of Mossbackism, which is the bane of any young and growing city. As occupying such an important place in the city government, a short sketch of his career will not be considered out of place and hence it is given below.

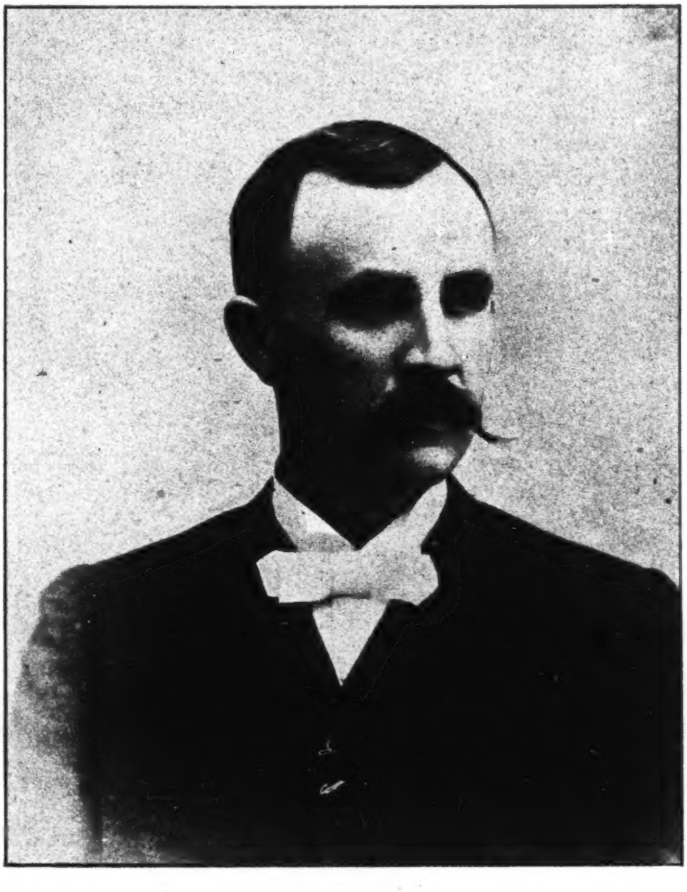


Photo by Newcomb Bros. H. H. SPENCER, Councilman.

Mr. Spencer was born at Hockingsport, Athens county, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1851, where he passed the first five years of his life. His father was a general merchant, and also engaged extensively in the lumber business, and the boy was practically raised in a lumber office from the time he could walk. In 1857 his parents moved to Meigs county, Ohio. The boy was precocious in his studies and when his parents moved to Meigs county he entered the public schools of Reedsville, that county, and for nine years attended school at Reedsville and at Belleville, West Virginia, at the end of that time being a member of the high school grade. In 1866 the family moved to Cattletsburg, Kentucky, where young Spencer attended the Powell academy at that place for four years. Powell academy was considered at that time, and very justly too, the best school in all that region. In 1870, the young man grew weary of the parental restraint and of the close application of study, and ran away, when eighteen years of age. He engaged as clerk on a Kanawha river steamboat, but one year in that capacity was enough for him and he returned to his home and resumed his studies in the school which he had deserted a year before. He remained in school for one year and left the institution six months before time for his graduation in the classical course.

When a little past twenty years of age, Mr. Spencer went into the lumber business on his own account, and was doing a fine business besides being engaged extensively in lumber speculation, when the great financial panic of 1873 came and he lost everything. Soon after this, on January 28, 1874, he left Cincinnati for the West, his point of destination being the upper Columbia river. He, however, stopped at Ogden, and his residence at this place dates from February 4, 1874. On July 1 he entered the employ of the Gibson, Eccles & Vannoy Lumber Company and remained with them, and Gibson & Eccles, until 1880. Gibson & Eccles then dissolved partnership and Mr. Spencer remained with Eccles in the same business, he having a one-sixth interest in the business as a silent partner, besides receiving a large salary, his thorough acquaintance with the lumber business making his services very valuable. In 1883, Mr. Spencer, while still with the Eccles Lumber Company, engaged with Mr. Eccles in the cattle business in Idaho, under the firm name of Eccles, Spencer & Co., Mr. Spencer being the manager of that business also. He remained at that business until May, 1884, when he opened a general mercantile and lumber business in Beaver Canon, Idaho, which business he is still interested in to-day. In 1887 Mr. Spencer engaged in the lumber business in North Powder, Oregon, associated with two other men, the firm name being Spencer, Ramsey & Hall. That business ran for two years when it was closed out and Mr. Spencer became a heavy stockholder in the Oregon Lumber Co., one of the heaviest companies on the coast. He has $10,000 of stock in this company and it is quoted at 140 per cent. Mr. Spencer is also one-fifteenth owner of the Sumter Valley Railway, running from Baker City, Oregon to old Fort Sumter. This road was built chiefly to take care of the heavy lumber freighting interests of Oregon and is a good dividend payer.

Mr. Spencer is known as one of Ogden's wealthy citizens, and that he is public spirited is shown by the large number of enterprises in which he is interested as stockholder, director or officer. He is president of the Wasatch Driving Park and Fair Association of Weber county and a director of the Junction City Driving Park, a heavy stockholder and director in the Citizens' bank and is interested in nearly a dozen other enterprises, chief among which is the Eccles Lumber Company, of which he is still manager and which is doing an immense business, second to none in the Northwest. Mr. Spencer has been remarkably successful in business, and is an enterprising live citizen of Ogden.

On December 31, 1876, Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Effie Brown, of Ogden, a talented and educated lady, a member of one of the best and most highly esteemed families of the city.

When Mr. Spencer was elected a member of the council in the spring of 1891, he was made a member of the finance claims and street committees, three of the most important of all committees, and in his work in each committee he has brought to his aid his business experience, sagacity and integrity together with an earnest desire to legislate for the best good of the city, present and future. He is not given to speech-making in the council chamber, but his vote is always cast, as he thoroughly believes to be right, and his strong influence is always in the same direction. His long and successful business career have given him a correct and keen insight into financial questions, and as a careful financier he is greatly esteemed by his conferees.

ALBERN ALLEN.

There are many men to-day installed in positions of public trust, who do not boast of long year's of trying experience, or make any pretense to an eventful career, through which they raised to the advanced and responsible position they occupy, but who are nevertheless conscious that they have won the abiding confidence of the people, and been placed in office through honorable and meritorious efforts, and repeated demonstrations of their ability and sterling integrity. We doubt if there is any city in this country that can number among its public incumbents, a more worthy and capable class of men than Ogden. We do not mean to panegerize unduly, but taking as our guide meritorious and praiseworthy deeds and achievements, we are led to the assertion with scrupulous candor and unwavering truthfulness. Among those whom we regard as worthy examples of Ogden's leading citizens, and who have by their faithful and conscientious efforts to subserve the best interests of the people, gained the esteem and good will of the citizens of this community, we are pleased to mention the name of Mr. Albern Allen, the present collector for Weber county.

Mr. Allen was elected to the important and responsible office he occupies in August, 1889, and never before has the duties of that encumbency been performed more ably and satisfactorily. The work that comes within the province of the county collector has wonderfully augmented in Weber county during the past two years, and it is but meet to say that Mr. Allen has closely followed up and supplied the increased demands of his position so that at all times its operations move with unruffled precision.

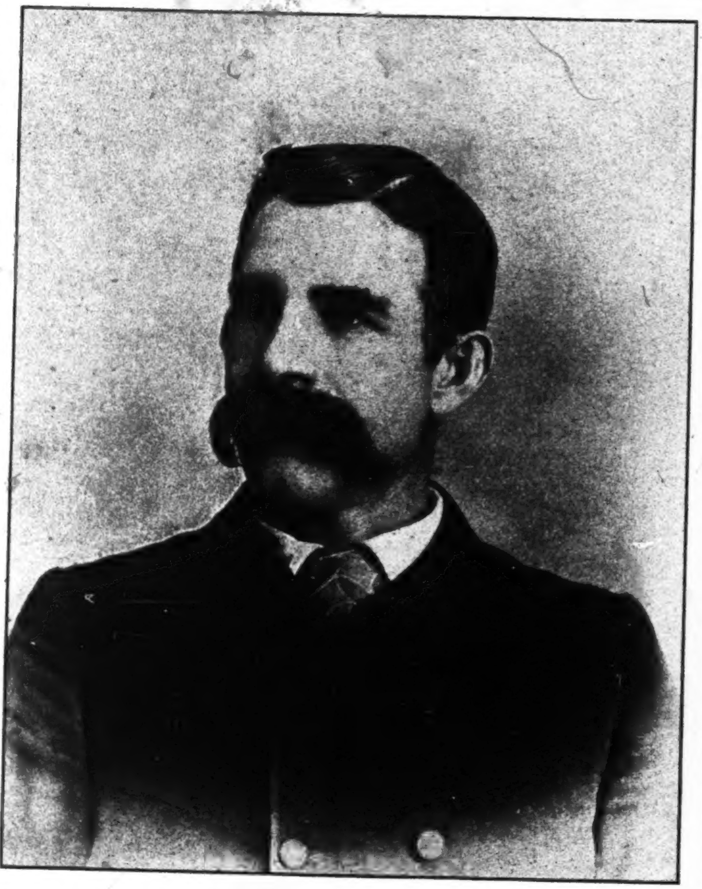


Photo by Newcomb. ALBERN ALLEN, County Collector.

Mr. Allen is but thirty-seven years of age, and a native of Ogden. All his interests and ventures from earliest boyhood until the present time have been centered in this city, and he is on this account all the more deserving of consideration at our hands in treating of Utah's prominent and self-made men.

His education was obtained in the public schools of this city. From 1874 until 1889 he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. That he was esteemed and his services appreciated by that leading corporation is clearly proven by his protracted connection with it, which was only severed after being called to the larger and more important position of collector of this county. Mr. Allen has always held the respect and good will of the people of this community, and since entering upon the discharge of his official duties has more than ever popularized himself with all with whom he came in contact. His genial manner and affable disposition, together with his careful and painstaking efforts to please all in the execution of his work, ensures for him the permanent high regard of those who have the power to place him in office.

REED HOTEL LIVERY STABLES.

A first-class livery establishment conducted in such a manner that the public can always be assured of accommodation and proper attention, is one of the essentials of any town or city. The city of Ogden has in the concern of S. A. Coppinger & Co. on Twenty-fifth street, between Washington and Adams avenues, an institution of this character. Its horses and vehicles are always in first class condition, and the business is prosecuted on such a systematic basis that patrons can be supplied at any time during the day or night.

The premises occupied consists of a large and spacious two-story building, arranged and equipped for the speedy transaction of business, and located to the rear of the Reed hotel, in the center of the city, and convenient to wholesale and retail houses, places of amusement, etc. Ample help is employed to look after the affairs of the concern, and Mr. Chas. D. Coppinger, the manager, is always present to see that customers are treated courteously and in other ways to meet and merit the demands of a superior service.

Mr. Coppinger is a genial gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the details of the business in which he is engaged, and the successful and profitable trade he has already built up emphasize his well deserved popularity.

OGDEN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

The Ogden Steam Laundry Co. is the largest institution of the kind in the city and one of the largest in the Territory. It is a corporation with a capital stock of $12,000. Mr. O. P. Hendershot is manager and O. A. Parmley, secretary and treasurer. Business at this establishment is conducted on an immense scale, and the work turned out is first-class in every particular. The premises occupied is a large building 35x60 feet, located at 433 Twenty-fifth street, equipped with the latest improved laundry machinery—both Empire and Troy, with every facility put in for the proper and rapid execution of work. An annual business amounting to over $25,000 is disposed of.

The trade of the Ogden, is not confined to the city of Ogden, but extends all over Utah and Idaho, and the business is increasing daily. Twenty experienced laundry hands are given employment at the works, and the thorough system which has been inaugurated enables the company to turn out an astonishingly large amount of work each day.

Mr. O. P. Hendershot is a business man of rare qualifications, and is well known in the city as an honorable, upright and thorough-going citizen. Mr. Parmley is an expert and practical laundryman, and conducts the affairs of this leading institution to the entire satisfaction of the public and his associates in business. He watches the operations closely, and uses every precaution to see that all work leaves the establishment in perfect condition.

JAMES A. CALVERT.

James A. Calvert, who was elected a member of the city council from the Fifth ward, in February, 1891, has a life history which reads like a novel, and the incidents which he can give of life in Australia, the Sandwich islands, on the coasts of South America and Africa, to say nothing of years of experience on the Pacific coast, are interesting in the extreme. Mr. Calvert's father, George Calvert, was a sea-faring man, and James A. was born on the briny deep. On December 1, 1852, Mr. Calvert first saw the light of this world, in a stateroom of the good ship "Nation's Hope," a merchantman, plying between Savannah, Georgia, and British ports. His father was a citizen of the United States and hence he is a native-born American citizen, although at the time of his birth the log-book showed that the ship was less than one hundred miles off the Irish coast, returning from a merchant trip to Belfast, Ireland. When on land his parents' home, until he was eight years of age, was Atlanta, Georgia, and there they made their nominal home until in 1860 they moved to Columbus, Ohio. But, until his parents moved to Columbus, young Calvert knew but little of land life, most of his time being spent on the sea with his father—his mother accompanying her husband on his voyages.

When his parents moved to Columbus, James A. was sent to school, and at eighteen years of age graduated from the Columbus high school, at that time one of the best educational institutions in Northern Ohio. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Calvert learned the trade of bricklayer, working as apprentice in Columbus for three years, or until he was twenty-one years of age. He then, in 1873, went to California, working at his trade there during the summers, and returning to Ohio during the winters for two years. In 1875 Mr. Calvert started for Australia, landing at Melbourne after a long voyage. He worked at his trade in nearly every city of Australia, and while not so employed traveled over nearly every section of that country, visiting the immense sheep ranches, the gold fields and seeing much of the then unexplored and wild regions of the interior.

Four years of Australian life was enough for him, however, and in 1879 he started for the Sandwich islands, stopping at New Zealand for some time, where he again followed his trade, and also worked in the gold fields. Reaching the Sandwich islands in the latter part of 1879, he stopped there for six months, his time there being occupied in the pursuit of his trade. Finally he wearied of foreign life and resolved to return to this country which he did, landing in San Francisco in July, 1880, having been gone from his native land about five years. He almost immediately came to Ogden and, with the exception of the winter of 1880-81 spent in Denver, has made this city his home ever since. When he came to Ogden he commenced the business of contracting builder, and this business he is still engaged in. He has been successful in a marked degree in a financial sense, and has made a splendid record for himself as a conscientious, careful and thoroughly reliable builder.

Mr. Calvert was married in 1881 and four bright children, two boys and two girls, have come to bless a happy home.

Mr. Calvert is a member of the council committees on claims, streets and water supply, and in dealing with the questions and matters referred to these committees, displays the same sound judgment which has made his business ventures successful. He is not a public speaker, is of a retiring disposition, and his voice is rarely heard in the debates in council, but his vote is always on the side of progress and in the interests of his constituents. He is thoroughly honest and conscientious in all that he does, and his judgment upon matters of importance is rarely at fault. Mr. Calvert is a firm believer in the future greatness of Ogden and his ideas of city legislation take in the future as well as the present good of the city.

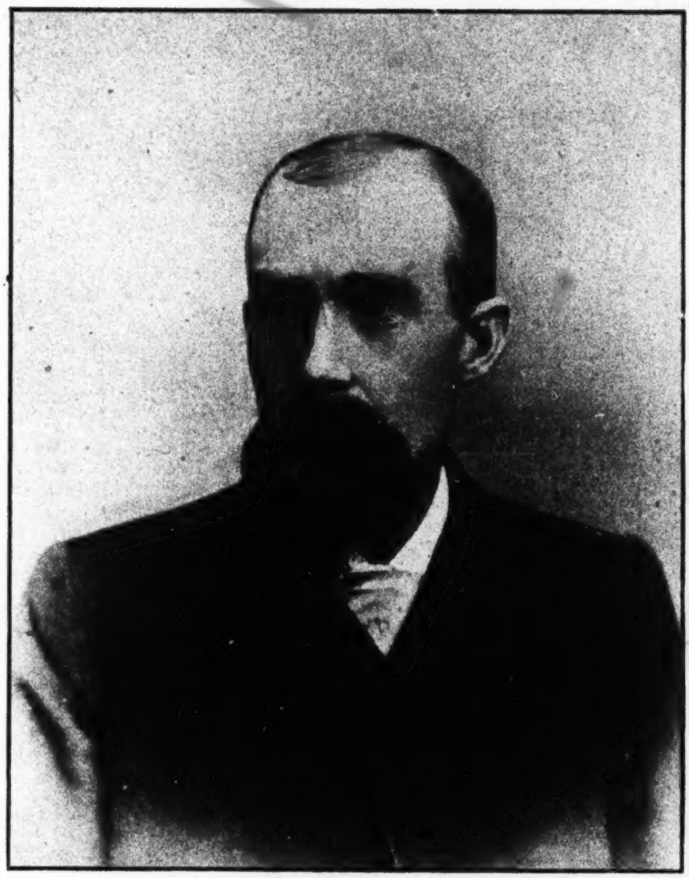


Photo by Newcomb Bros. JAMES A. CALVERT, Councilman.

S. J. BURT & BROS.

The fact that Ogden has attained a permanent supremacy in commercial affairs at the West, is greatly due to her leading merchants and business men. They have by untiring industry and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade, enlarged their business and increased their facilities until to-day the stores are stocked with the best classes of goods both domestic and foreign, equal to those found in any city in the world. The firm of S. J. Burt & Bros., at 2437 Washington avenue, a representative institution of this character, is an old and well-known house, and has had a remarkably successful career. The business was established in 1883 by Snyder & Burt, continuing for two years under the administration when it was reorganized under the present firm name and title.

The premises occupied consist of a large three-story brick building and basement 25 x 100 feet in dimensions, located as above, and fitted up especially to facilitate the convenient and rapid transaction of business, every department being conducted on principles so well defined and systematic, that the large number of customers who trade at the store daily, experience convenience, hospitality and polite attention in their purchases. The trade which amounts to over $100,000 annually throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada, giving employment to a large force of salesmen and assistants. A manufacturing and dress-making department conducted in connection with the store, occupying the entire third floor, and a complete stock of dry goods, notions, trimmings, white goods, men's furnishings, fine shoes, etc., will always be found on hand.

The individual members of the firm are, S. J. Burt, W. L. Burt and Thos. G. Burt, all young men of high superior business standing and ability, who have steadily increased the volume and importance of the business they now control from its inception. The firm, provided with ample capital and possessed of advantages for buying not excelled by any house in the country, is enabled to offer prices and terms to customers, that cannot be surpassed by any house in the Territory.

WM. DRIVER.

W. DRIVER & SON.

In presenting for the consideration of our readers, both at home and abroad, historical and descriptive reviews of the resources and commercial enterprises of Utah, it is necessary and important to select representative institutions and establishments, and to consider more particularly those whose success has made them conspicuous and gained for their proprietors positions in the mercantile history of the Territory.

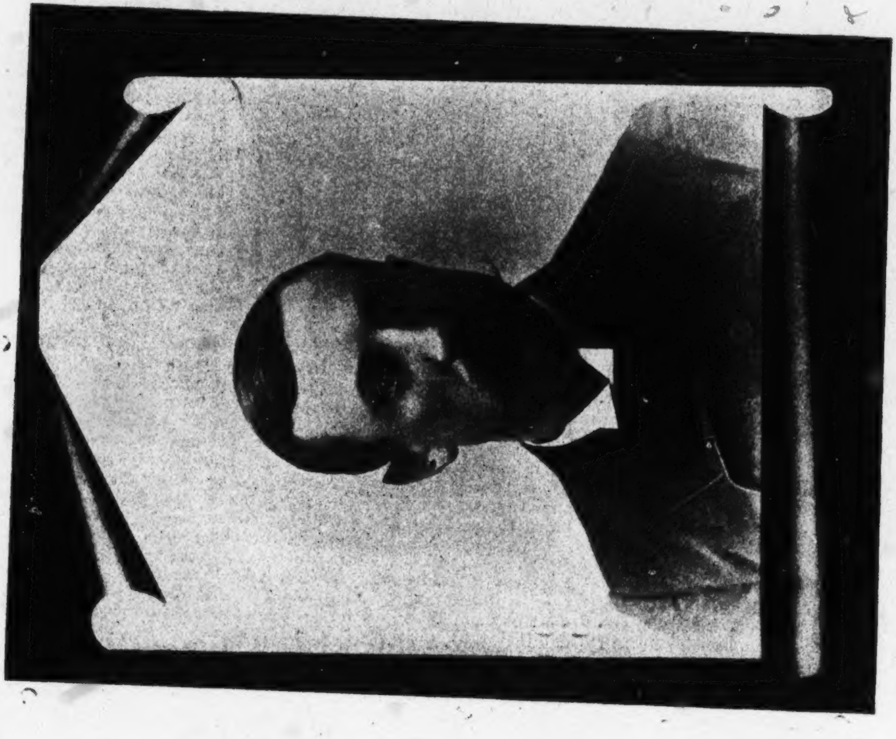
The character of business men is often measured by their success, which to some extent, tends to maintain the reputation and importance of the community of which they are members.

The drug trade of Ogden, and in fact of any city, is one of the most important factors in its general make-up, and exercises an influence not out-measured by any other branch of trade.

The leading house in this city, and certainly one of the largest in the Territory, engaged in this line is that of Wm. Driver & Son, located at 2453 Washington avenue. It was founded in 1871 by William Driver, and in 1880 his son, G. W. Driver, entered as partner in the business.

With regard to so well-known a house, but little can be said that is not already generally understood of its importance as a mercantile enterprise of this city, and beyond giving the plain facts, a detailed description is unnecessary. The premises occupied is a large handsome three-story building and basement 26x96, all of which is devoted to the heavy and complete stock of this establishment.

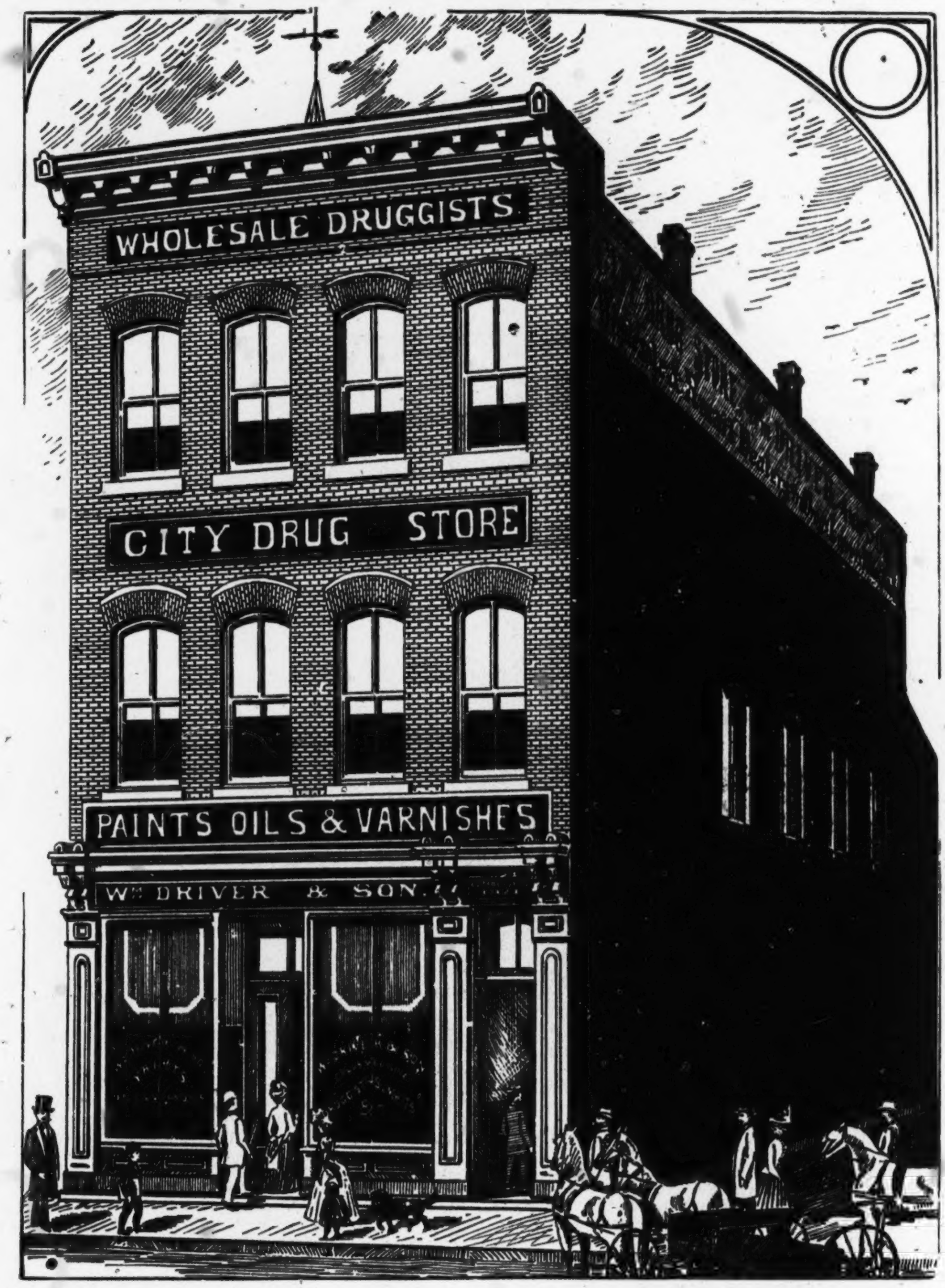
In regard to the building occupied, which is owned by Mr. Driver himself, it may be mentioned as a point worthy of note, that it was the first three-story structure ever built in the Territory, it being some seven years subsequent before any other three-story building was erected.



GEO. W. DRIVER.

The retail department occupies the entire ground floor, and is conveniently and attractively arranged for the proper display of the immense line of goods carried. The second and third floors are set apart for the wholesale department of the business, which is one of the largest and most important branches, the trade extending all over Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada.

The basement is used for their comprehensive stock of liquors, wines, mineral waters, etc., a heavy stock of which is always on hand. Throughout this immense establishment, the stock of drugs and medicines carried are fresh and pure, and constantly replenished. Eight skilled and experienced assistants are employed in the various departments of the enterprise. The average capital invested is $75,000, and an annual business of $200,000 is transacted.


WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
CITY DRUG STORE
PAINTS OILS & VARNISHES
Wm DRIVER & SON.

The line carried by this house embraces American and foreign chemicals, proprietary and patent medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, together with the largest and most complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries to be found in the Territory. Special attention is paid to prescriptions, none but highly proficient assistants being admitted to this department.

Mr. G. W. Driver, the business manager, is thirty-two years of age and was born in England. He came to this country early in life with his father. He has grown up and been schooled in a thorough business education, and is highly qualified as a druggist. His personal time and attention is devoted to the enterprise, with which he is so prominently identified, and supervises its affairs in a highly creditable manner.

Mr. Wm. Driver, the senior member of the firm, is a man of mature years and highly respected and esteemed in the business community. He was a member of the city council and is prominently connected with several public enterprises, devoted to the city's welfare. Both father and son are sterling citizens, and have the future interests of the city of Ogden and Territory of Utah at heart, and are ever ready to support and encourage all public-spirited movements.

ROBERT C. LUNDY.

One of the young, stirring, active, level headed business men whom the people of Ogden elected as their councilmen in the spring of 1891, is Robert C. Lundy, who at that time had been identified prominently with Ogden's business interests for four years previous. Mr. Lundy was born on a farm near the little town of Nashville, Washington county, Ill., on September 5, 1860, where his parents lived until the boy was two and a half years old. At that time his father enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry and was at the front battling for the union, until the close of the war. During his absence the family resided in the town of Nashville. In 1867 the family moved to East Tennessee, near Knoxville, where the boy lived with his grandfather on a farm for seven months. From there his parents moved back to Nashville, Ill., and shortly afterward to Oakdale in the same county, where they lived until 1871, when they came West and settled in Denver. Before having moved to the West, young Lundy went to school a short time in Oakdale, Ill., and later spent two years attending the school at Evans, Colorado, a school then with considerable reputation for excellence.

After this schooling, at the age of thirteen, Mr. Lundy had his first introduction to business, going into a grocery store in Denver, where he remained for a year, changing from there to Gallup's wholesale and retail establishment, which handled millinery, toys, fancy goods, jewelry, show cases, etc., and also picture frames. After being with Gallup for four years, Mr. Lundy went to Fort Collins where he took charge of his father's store at that point. Remaining there only six months, he returned to Denver, and went into the picture frame business. In 1878 when only eighteen years of age he formed a partnership with Dr. Strohm in the furniture business. Trade increased, and business prospered, so that in a few months Mr. Lundy was able to buy out his partner. Mr. Lundy remained in this business, sometimes alone and sometimes with different partners, until 1885, when he sold out and concluded to try the farther West. He decided to locate in Ogden, and in the spring of 1887 moved here and started the Utah Canning Company of which he is president. He has remained in that business, together with the real estate business, at times, ever since. The canning business has grown from a small start in a little frame building, to large proportions, the great plant, consisting of fine brick buildings and long sheds covering several acres of ground. The business amounts to over $150,000 per year. During the season of 1891, a daily average of twenty-five thousand cans of canned goods—corn, tomatoes, etc., were put up. The plant also embraces machinery and facilities for making vinegar, pickles, jellies preserves, etc. The product this year has been over two hundred and thirty car loads. The success of this institution, under Mr. Lundy's management, has been phenomenal and speaks loudly regarding his business sagacity and ability.

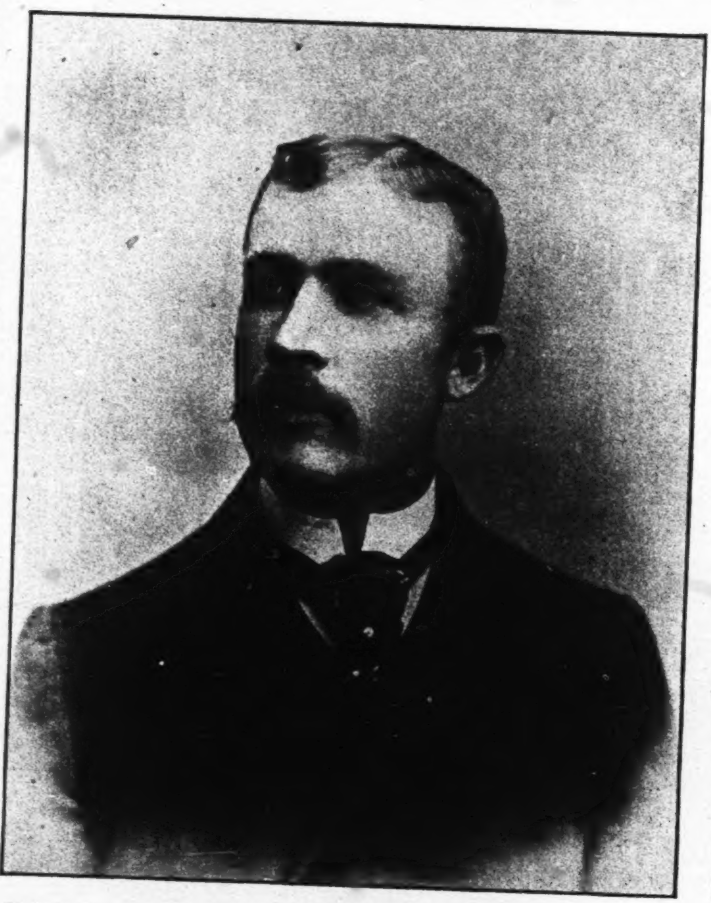


Photo by Newcomb Bros. R. C. LUNDY, Councilman.

On Thanksgiving evening, 1881, Mr. Lundy was most happily married to Miss Hilda Hanson of Denver, the result of the union being two boys, six and four years of age, and a daughter aged two years.

Mr. Lundy is member of the council from the First ward and the people of that ward have every reason to be proud of their choice. From the moment he took his seat, he entered upon his councilmanic duties with the determination to understand them most thoroughly. He put into the performance of his duties all the energy of his nature and has made a splendid record for shrewdness, business ability, strict integrity, public spirit, and devotion to the interests of his constituents and of the whole city. He is a strong and earnest advocate of every measure which will tend toward the advancement of the city, and on the floor of the council urges his views with sharp, strong arguments. He is chairman of the license committee and member of the sanitary and fire committees, and in all these committees makes his influence strongly felt.

H. M. BOND & CO.

Among the representative commercial enterprises of the city of Ogden is that of the well-known firm of H. M. Bond & Co., of 353 Twenty-fourth st., and 2411 Washington avenue, occupy a position of conspicuous and deserved prominence. Identified with the trade and commerce of the city for a period of over fifteen years, it has gained a commercial standing second to none, and shared by few in its line of trade in any part of the United States.

The business was established in 1876 by H. M. Bond & Co., and their line includes the business of wholesale and retail groceries and shippers of fruit and produce, being also the sole agents for "The King of Soaps." Their trade extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, and the yearly sales average forty thousand dollars, necessitating the employment of seven assistants. The firm is deservedly esteemed among the best representative business men of this community, and Mr. Bond has honored the position of director of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce; he has also been commander of the Grand Army post here, and at one time, in partnership with L. R. Freeman, published the first Gentile paper ever issued in this city. At that time owing to the opposition manifested by the Latter Day saints it required a man of nerve and courage to engage in such an enterprise, the Gentiles being so largely in the minority. Mr. Bond was born in Galveston, Texas, and lived there until 1856. In the latter year he moved to Kentucky and lived there until the breaking out of the rebellion when he enlisted in company C, Fourteenth Kentucky infantry. After the war he published The *Big Sandy Herald* at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, coming from there to Utah, where he has resided for eighteen years and is well and favorably known throughout the Territory.

DR. AMASA S. CONDON.

It is most pleasing to the publishers of this work to be able to include among the biographical sketches of prominent and enterprising men who go to make up the leading citizens of the Territorry,those who have achieved success in the literary field in both prose and poetical composition.

If there is one class of men whose records and attainments are more interesting than another it is those who have made the success of their lives in the realms of literature, whose genius and painstaking efforts as exhibited in the clever and meritorious work evolved, have been commented upon in commending terms by the illustrious writers of the age. A splendid work, especially from a literary point of view, entitled "Poets of Maine," which accidentally fell into our hands, furnishes us with information regarding Dr. Amasa S. Condon of the city of Ogden. Dr. Condon was born at Penobscot, Maine, December 22, 1846. His early education was acquired in the district schools, which possessed at that time as may be imagined, primitive educational facilities, and young Condon was compelled to walk each day two miles through the woods on his way to school. At the age of fifteen he entered the east Maine conference seminary at Buchsport of that state, where he applied himself diligently to his studies until the war broke out in April, 1861, when he enlisted in company E, Sixth regiment of volunteers,made up chiefly of the students of the seminary. At the battle of Williamsburg he received injuries which compelled him to withdraw from active service, and from which he never fully recovered. After regaining his health in a measure,he returned to the seminary, to complete his academic education, having selected medicine as a profession. He removed to Iowa, and after three years diligent preparation with Dr. Marcus D. Sheldon, of that state, entered the University of Michigan where he remained two years and passed successful examinations. He returned to Iowa opened an office and continued to practice until Jan. 1875, when he was appointed surgeon of the U. P. R. R., with headquarters at Ogden.

As a literary man he has achieved marked success. His first poem written when but a child, was published in the TIMES-HERALD of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Haven, the prince of critics, wrote him a letter, complementing him on his ability.

In 1886 Dr. Condon visited the Hawaian Islands to gather information. He wrote several very graphic and interesting papers regarding the Kilama volcano then in erruption. Before leaving he was tendered a banquet at Honolulu, by one of the royal princes, which the king himself attended. In 1887 Dr. Condon visited his old home in Maine. While in the East he visited the famous poet John G. Whittier, who is a personal friend of the doctor. He also visited the old Webster homestead, scene of the "Old Oaken Bucket," "Miles Standish Monument," at Plymouth, and then went to Quebec on his return our. Climbing the heights of Abraham to look upon the monuments of Wolf and Montcalm. We understand he is going to publish the many poems he has written, in book form, which judging from the high character of those which have already appeared in print, will make a valuable acquisition to the libraries of all lovers of poetry and admirers of the true poetical spirit. He made a careful tour of Yellowstone park and minutely described all he there saw. The above extract from an eastern publication containing biographical shetches of many noted men who have achieved fame and success in diverse avenues of human aspiration, while of great interest to the citizens of Maine, Dr. Condon's native state, is of even greater interest to the people of Ogden, for this city has been the doctor's home since 1874.

The ripe experience of mature years always gives a classic touch to the gifts of genius, and while actively engaged in the practice of medicine, the doctor has found many spare moments to devote to his forthcoming work, which we know will be of great merit and find a place among the works of our famous American authors.

Since taking up his abode in Ogden Dr. Condon has built up a large and successful medical practice and is looked upon by the people of this community as an able and highly skilled physician.

He has won by his generous nature and painstaking efforts the high esteem and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, and numbers among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Ogden.

For a long time Dr. Condon was a director in the Chamber of Commerce, was supervisor of the eleventh census for this district, which embraces the whole of Utah Territory, and is now a director in the Equitable Co-operative Mercantile Company.

KELLY, ILLE & CO.

The well known and popular real estate firm of Kelly, Ille & Co. at 2414 Washington avenue, first opened their office in January, 1890, and have built up a profitable and substantial business, extending throughout this section of the country. The bulk of their business, however, is confined to Ogden realty, the firm owning and controlling choice tracts of residence property, among which may be mentioned the "Rex Place" situated about two and a half miles from the center of the city near Five Points. This addition which has been platted contains thirty-five acres and the firm are now offering it for sale either as a whole or in single lots or blocks. Independent of the property owned and controlled by the firm a large amount of real estate has been placed in their hands for sale, and prospective purchasers, by calling at their office, will find a complete and comprehensive list embracing some of the most desirable business and residence property to be found in the city, as well as many choice acre tracts and large farms in the vicinity. These gentlemen who have taken an active part in building up the city of Ogden are constantly laying out new and splendid additions, especially desirable locations for cheap and beautiful homes.

The individual members of the firm are Geo. J. Kelly, A. Ille and B. A. McMillan, young men of rare business ability with a keen perception of the activities and fluctuations of the real estate market, who have, by the adoption of superior methods and improved plans, for the disposition of property favorable to people of moderate means, established a reputation for meeting the popular demands.

Honorable in all their trrnsactions, and fair and liberal in all business propositions, customers having occasion to deal with them are invariably satisfied and well pleased. This firm is doing much for the advancement and welfare of Ogden, by distributing valuable information regarding her resources and possibilities, and in divers ways aiding and encouraging all movements and efforts to promote the city's material interests

GEO. W. JONES.

Within the past few years, there has sprung up an institution of commercial necessity, known as the "American Ticket Brokers' Association." The unreliability of many people engaged in buying and selling railroad tickets, owing to the uncertainty and complication of the business, have compelled those disposed to conduct a legitimate and straightforward enterprise of this character as well as to facilitate the satisfactory transaction of business, to join themselves together under one national association of high standing and unquestionable responsibility, that the public may be accommodated, and at the same time feel assured that they are reposing confidence in people of sterling integrity and honest dealing. Mr. Geo. W. Jones ticket broker of Ogden, Utah, located at 346 Twenty-fifth street, has not only the protection and surety of the association to offer the public, but by honest upright dealing during a period of seven years in his present line of business in the city of Ogden, has established an enviable reputation as a conscientious, trustworthy business man, well versed in all phases of the business. His patronage probably exceeds that of any other concern of the kind in this part of the country, and his methods of doing business have thus far given universal satisfaction.

Something of the magnitude and importance of Mr. Jones' establishment may be formed from the fact that he has $10,000 invested, and his annual transactions amount to over $100,000, equal in fact to some of the largest commercial enterprises.

Mr. Jones is a comparatively young man being but thirty-six years of age. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and received his education at the well-known Oberlin educational institutions. In 1872 he "toured" to the West, locating at Cheyenne, Wyoming. While there he engaged in the stock business, and was quite successful. He was also for a time manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Cheyenne, and became a prominent citizen of that place. Realizing, however, the great possibilities of Ogden, he came to this city seven years ago and has established a large and paying business. He also deals largely in Ogden realty and has for sale some of the choicest in the city, both business and residence.

Mr. Jones is well and favorably known in the community and stands high among the business men of Ogden.

G. R. BELNAP.

Among the widely known and highly esteemed citizens of Ogden, who have achieved success, there is no one more deserving of mention than Mr. G. R. Belnap, sheriff of Weber county, who has been a resident of Utah for many years. He is regarded as one of Ogden's sterling citizens, as a man especially fitted by nature and principle for the important public position he occupies, and to which he has been almost unanimously elected by the voters of the county, for every successive term since first entering upon the duties of the office.

Mr. Belnap is forty-four years of age and was born in Council Bluff, at that time called Florence, winter quarters of the first emigrants to Utah. When but two and one-half years of age he accompanied his parents to Ogden, where he was educated, and upon attaining his majority he was married and and removed to Hooper, Utah, being one of the original founders of that place, and taking an active part in all its various interests.

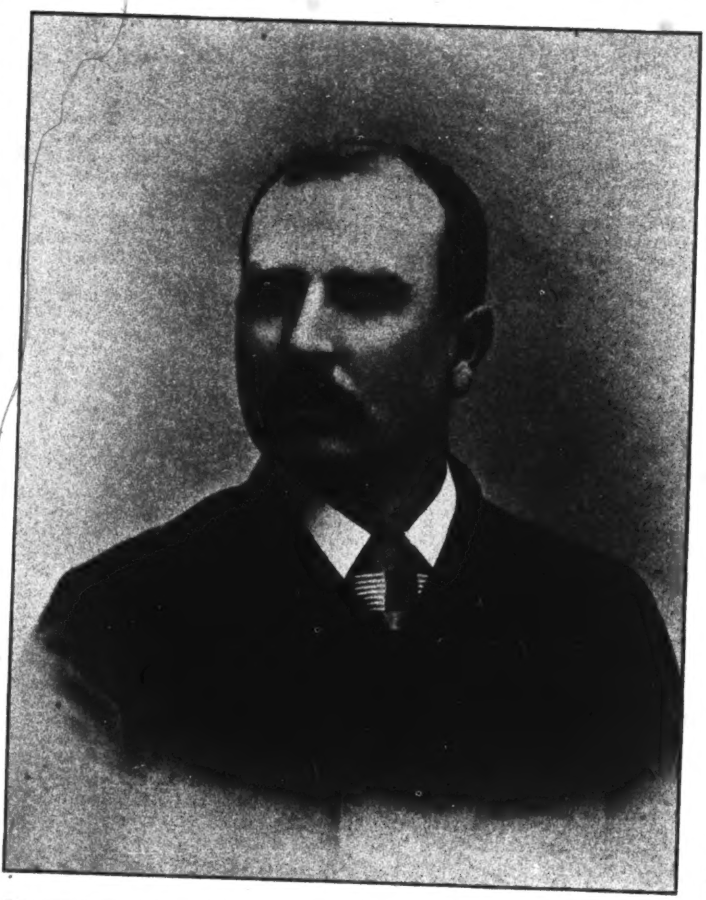


Photo by Newcomb Bros. G. R. BELKNAP, Sheriff Weber Contny.

While pursuing the occupation of farming, he also acted as constable and remained in Hooper for fifteen years. About 1884 he was first elected sheriff of Weber county.

Especially qualified by education, experience, courage and sound and careful judgement, for the discharge of his official duties, his induction into office had the effect of inspiring renewed confidence and assurance, that the enforcement of the law would thereafter be carried out.

The condition of affairs, while not desperate in the true sense of the word, required the service of a fearless, active and vigilant man to hunt down outlaws, whose depredations had been felt and who were dreaded throughout this section. So efficient was Sheriff Belnap and his deputies, including Mr. Arthur Pratt, that the outlaws were dispersed and those who escaped capture immediately disappeared and have not since annoyed or terrorized the locality. His first arrest in the county was that of a desperado and murderer, and his name as a capable and efficient officer of the law was established in the minds of all aware of his untiring zeal, intrepidity and shrewd detective work, in the arrest and conviction of the daring train robbers, Ed. Dayton, *alias* E. K. Fisher and Joseph May. These wily and unusually cute characters were widely known in the entire Rocky mountain country, where their outrages had aroused a feeling of terror and widespread indignation. They had previously succeeded in evading the iron hand of the law, and were the chief actors in the Denver & Rio Grande train robbery of September 7, 1889.

The circumstances of that bold and almost unprecedented "hold-up" are still fresh in the minds of the people. The train was composed of six coaches. When the robbery occurred the engineer was compelled, at the point of a gun, to pass through the passenger cars and hold the "booty sack," while the terrified passengers were forced to give up their valuables. The audacity of this episode on the part of two men, was at the time without a parallel in the history of western lawlessness. Their capture was effected by Mr. Belnap subsequently, while "holding up" a gambling house in Ogden, and their recklessness was specially manifest in an act of the leader, Dayton, when the twain were at the jail in the custody of the sheriff. The latter removed the prisoner's coat and laid it on the floor, whereupon Dayton began kicking it vigorously, but was taken in hand and compelled to desist. The coat was examined and was found to contain highly explosive dynamite cartridges of sufficient strength to have blown the structure into "smithereens." The law took its course and the prisoners are now in the penitentiary, serving a sentence of seventeen and a half years.

On different occasions Mr. Belnap has demonstrated his ability in handling extreme cases, and has never failed to acquit himself in the discharge of his duties in a highly creditable manner.

Aside from his public relations, Mr. Belnap is a business man and a public spirited citizen, having unlimited confidence in the brilliant future that is spreading out before the city. He believes in assisting and urging the development of resources, and aids and encourages all efforts designed to build up and advance the various interests of the city and Territory.

WM. R. WILLIAMS.

Fire insurance has long since become a necessity. Every property owner or merchant carrying a stock of goods is compelled to insure his property against loss by fire, if he would keep abreast of the times or realize his only source of protection against the most common and devastating of destroyers.

All the leading insurance companies of the United States and England are represented in the city of Ogden, and for the best of them Mr. Wm. R. Williams, whose office is located in the First National Bank building, room 11, acts as local agent. He first engaged in the insurance business in Ogden in 1886, and met with substantial success and deserved prosperity from the start, having during his career secured for the companies he represents some of the very best risks on business and residential property, stocks, household goods, etc., in Ogden. That he is an active, experienced and judicious insurance agent, the following list of companies which have entrusted their interests in this city to him fully attest: Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Guardian, Sun, Fire and Atlas, of London; National Assurance, of Ireland; Boylston, of Boston; Fire Association and Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia; Amazon, of Cincinnatti; Buffalo German, of Buffalo; Burlington, of Burlington; Syndicate, of Minneapolis; Union and Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco; Fidelity & Casuality Company, New York; and Pacific Surety Company, of San Francisco; having total assets of $80,000,000. Mr. Williams is to be congratulated upon the success he has achieved. His policies have been issued principally upon preferred risks, restricting his underwriting to exclude anything extra hazardous. The companies mentioned are all noted for their prompt payment of losses as soon as adjusted. Their policies are worded in a clear and explicit manner and rates are the lowest commensurate with safety.

HOTEL LINCOLN.

Among the hotels of Ogden that have become a part and parcel of the city itself, the "Hotel Lincoln" is worthy of more than passing notice. It is admirably situated at 330 Twenty-third street, in the central portion of the city, and most conveniently arranged and finely appointed in all respects. The building is three stories in height, 40x60 feet in dimensions, and contains twenty-six sleeping apartments with a capacity for the accommodation of fifty people. All modern improvements and conveniences usually found in a first-class hotel, such as hot-water heating apparatus, gas, bath rooms, electric call-bells, etc., have been introduced, making it, in all respects, a public hostelry of the highest order.

The hotel building itself is a handsome and substantial structure, costing, together with fixtures, over $17,000, but owing to its great popularity and consequent inadequacy to accommodate the large number of permanent and transient guests, who appreciate the excellent service afforded, an ample and commodious house adjoining has been secured, richly furnished and made a part of the hotel.

The dining-room, with capacity to seat sixty guests, is one of the special features, as the house has a reputation for superb cooking and a quality of service not excelled by any similar institution in the city.

Odell & Wright are proprietors, while Mrs. Wright, a lady of practical experience and intelligent understanding of the demands of an unsurpassed service, is conspicuous in her appreciation of its requirements. As a convenient and desirable stopping-place for permanent boarders Hotel Lincoln has no superior in the city. It is located in a quiet, pleasant district, surrounded by beautiful residences, at the same time as central to the business portion of the city as other leading hotels. Everything about the place has an air of quiet elegance that is persuasively refreshing, and nothing that can in any way add to the comfort or pleasure of guests, is ever omitted.

CHICAGO MEAT MARKET.

It can be said with great assurance and strict adherence to the truth, that no line of business, in any city, needs to be conducted with as much care and cleanliness as that connected with the handling of choice lines of meat. In this particular, mention of the Chicago Meat Market, 2254 Washington avenue, as among the popular and enterprising establishments engaged in this line, must not be omitted. It is one of the best equipped and most centrally located markets in the city. The individual members of the firm are F. Loewenstein, W. Beckman and Henry Linderman, gentlemen familiar with the details of the business and the requirements of the trade. They carry full lines of meats, and game and fish in season, and are prepared to furnish the householder, the *gourmet* and the public with the finest roasts, juiciest steaks and most delicious chops and cutlets to be found in the market. The establishment is located at the cor. Twenty-third street and Washington avenue, occupying a large frame building 24x50 feet in dimensions, especially arranged for the convenient transaction of business, and provided with refrigerators, ice chests, etc., for the proper preservation of meats. The capital stock invested is $2,000, and the annual sales amount to over $36,000. Three experienced assistants are employed and goods are delivered to customers in any part of the city, many of whom are among the leading and wealthy citizens of Ogden, who do their trading at the Chicago Meat Market.

The gentlemen conducting the enterprise have resided in the city for several years, and are well-known as honorable, upright men, whose methods are such as meet with co-operation from a large and exacting trade. They "push" their business energetically and are ever on the alert to furnish patrons the best the market affords.

T. J. NEWCOMB.

The progress made within recent years in the art of photography is nothing short of marvelous. The methods are virtually revolutionized by the march of progress and improvements closely approaching perfection are now employed. In no photographing establishment is this more strikingly illustrated than in the gallery of T. J. Newcomb of this city. Coming here but a year ago Mr. Newcomb has built up a business already acknowledged to be among the finest in its line of any in Utah and the high order of work done, the uniform satisfaction rendered to his patrons together with the unmistakable business capacity, energy and sound judgment, which characterize the management of this deservedly popular establishment, have been the chief features contributing to the positive and permanent success that he to-day enjoys. His gallery is pleasantly located in the elegantly furnished rooms 25—26—27, Wright block, and it is safe to say that no more thoroughly equipped establishment can be found in any city in the west.

Mr. Newcomb has had a long experience in his line of business, having conducted for fourteen years photograph galleries in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and at Los Angeles, California, and is an artist in his line excelled by none as his work will testify.

He employs three skilled artists who are proficient in the enlargement of pictures, the execution of crayons, water colors etc., and all commissions committed to him will receive his personal and careful attention. His work is not confined to the city, but extends throughout the country, and a visit to his studio will amply repay the admirer of fine artistic features which he has on exhibition. His orders are promptly filled, and his terms most reasonable.

A. KUHN & BRO.

Occupying a conspicuous position as the leading establishment in their particular line of mercantile activity in the West, Messrs A. Kuhn & Brother have been prominent since 1868. The firm are admirably located for business at No. 2365 Washington avenue, the premises being a large three-story brick building, double front, 28x100 feet in dimensions, which building is owned by the firm and is equipped and appointed in a chaste and elegant manner. This firm undoubtedly carry at all times the most fashionable assortment of all descriptions of gentlemen's furnishing goods in this city, their patrons being drawn from the most fastidious people of Ogden and vicinity in their local trade, while their wholesale trade extends throughout Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, and their annual sales average $150,000, with a capital invested of $75,000.

They have in their employ seven skilled assistants who are thoroughly and well informed in their different branches of business. This firm has in connection with their gents furnishing business a ware-room in the rear of 2365 Washington avenue, where they deal extensively in hides, fur and wool, and contemplate, in the near future, building a large and commodious wareroom for this branch of their business, as the one they now occupy is inadequate to their large and constantly increasing trade. The firm of A. Kuhn & Brother was established in Virginia City, Mont., in 1865; from there they removed to Corinne, Utah, then came to Ogden twelve years ago and established themselves in business in this city at that time, and have by pluck and perseverance built up a large and flourishing trade, and to-day no firm in the Northwest is more widely and favorably known than that of A. Kuhn & Bro.

J. M. GRAHAM & SON.

One of the most extensive and largely patronized livery stables in the City of Ogden is that of J. M. Graham & Son located at 239, Twenty-fifth street. It was first opened to the public in 1889, and has through the excellent service afforded, together with the liberal and courteous treatment extended, built up a large and constantly growing patronage. The building occupied is 40x160 feet in dimensions, adaptively arranged, and provided with every modern appointment of value for the conduct of an enterprise of this character. The undertaking represents a large investment, and the annual business amounts to over $12,000.

A full and complete supply of buggies, carriages, surries, phaetons, hacks, etc., are always to be had together with a choice selection of well broke and desirable driving and saddle horses. The utmost care and attention are paid to customers, and every effort is enlisted to retain the large patronage now enjoyed.

Mr. J. M. Graham, the senior member of the firm is at present in Bueno Vista, Colorado, where he is conducting a large livery establishment, J. W. Graham jr., his son, having entire charge of the Ogden concern. He is an enterprising young man of sound judgment and keen business sagacity, with a natural aptitude for the special branch of industry in which he is engaged. He is a genial and social gentleman, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and well liked by the people of this community.

FRED. J. KIESEL & CO.

Ogden has long been regarded as the central point from which the commercial and industrial trade of the intermountain region radiates. The great and unwavering faith men of thrift and of judgment have for years had in Ogden's prosperous future, is clearly indicated in the protracted length of time they have been engaged in general mercantile enterprises in the city. Prominent among the firms to whom reference may be made as eminent illustrations of the point in question is the old established and well-known house of Fred. J. Kiesel & Co., wholesale dealers in groceries, liquors, tobacco and cigars, located at 335-337 Twenty-fourth street. This substantial and enterprising company was organized in 1873 with F. J. Kiesel president and Theo Schausenbach secretary and treasurer. The business was commenced at a time when Ogden was still in her infancy, when, in fact, the commercial trade throughout the West was unsettled and inadequately provided for. These gentlemen, however, realized and clearly foresaw the wonderful and rapid upbuilding of the entire West, and so "cast their lines" in the city of Ogden with full confidence in the large and young trade they have since developed. The premises occupied are a two-story brick building and basement 36x175 feet in dimensions, also a mammoth warehouse along the railroad tracks in the lower part of the city. All goods are handled on an extensive scale and procured from first hands direct thereby being able to supply the trade of this section with fresh, pure and high-class goods at the lowest market prices. Their line of groceries is full and complete embracing every article of commerce usually found in an establishment of this character, while the very latest and best brands of liquors, tobaccos and cigars will always be found in stock. The average capital invested in the business being $100,000, while the annual sales amounts to over $700,000. Fifteen hands are constantly employed, and the trade extends all over Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Oregon and Colorado. The company is also sole agents in this section for Pabst's celebrated beer, of which they annually dispose of immense invoices. Both members of the company are efficient business men, and this, together with their honorable, straightforward and liberal methods has enabled them to build up the large and growing trade they now enjoy.

Mr. Fred. J. Kiesel, the president of the concern, is a man long and favorably known in Ogden, and the high regard in which he is held as a loyal, trustworthy and upright man, by the citizens, has been repeatedly demonstrated in his election to the highest positions of public trust. He has served as mayor of the city, elected thereto by the liberal party, his term having expired last February, and is now commissioner of Utah to the World's Fair. He is fifty years of age, a native of Germany, and received his early education in that country. He came to America thirty-five years ago, first locating at Memphis, Tenn, but removing to Utah in 1863 where he has gradually built himself up in business and public favor until now he stands as one of the most prominent men of the Territory. He holds large interests in leading enterprises such as mining, real estate, etc., that have proved profitable, as well as beneficial to the growth and advancement of the Territory, and he is known throughout Utah as a liberal, public-spirited man, ever ready and willing to aid and support movements calculated to promote the city's welfare and prosperity.

T. WOLLSTEIN & CO.

July, 11, 1891, was a memorable day in the annals of Ogden, it being the opening day of the magnificent liquor house of T. Wollstein & Co at 2406 Washington avenue. The establishment is appointed and equipped in the best of style, is an honor and credit to the city, and a monument to the pluck, energy and enterprise of its founders. The firm located here recently, and though in business in Ogden but a few months, are to-day recognized as a representative and leading house in their line of business in the West. With abundant means, and unequaled facilities at their command, they are enabled to supply their customers with the purest qualities of foreign and domestic liquors at prices that defy competition, and will as cheerfully and as liberally effect the sale of a quart, gallon, or barrel as a car load. They will also deliver goods in any quantity free of charge to all parts of the city, and orders from the country will receive prompt and conscientious attention. The business of this firm is far-reaching and influential, and owning, in addition to the Ogden house, the following extensive branches: 1070 Union avenue, 304 Main street, 1629 West Ninth street, 1420 East Eighteenth street in Kansas City, also stores in Nebraska City and South Omaha—also at 422 South Thirteenth street, 222 North Sixteenth street, and 2224 Cumming street, Omaha, at 710 Main street, corner of Elm and Preston streets, Dallas, Texas, and at 108 and 1415 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Their average sales at this place are stated at fifty thousand dollars per annum, and they carry an average stock valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. They employ five men one of whom is on the road constantly, selling goods through Utah and Idaho, where they have built up a large and increasing trade, and enjoy a reputation of unqualified excellence both as to the quality of their goods and the honorable methods which characterize their operations.

JOHN H. COLLINS.

The growing demand for new and improved designs, and convenient arrangements in the construction of buildings in all active and enterprising cities, has been fully met, and it may be added, led by the architectural profession of the present day.

The new and growing cities of the west are pre-eminent in their advancement. Ogden probably has as perfectly qualified and efficient men engaged in the pursuit of this artistic line of professional endeavor as any sister city, and among those of whom special mention should be made is Mr. John H. Collins.

Mr. Collins came to Ogden in 1889, and from the uniform excellence of his work and his repeated demonstration of surpassing ability in all departments, he at once sprang into popular favor. He has prepared the plan for and superintended the erection of the following well-known buildings, all of which are models of grandeur and beauty: Fitzgerald block on Twenty-fifth street, St. Joseph's new Catholic church, corner Twenty-fourth and Adams streets; the new Sacred Heart Academy, corner Twenty-fifth and Quincy streets, and many other structures whose complete arrangement and invitingly attractive appearance speak well for his native ability and perfect conception of the requirements of the most exacting service. He removed hither from the State of Connecticut, where he also followed the practice of his profession for seventeen years, during which time he designed and constructed many costly and substantial buildings, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.

He is accurate and painstaking in the formulation of his plans, estimates, etc., and especially equipped in respect to assistants and facilities for prompt and satisfactory service. His offices are at 2670 Jackson street.

CHAPMAN HOUSE.

An important item of information for the visitor to Ogden, whether he comes from adjoining parts of the county and Territory or from abroad, is where he can find comfortable accommodations during his sojourn in the city, where, in fact, he will be made to feel most at home. Ogden has no lack of comfortable hostelries, where he will find excellent quarters, and the Chapman Hotel occupies a place among the leading. It is conducted on the American plan and is situated on Twenty-fifth street, within one block of the Union depot, making it the most convenient hotel in the city for transient guests. The building is two-stories high, 50x60 feet in dimensions, and contains thirty sleeping apartments, all nicely furnished and provided with every convenience necessary for the comfort of its guests. The house was opened in 1874, by its present proprietor, Mr. W. M. Chapman, a most estimable and genial landlord, who has had many years experience in the business, and every effort is made by him to please guests and make them feel at home. His charges are as reasonable as those of any first-class hotel, and all who have occasion to visit Ogden should not fail to give this hotel a call.

Mr. Chapman is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; moved from there to Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the hotel business. In the year 1871, he located in the city of Ogden, and has lived here continuously since, aiding materially in promoting the wonderful growth and advancement the city has made in the last four years. He has served the citizens of Ogden for two years as a member of the city council, and in the war of the rebellion served for three years in the Union Army. His reputation for reliability and integrity is as perfect as it is general, and he is ever ready to aid in any enterprise which has for its object the advancement of the city.

JOS. P. LEDWIDGE.

One of the most noticeable differences between the western part of the United States and the older inhabited sections of the East, is the class of men who occupy positions of prominence and public trust. In the West young men, if they be qualified have every opportunity to work their way up into important and responsible positions, not only in the offices of the people, but in private enterprises and corporations. The fact that young men are able to assume such grave responsibilities and discharge the duties devolving upon them, efficiently and satisfactorily, is fully proven by the large number that have been admitted to, and now hold important public incumbencies. The possibility of reaching places of power and influence, is the greatest stimulus to zealous effort, and the benefits to modern civilization and advancement are apparent.

The city of Ogden, Utah, has in the occupants of her municipal offices many salient illustrations indicatory of this point, and among them we take special pleasure in mentioning the name of Joseph P. Ledwidge, county clerk for Weber county.

Mr. Ledwidge is but twenty-six years of age, and was born in Santa Rosa, Cal. He was educated at the Sacred Heart College in San Francisco, and then remained in that city and engaged in the book publishing business with the well-known firm of A. L. Bancroft & Co. He remained with this establishment from 1882 until 1885 when he severed his connection to join the wholesale stationery enterprise of Stevinson & Longville. He continued with this concern until November 1886, and then, realizing the wonderful opportunities for young men in the Territory of Utah, he came to Ogden.

While here he has held several positions of public trust, invariably acquitting himself honorably and meritoriously. He was deputy clerk of the United States district court for some time, then resigned to accept a position as railroad postal clerk, remaining in the service until August, 1890, when he was appointed deputy county clerk, serving in such capacity until December 1st, 1890, when he was promoted to the important position of county clerk for Weber county, which position he now holds.

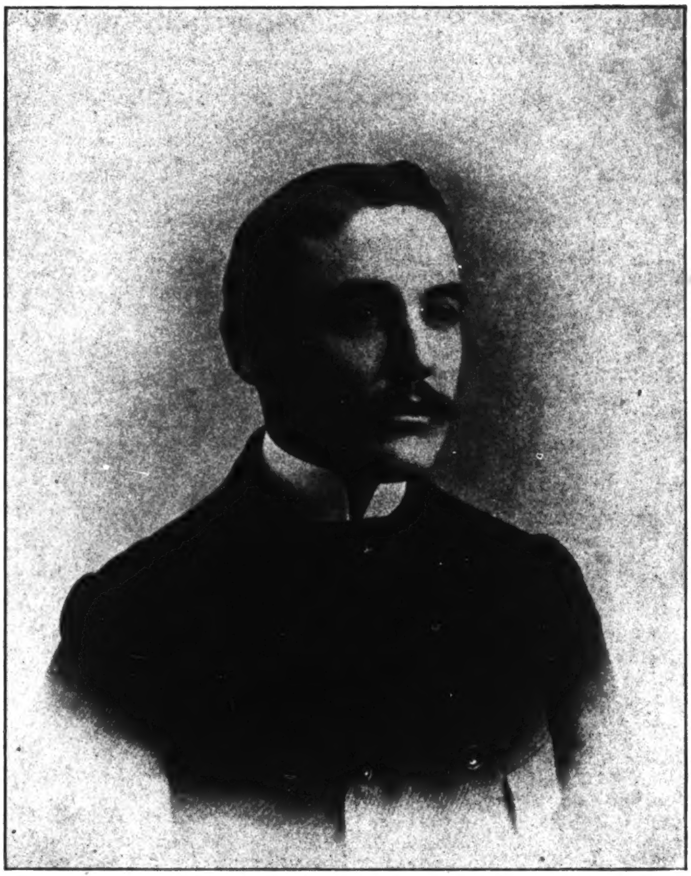


Photo by Newcomb Bros. J. P. LEDWIDGE, County Clerk.

Mr. Ledwidge is a bright, energetic and intelligent young man, ever ready to enlist his services wherever there is a fair promise of advancement and higher achievement. This, active, go-ahead spirit has always been characteristic of him, and has not only gained for him the high and responsible position he now occupies, but has widened his circle of friends and acquaintances, and increased his popularity with all associates.

His work as county recorder has been ably and satisfactorily performed, and insures for him the permanent abiding good will and esteem of the citizens of this city and county.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER AND MILLING CO.

In all cities noted for enterprise, for progress in commercial affairs and growth in population, there are no more efficient and substantial contributors toward those desirable ends than the branches of industry connected with the building interest.

Among the establishments that daily enhance the value of the standing Ogden now holds in the mercantile world, there are none more worthy of notice or special consideration than the Consolidated Lumber and Milling Company. The enterprise was established some ten years ago by W. G. Child. It has since extended its influence and to-day is known as above; the individual members of the corporation and the officers being W. G. Child, president; M. L. Causey, vice-president; Geo. W. Carr, manager, and Mr. Stevens, secretary, all of whom have a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its various departments, Mr. George W. Carr, the manager, being specially informed from a mechanical and scientific point of view. The lumber yard and planing mills of the company are located at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Grant avenue, and extensive and first-class lines of stock are carried, including hard woods, pine, redwood, cedar, etc., sold at retail or in car-load lots; also manufacturing door and window frames, mouldings, brackets and all kinds of wood work at short notice, employing a force of twenty-five assistants and supplying a trade throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming, with average sales of seventy-five thousand dollars annually. The company also operate two large sawmills, located twenty-eight miles east of Ogden, where are manufactured all kinds of lumber products, embracing ties, electric poles, etc., and is now filling large contracts for these specialties with the Ogden Street Railway Company and other corporations.

The individual representatives of the company are too well known to need special mention. They are enterprising citizens and their thorough practical knowledge and experience coupled with energy and legitimate business principles, have gained for them an honorable position among the manufacturing and prominent business men of the growing city of Ogden.

JOHN G. TYLER.

Among the men of Ogden whose standing and record as citizens has gained for them important positions in the offices of the people, and who have since their installation proven themselves competent and efficient in the discharge of the varied and responsible duties devolving upon them, we are pleased to speak of Mr. John G. Tyler, the present recorder of Weber county.

Mr. Tyler has served the people of this county in his present capacity since August, 1890, and we feel that we but reflect the sentiments of those who have placed him in office, when we say that the position has never in the history of the city been filled more satisfactorily. The last two years has greatly multiplied work in this official department, and the able and faithful manner in which Mr. Tyler has kept pace with the ever-increasing call, is highly creditable.

Mr. Tyler is but forty years of age, and was born in Rockford, Ill. He received his early education in that city, and in 1863 left home for Chicago, where he engaged in a mercantile house as cashier. This responsible position he filled for six years, and then came to Salt Lake City. From 1871 until 1875 he followed the mercantile business in that city and met with very creditable success, but Ogden appeared to him at the time to be a coming center of importance, and withal a specially desirable place to locate for future advancement. From 1875 to 1887 he conducted a profitable hotel enterprise, following which time he was appointed postmaster for the Ogden office, which position he filled satisfactorily to the people of this community until August, 1890, when he was elected to his present official position.

Ever since taking up his abode in Ogden he has taken active part and been deeply interested in the city's growth and welfare, and has aided and encouraged as far as consistent with his station in life, all enterprises and public spirited movements calculated to ensure a steady and solid advancement of the city toward the important and vital position she rightfully deserves among the metropolitan centers of the country. It is through the substantial support and personal efforts, as well as the widespread popularity of such men, that Ogden has built up so rapidly, and gained the distinguished position she occupies as a commercial and industrial center of importance in the Inter-mountain region.

MISS E. J. KLINKENBEARD & SISTER.

One of the most elegant of the new establishments which mark Ogden's advance in culture and refinement, are the millinery parlors of Miss E. J. Klinkenbeard & Sister, lately opened in Wright's new building, Washington avenue, where they occupy the most elegantly furnished apartments of any firm in their line of business in this city or Territory. The Misses Klinkenbeard are recently from the East, where they have been engaged for many years in catering to the best trade of the wealthier classes, and are consequently able to offer the people of the city and vicinity the latest styles in every class of goods carried by the trade. They keep in stock a full line of imported hats, feathers and fancy articles equal to any that can be found in the leading millinery establishments of the East, constantly employing four ladies skilled and experienced in the art of millinery, and are prepared to execute all work in their line in an artistic manner and at short notice.

The Misses Klinkenbeard came direct from St. Joseph, Missouri, about eighteen months ago, and although but comparatively a short time in Ogden they have, by strict attention to business and the excellent taste displayed in their work, established themselves in a business that is daily increasing and extending, until to-day they are regarded as leaders in their line. Their millinery parlors are a credit to the city, but owing to the large and ever increasing patronage the ladies are acquiring they have found it necessary to obtain more commodious quarters. They have accordingly secured delightfully appointed parlors on the ground floor of a Washington avenue building in the central part of the city where, with increased facilities, they will be enabled to conduct their business on a more extensive and satisfactory scale.

MISS EDITH HOFFMAN, La Mode.

There is not perhaps, among the various departments of art and industry in the United States, any branch in which such remarkable improvements have been effected as in the millinery trade; indeed the function of the strictly first-class milliner has steadily revolutionized the plane of fancy millinery. Among those who have attained distinction, as well as merited recognition in Ogden City in this line, is Miss Edith Hoffman, located at 2429 Washington avenue, and established for more than two years, with an average of $5,000 capital. The dimensions of premises are 20 feet in width by 70 feet in length, one story brick, where she carries on an annual business of $36,000. She employs five ladies who stylishly trim the numerous shapes of this season. She keeps on hand not only the finest but largest line of hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, plumes, tips, ribbons, laces, silks, satins, ornaments, frames, millinery, etc. A more complete line cannot be found in the city. Miss Hoffman is a thoroughly competent milliner, who fully understands the needs of her many patrons, and her class of goods is kept up to the highest standard of excellence. Her store is handsomely fitted up, and ranks first among the many. A more pleasing lady of culture and refinement does not live in the city.

BENCH AND BAR OF OGDEN CITY.

Ogden has just cause to be proud of the array of legal talent which constitutes her bench and bar. Probably in no city of its size in the country can there be found such a large number of attorneys who have made, each for himself, a reputation for ability and legal skill extending over several states and territories. Ogden being the natural center in so many lines of business for such a great scope of country, and being also the seat of the First District Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah, she has attracted many men who have attained eminence in the West in their profession and as United States judges, supreme and district judges of states and territories, together with many young, shrewd men from the East who have come to Ogden as the most inviting field of operation in the West.

The United States laws governing this Territory provide for the appointment of the judge of the district court and the probate court by the president; and the district judges sitting together as the territorial supreme court, appoint the commissioners of the United States Supreme Court, who have jurisdiction similar to that of justices of the peace under the laws of many of the states with this addition: That they have jurisdiction as a court of preliminary inquiry in criminal offences against laws of the United States, as well as of those against the Territorial laws. The judge of the First District Court, the Hon. James A. Miner, was appointed to his present position by President Harrison, and took his seat upon the bench July 22, 1890. Judge Miner is a Michigan man and before coming to Utah followed the profession of the law for many years. He served as district attorney of his judicial district and also as representative and senator in the State Legislature of Michigan. His reputation is that of an able lawyer and careful, conscientious judge.

Judge A. C. Bishop was appointed probate judge of Weber county in February, 1891, by President Harrison, and has filled his office very acceptably to the people. This position also makes him the presiding officer of the county court, or board of commissioners for the county, and these two positions, together with that of United States Commissioner keep his time well occupied.

There are eight United States Commissioners in Ogden. They are: H. C. Wardleigh, A. C. Bishop, R. W. Cross. A. J. Weber, A. Perrin, E. T. Hulaniski, M. A. Breeden and V. Gideon, all selected for their especial adaptability for the position.

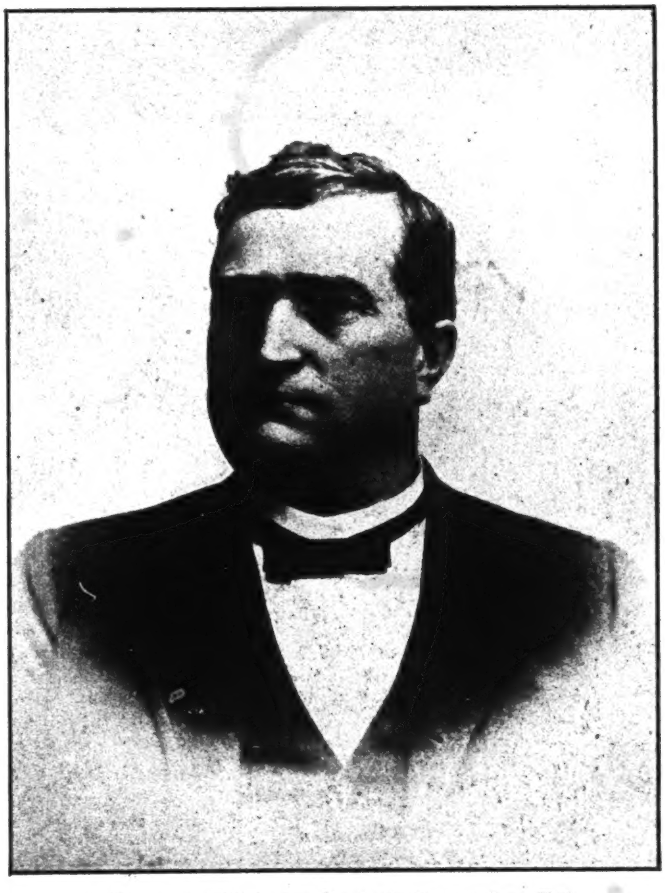
The bar consists of forty-nine members, among the number being several of National reputation. Considered as a whole the bar of Ogden is an eminent one for its ability and legal learning, and will compare very favorably with any in the country.

HON. JAMES A MINER.

It can be said with every assurance and due regard for the truth, that Utah has been most highly favored by the Federal government in its appointment of James A. Miner as associate justice of the supreme court for this Territory.

Mr. Miner came to Utah in August, 1890, and has already made a record as an able, sound and highly qualified judge, as well as an honorable, loyal and sterling citizen. His life throughout has been marked by grand successes in whatever capacity he was called upon to exercise his varied abilities. As a lawyer he has been retained in many important and intricate cases, and his forcible character and perfect mastery of the law have invariably led him to ultimate triumph and success.

Mr. Miner was born at Marshall, Mich., September 9, 1842. His parents emigrated from Connecticut in 1832 and settled on a farm in Marshall township, where his father died in 1864. For a number of years he worked on the farm in the summer, and attended school in the winter. After graduating from Lyons institute, he commenced the study of law in the office of Governor Baker, of Clinton, Iowa, but at the breaking out of the war, he returned to Lyons, and assisted in raising the Ninth regiment of Michigan volunteer infantry, remaining in the service until the death of his father, when he returned to Marshall and resumed his law studies. He was admitted to the bar by Judge B. F. Greaves in 1863, following which time he practiced in Marshall for several years. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the United States Court, and in the same year appointed United States Commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan. He also held several muncipal offices and positions of trust in his native city and county, and for several years Mr. Miner acted as prosecuting atttorney for Calhoun county, having been elected to that office by a larger majority than any other candidate on the ticket. In January, 1876, he formed a law partnership with F. A. Stace, under the firm name of Miner & Stace, continuing in business under that title until 1887 when Mr. Stace resigned and Geo. A. Southworth joined Mr. Miner in the practice of his profession. This latter firm continued for two years, when Mr. Miner decided to remove to Utah, acting on which he had long before determined to take as soon as his extensive and pressing business could be satisfactorily arranged. After remaining in Salt Lake City for a time, during which brief observations convinced him that there were wonderful possiblities awaiting the development of the Territory's resources, he returned to Michigan, received his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Utah, and has since resided in the city of Ogden. Politically Mr. Miner has ever been a staunch Republican, an eloquent and forcible public speaker, he has faithfully supported his party by voice and action in many hard fought campaigns. As a judge Mr. Miner has superior intellectual and executive ability. Through the accuracy of his decisions and the soundness of his judgment in all cases that have come up before him, he has gained the esteem of the people of the Territory, and is looked upon as one of the ablest and most learned judges on the supreme bench to-day.



HON. JAS. A. MINER, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Utah.

RANSFORD SMITH.

Among the prominent attorneys of this city, one who has not only distinguished himself as an able and highly qualified lawyer, but who stands high in the popular esteem and good will of the people of the Territory, will be found Mr. Ransford Smith, of the law firm of Smith & Smith. He is fifty-seven years of age, and is a native of Oxford, Ohio, where he was also educated, graduating at Miami University at the age of twenty-one. He immediately entered his father's law-office, and after a course of study was admitted to the bar at Dayton, Ohio, in 1856, being admitted to the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati three years later.

In 1859 he was elected mayor of Hamilton, Ohio, filling that official position until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Ohio volunteers, and for the marked ability he exhibited as a military man, was soon promoted to the captaincy of his company. Mr. Smith's war experience was an extremely active one. He was engaged in fifteen battles altogether, among the most important of which, was the engagements at Mill Springs and Shiloh. He was mustered out in 1863, and returned to Hamilton, where he resumed the practice of law, and so continued until 1870, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he conducted a large and successful business. He had always displayed remarkable legal talent and attainments, and the sound and vigorous manner in which he prosecuted a number of important and complicated cases while practicing in the state of Ohio, gained for himself the abiding good will of all citizens, as well as the esteem and high opinion of the judiciary and associate attorneys. While at Hamilton, Mr. Smith was engaged as special prosecuting attorney in the murder case, State of Ohio vs. John Griffin. The case was a difficult one, and lasted over an extended period. The prisoner was convicted and hanged.

Since coming to Ogden, he has not only built up a large and growing practice, and taken charge of many importent and arduous suits at law, but has figured quite prominently in the politics of the Territory. In 1884 was a candidate on the Liberal ticket as a delegate to Congress, but was defeated by Hon. John T. Caine, the present incumbent. Mr. Smith, however, is a highly popular man, and his great ability and signal oratorical powers, together with his sterling qualities as an upright and loyal citizen, forever insures for him a warm place in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Smith was retained by the people of Oneida county, Idaho, as prosecuting attorney in the noted murder case of the People vs. Mooney and Banks. The trial was exciting, and when the verdict was rendered hanging Mooney, and sending Banks to prison for a lengthy term of years, Mr. Smith at once came into popular favor, and established for himself a flattering reputation in that Territory as an able lawyer.

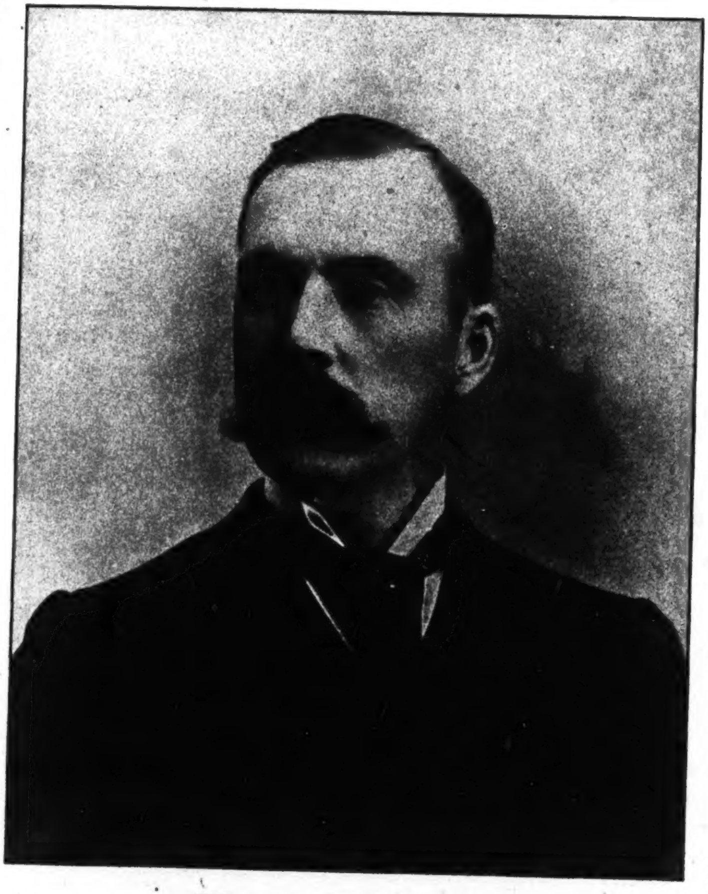
His life has been eventful. He has been president of the Alumni of Miami University, and orator of the society, orator of the Phi Delta Theta Society at its convention held at Athens University, in 1872, and was chosen for these positions in important college societies, because of his marked ability and forceful manner as a public speaker.

Mr. Smith was married in 1857, to Mary D. Daly, of Hamilton, Ohio, a lady of rare accomplishments and marked literary talent. She was well known as a magazine writer, her articles appearing under the *non de plume*, "Daisy Dale." As a result of this union three children have been born, two daughters and one son.

The son, Wm. H. Smith, is twenty-three years of age and a graduate of Yale College. He is now engaged with his father.

In 1887 Mr. Smith formed a law partnership with H. W. Smith, a leading attorney of this city, under the firm name of Smith & Smith. This firm is one of the strongest and most favorably known, and enjoys an extensive and successful practice. He has been for years an active member of the G. A. R., and commander of that important body. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum, and takes a deep interest and active part in all their movements and workings.

As a resident of this city, he stands high in both business and social circles, and his genial manner and affable disposition has surrounded him with a host of friends and acquaintances. He is decidedly public spirited and lends his endorsement and support to such movements and enterprises as are calculated to advance the city's interests, and promote the welfare and prosperity of all citizens.



HON. A. C. BISHOP, Probate Judge.

A. C. BISHOP.

In writing the biographies of Utah's leading men, those who figure prominently in her public offices, as well as those who have, by thrift and enterprise, gained positions of power and influence, we take particular pleasure in including that of Hon. A. C. Bishop, Probate Judge of Weber county.

The busy career through which Mr. Bishop has passed, the marked successes he has attained and the universal high esteem in which he is held, makes a record of his life both interesting and instructive.

Born of parents whose worldly possessions was limited, and the quiet retreats of a rural domicile, he braced the storms of human existence with no opportunities or advantages, save the inherent capabilities of a bright and active mind, that rests only with the reward of high achievement.

After attending the common schools of his native town, Mr. Bishop began teaching, this being his first step toward acquiring the thorough education it was his ambition to gain. He taught six months in the year, thereby earning sufficient money to attend school the balance of the year. Following this plan until twenty-four years of age he entered the law office of H. McNeil at Indianola, Iowa, applying himself diligently to the study of law for three years when he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. This was 1877 and he continued the practice of law in the same town until 1885, during which time he was retained as counsel in many important cases.

In the murder trial, State of Iowa vs. W. H. A. Williams and six others, which lasted from 1881 to 1884, Mr. Bishop appeared as of counsel for the defence. This case was tried nine different times, each trial requiring nine days, there being over one hundred witnesses. It was brought before the Supreme Court three times, terminating in the conviction of two men with lowest penalty, who admitted the killing and plead self-defence, and acquital of the balance. During this trial Mr. Bishop's reputation as an able and efficient lawyer became known and he established for himself a fine reputation among the judiciary and legal fraternity.

In the year 1885 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until the latter part of 1888, when he was compelled on account of the climate to seek a new location, whereupon he came West, stopping at Denver a short time, and early in 1889 came on to Ogden. Soon after reaching this city he purchased the *Daily Commercial* and conducted that paper as general manager for over a year, when he sold out, and in February, 1891, was appointed Probate Judge of Weber county.

The wisdom of this appointment has been repeatedly demonstrated ever since Mr. Bishop entered upon his public duties, in the justice of his decisions, the accuracy of his judgment and perfect familiarity with the law. He is a straightforward and unassuming gentleman, possessing a magnetic force which makes him always recognized as a power by his associates. Cautious, careful and methodical, he is yet a man of despatch. He has been peculiarly successful as a judge. He is firm, self-reliant, and withal, a man of conscientious, unbiased principles. The residents of Weber county are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in having as Probate Judge such a reliable and highly qualified man as Mr. Bishop.

MORTON V. GILBERT.

Among the rising young lawyers of this city, one that has not only exhibited marked ability and high legal attainments in the practice of his profession, but has by his courtesy and honorable characteristics won the favor and high regard of the judiciary and his fellow practitioners of Ogden and Territory will be found Mr. Morton V. Gilbert, a native of Crystal Lake, Illinois, where he was born February 14, 1864. His early education was in part acquired in the academy at Elgin, Illinois, and partly at the Michigan University. He remained at the latter institution for two years, after which he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. In March, 1889, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of law in conjunction with a firm of prominent attorneys at Chicago, where he remained for six months, thence coming direct to Ogden. Since opening an office in this city Mr. Gilbert has been very successful. He has had charge of a number of important and difficult cases, wherein he acquitted himself with great credit and displayed remarkable legal talents and attainments. He is careful and painstaking in his work, and seems to regard his client's interests as his own.

His faithful and conscientious efforts, his retentive memory and quick conception of the exigencies of a case, constitute an admirable combination which bids fair to lift him into the front ranks or among the distinguished lawyers of Utah. In giving legal advice, draughting important documents and looking after the general interests of his clients, Mr. Gilbert is especially careful, methodical and systematic. His extended knowledge of the law, keen perception, and the accuracy of his judgment is recognized and duly appreciated by all who seek his services, and is destined to bring him a widespread reputation in this section. He is a thorough gentleman and consequently a loyal and enterprising citizen, who has permanently taken up his abode in Ogden with faith in her brilliant future.

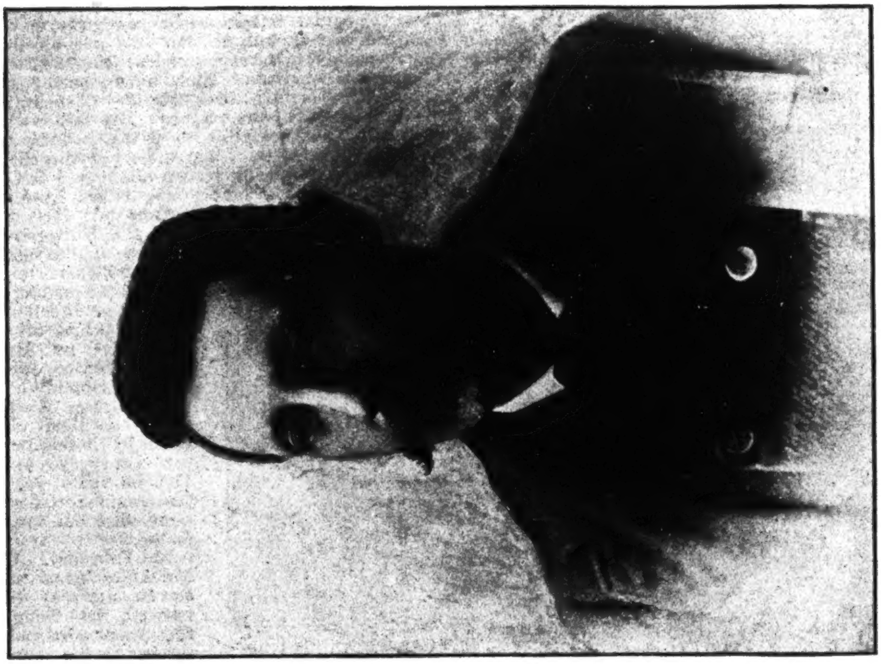


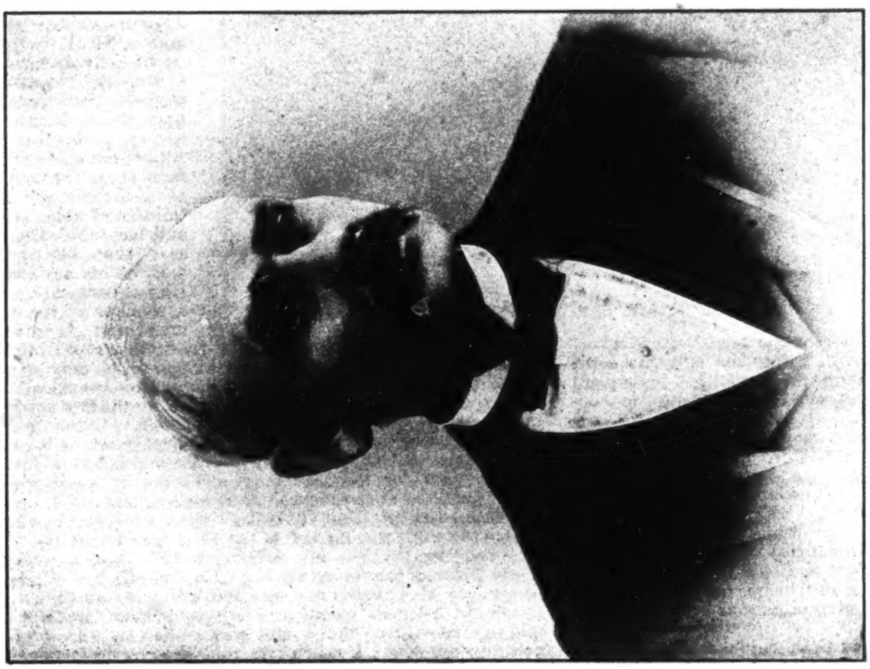
Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. W. L. MAGINNIS.

W. L. MAGINNIS.

Judge W. L. Maginnis, is one of the ablest counselors of Utah, and although he has been in the Territory but little over two years is highly esteemed among the very popular members of the profession in this city to-day. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, and is thirty-three years of age. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native state, but later he attended college at Latrobe, Penn., graduating when but eighteen years old. He first went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he conducted a daily paper, at the same time studying law. He continued in this pursuit until he was admitted to practice, and in 1886 received an appointment as Chief Justice of Wyoming from President Cleveland, a position he filled until October, 1890, when he became a citizen of Ogden.

Judge Maginnis has met with great success as a lawyer, having been retained as counsel in many important and difficult cases. His work as chief justice of Wyoming was most satisfactory to the people of that territory, where his great ability and the justice of his decisions won for him the lasting esteem and good will of the inhabitants.

Since opening a law office in Ogden he has enjoyed an active and successful practice, and his high legal attainments have been recognized and duly appreciated by the citizens of this community. Independent of his law practice Judge Maginnis is decidedly a public spirited man of enterprise and progressive ideas. He lends his endorsement and support to all meritorious projects, and having permanently cast his interests in this city takes an active part in such movements as are wholesome and beneficial to the public welfare. He occupies offices in the Stayner building.



HON. H. P. HENDERSON.

JUDGE HENRY P. HENDERSON.

Judge Henry P. Henderson, attorney at law, Ogden, Utah, was born in Onondaga, county, New York in 1842. When but a child his father removed to Lansing, Michigan, where he remained for a time and then went into the new county of Ingham and settled on a farm. In 1854 his father was elected county sheriff, and thereupon removed to Mason, the county seat.

Mr. Henderson attended school at Mason and afterward received an academic education at Lansing, Michigan. In 1862 he was appointed deputy clerk of Ingham county and as such had entire charge of the office.

In 1864 he was elected county clerk, and also appointed clerk of the supreme court of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and at once formed a law partnership with Judge Huntington, locating at Mason.

This firm continued for years when Judge Huntington was elected circuit judge of Michigan. In 1874 Mr. Henderson was elected prosecuting attorney for Ingham county, in which capacity his faithful and meritorious work, gained for him the confidence and esteem of the people of that county.

In 1878 he was elected a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, and in 1880 nominated Attorney-General of Michigan on the democratic ticket, but owing to the predominancy of republicanism in that state, was defeated.

In 1880 he opened a law office and built up a very extensive and successful practice. He maintained the business until 1886, when upon receiving an appointment as associated justice for Utah, he came to this Territory.

During his law practice Mr. Henderson has exhibited remarkable force and ability, his perfect familiarity with the law, force of speech and penetrating nature has won for him many signal successes, and his honorable and sincere efforts have brought him the esteem of both the judiciary and associate attorneys. In the celebrated Marble murder case, wherein charges of murder were preferred against a Mrs. Marble, her son, and a Mr. Martin, which took place in 1875; Mr. Henderson was employed by the county to assist in the prosecution.

Gov. Blair, Dark and Shields and S. S. Kilbourne, all learned and able lawyers, appeared for the defense. The case was tried several times in different courts and excited great attention and interest. It was tried before the supreme court of Michigan and Mr. Henderson prepared the indictment against Mrs. Marble, and the protracted trial resulted in conviction.

In the famous "Lansing Conspiracy Cases" against Monroe and Dayton, Mr. Henderson was retained as attorney for the plaintiff, and, as is well known, the case resulted in the establishment of conspiracy. While at Mason, Mich., Mr. Henderson was prominently identified with public institutions and private enterprises, independent of his law business. For 12 years he was a member of the Board of Trustees and vice president and director of the First National Bank of that city. Since taking up his abode in this city, he has repeatedly proven himself a highly qualified legal advisor, as well as a loyal and sterling citizen.

He has located permanently in Utah and takes great interest in her progress.

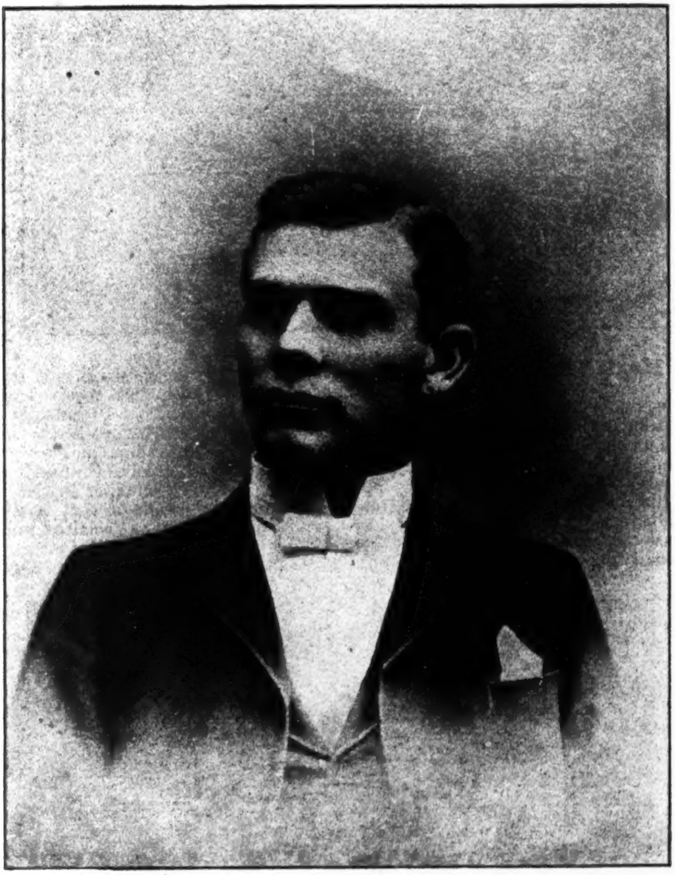


Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. E. M. ALLISON, Jr.

EDWARD MARTIN ALLISON, JR.

One of the most popular and successful young attorneys of Ogden is Hon. Edward Martin Allison, who was elected a member of the city council in the spring of 1891 from the Fourth Ward. Mr. Allison is a native of Utah, having been born in Lehi, Utah county, this Territory, December 13, 1863, being now a little past twenty-eight years of age. His father was a farmer by occupation and was engaged in this business near Lehi at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch. When the boy was two years old, his parents moved to Coalville, Summit county, Utah. There young Allison lived with his parents, attending school part of the time until 1880, when he went to Salt Lake City and entered the University of Deseret, taking a three and a half years course at that institution of learning. He then returned to Coalville and taught district school during two years, at the same time reading law under the direction of J. L. Rawlins, of Salt Lake city. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of Summit county, the duties of which office he filled with honor to himself for the period of two years. In 1886 he again received the nomination for the same office but was defeated.

In February, 1887, Mr. Allison's real career as an attorney commenced, he being at that time admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Utah Territory. Just one year later, in February, 1888, he came to Ogden determined to make this city his home and the field of his legal operations. He soon formed a partnership with Judge P. H. Emerson that continued until March, 1889, when Judge Emerson died. In July of the same year, Mr. Allison formed a partnership with Hon. James N. Kimball, which partnership still exists. Since coming to Ogden and entering upon the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Allison has made a great reputation for himself as a careful, conscientious and able lawyer and has achieved a success that few young men of his age obtain. He has been engaged in a number of the most important criminal cases that have come before the First District court of Utah during the past three years, prominent among which may be mentioned the Mark Hall, Griffin and Dillon murder cases, all long and hard-fought trials and all noted cases. In the first two cases mentioned he was for the defense, and in the latter he had entire charge of the prosecution. In his legal work he is a close student, methodical and strong pleader and before a jury is distinguished for the soundness and force of his argument. These qualities are so marked that on August 1, 1891, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney, having in charge the work coming before the First District court.

November 13, 1890, Mr. Allison, having become weary of siugle blessedness, married Miss Rowene Cook of Ogden, a young lady of engaging presence and estimable worth.

Of Mr. Allison's record as a city councilman, much can be said in earnest, true praise and commendation. As would be naturally supposed he is chairman of the committee on laws and also a member of the claims committee, two of the most important committees of that body. In all his work he is careful and conservative, always on the alert to guard the interests of his constituents and advance the material interests of the city. He is a terse, sharp earnest, debater and when questions are before the council for discussion he presents his views in a logical and convincing manner. He is unostentatious in manner, earnest and honest in his views, and his opinions carry great weight with his colleagues. Thus his views have become embodied largely in some of the most important legislation that this council has done.

C. C. RICHARDS.

Probably no man in Utah to-day has worked his way up so rapidly and gained by his own ability and personal endeavors as high a position of affluence and prominence, as Mr. C. C. Richards the subject of our sketch. Mr. Richards started with practically nothing and although but thirty-two years of age he is now one of the leading and most influential business men of Ogden. His education and knowledge of business affairs have been acquired in the practical schools of learning, having been connected with various public offices and commercial enterprises from boyhood. He is a native of Ogden and all his ventures and interests have been centered in the city and Territory. When but thirteen years of age he was taken into the county clerk's office, where he remained in various capacities for fifteen years. In 1875 he was appointed deputy county clerk, filling the position until 1883, when he was elected county clerk and the following year elected county attorney. In 1886 and 1888 he was re-elected to this office, and during his tenure of office was looked upon as one of the most able lawyers ever chosen for that position.

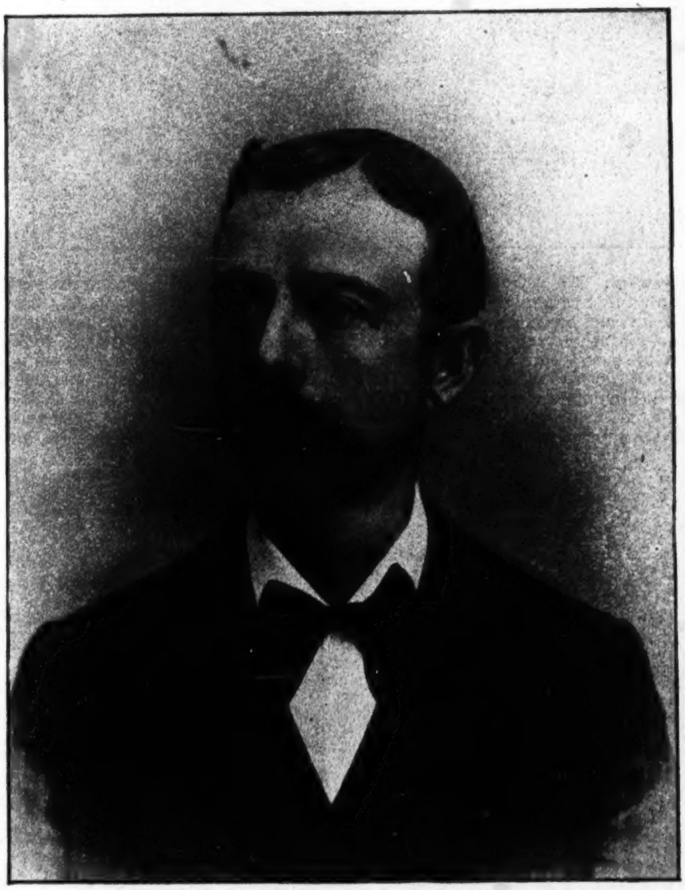


Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. C. C. RICHARDS.

His knowledge of law had been acquired by arduous study, during the short hours he was relieved from duty in the county clerks office. His implacable ambition and inherent capabilities enabled him to fully master the subject and the successes he has achieved and the unrelenting perseverance he has exhibited is not only creditable to himself, but has brought him, in a great measure, to the present advanced position he occupies in the business interests of Ogden. Mr. Richards served three terms as county clerk and three terms as county attorney. In June, 1884, he was admitted to practice before the bar of the supreme court of Utah, and in December, 1887, before the United States Supreme Court. In the fall of 1887 he was elected member of the Territorial House of Representatives, and in 1889 to the legislative council. He was chosen as representative in these respective capacities, not only for his recognized ability and competency, but because during his brief though eventful public career, he had popularized himself with the people of Weber county and gained a wide circle of bosom friends among the leading and influential citizens of the community. In addition to the offices mentioned above, he served one term in the Territorial Board of Equalization of Taxes, and also one term as regent to the University of Deseret.

Within the past two years, however, his private affairs demanded so much of his personal time and attention, that he has withdrawn from public work, and now devotes himself to his larger interest in the Utah Loan & Trust Co., and other leading corporations.

As president of this banking institution he has repeatedly proven himself a man of superior general qualifications and a sound and able financier. By his careful painstaking effort and keen business sagacity its affairs have been guided safely and wisely through a successful and prosperous career, until it now stands impregnably fortified against all financial depressions or other contingencies, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and solid banking corporations in the West.

It is but meet to say that Mr. Richards is well deserving of the great success that has attended his efforts thus far, and his high reputation and wide spread popularity, so honorably achieved and so persistently maintained, are but the logical outcome of unwavering fidelity in principal and conscientious direction of inborn capabilities to the wisest results.

H. H. ROLAPP.

Hon. Henry H. Rolapp, one of Ogden's prominent and influential citizens, is a German by nativity, having been born in Flensburg, Germany, in 1859. When twenty years of age Mr. Rolapp left his native land and came to this country, locating in this city. He received a thorough education in Germany, and after coming here soon turned his attention to law, for which he had a natural fondness and aptitude. After pursuing his studies here for some time he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the law school. There he continued until March, 1884, when he graduated with honor.

Returning after his graduation, Mr. Rolapp formed a law partnership with Hon. C. C. Richards, the firm name being Richards & Rolapp. Before going to Ann Arbor Mr. Rolapp was assistant prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and also engaged in active general practice in that county, he leaving there to take advantage of a thorough law course at one of the best institutions in the country.

In August, 1885, Mr. Rolapp was elected the county assessor of this (Weber) county, which position he held for two years. In 1887 he was the assistant prosecuting attorney of the county, and this office he held until 1890. In the same year, 1887, he was appointed secretary of the board of directors of the Territorial Reform School, which he still holds. He was also in 1889 appointed by the legislature court commissioner of Northern Utah. At the present time he is cashier of the Utah Loan & Trust Co., having been selected to fill that most important position in April, 1891.

During the years of his residence in Ogden, Mr. Rolapp has built up a reputation for ability, honesty and uprightness of

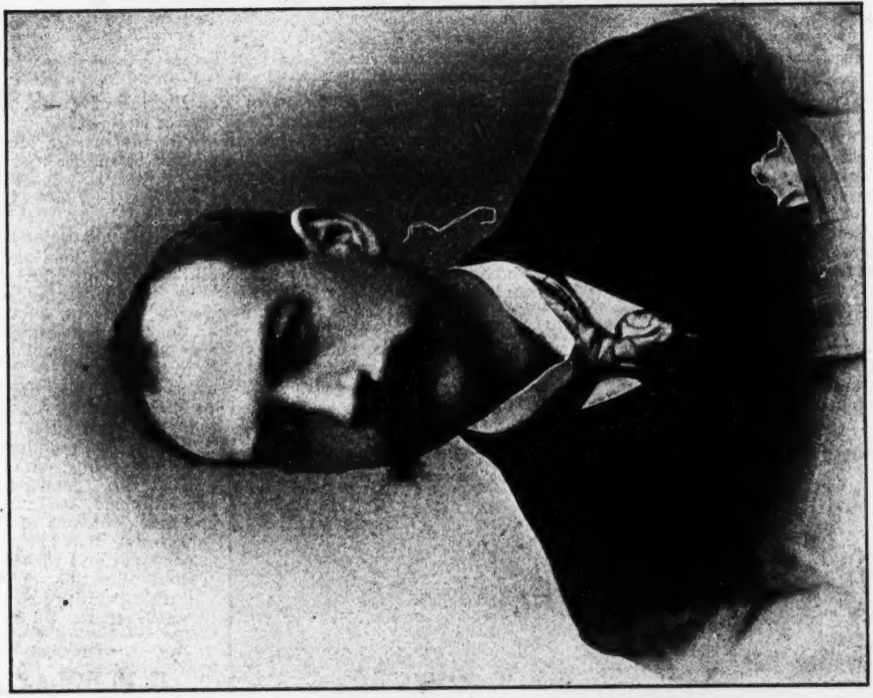


Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. H. H. ROLAPP.

character of which any man might well be proud. As a lawyer he is keen, shrewd and successful, a broad thinker and close student with a peculiar faculty of applying principles to situations, and in the possession of these qualifications his success has lain. As a business man the same qualities have been shown, together with that careful conservatism which marks the successful man. Mr. Rolapp is still young, and the future for him is bright.

W. L. PICKETT PEYTON.

W. L. Pickett Peyton, one of the bright and promising attorneys of this city, is an admirable illustration of the class of young men practicing before the bar of Utah to-day. He comes from an old and honored Virginia family. His father, Col. Chas. S. Peyton was a colonel in the charge of Pickett's division at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Peyton was born September 28, 1868 at Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, West Virginia. He received instruction under a private tutor until fourteen years of age, and then attended the public schools of his native district, for two years when he entered Captain Cables Male Academy, at Staunton, Virginia. He studied diligently for a year and then began reading law in the office of Judge Homer A. Holt, at Louisburg, West Virginia, now one of the associate justices supreme court of that State.

Here he applied himself diligently to his studies and entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. His ability as a student and speaker soon become apparent. The legal profession not only proved a delight to his natural talent, but untiring devotion to the arduous calling he had set out to master, carried him through with marked rapidity. He attended the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, that State for one year, graduating in June, 1889 with the degree L. L., B. This he accomplished in one session, and at the age of twenty. In November, 1890 he removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, and was admitted to the bar in that city, January, 1890.

After an extended trip through Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Missouri. Mr. Peyton located in Ogden, where he found a congenial, field for the exercise of his energies and abilities. Since taking up his permanent abode in this city, he has forged rapidly to the front, and is already oneof the most popular and highly esteemed of the younger members of the Utah bar. He is not only thorough and capable as a lawyer, but possesses to an eminent degree the rare qualities that go to make up a successful and effective public speaker. Being a staunch democrat, and perfectly familiar with local and national politics, he has naturally directed his attention to that sphere of activity, has stumped the county and Territory in the interests of his party, and his forceful manner of address, and sound and ready argument at once carries conviction to the minds of his hearers.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. W. L. P. PEYTON, Att'y.

Mr. Peyton has certainly compassed the art of oratory. His great command of language supplemented by the southern fire of his nature, and the happy manner in which he blends the figures of rhetoric with dry statistics, and wit and humor with logical argument brings to bear a combination of more than ordinary power.

He was sent as a delegate to the Territorial convention held at Salt Lake City, for the purpose of organizing a permanent Territorial democratic party, was also a delegate from the fourth precinct to the first democratic convention, held in Ogden to nominate candidates, and has been otherwise honored. He has the reputation of a brilliant man, and predictions as to his future, indicate the high estimation in which the possession of exceptional talents is held by all classes and conditions of men.

O. R. LEONARD

Was the youngest of six children, whose parents resided on a farm in Gaysville, Windsor county, Vermont. After arriving at the requisite age his time was divided between the schoolhouse and work upon the farm, until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced fitting himself for college by teaching school in the winter and attending the Randolph Academy during the summer. Eventually he entered Dartmouth College, helping to pay his way by the continuance of those winter terms of school teaching, where he remained until his senior year. After leaving Dartmouth he removed to California and entered the office of Belcher & Belcher, at Marysville, for the purpose of studying law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1863. On the 23d day of the following May, he arrived at Star City, in Humboldt county, Nevada.

No laggard could have succeeded in the active regions and brilliant surroundings in which he found himself when, as a young lawyer, he entered upon the scene of his future trials and triumphs. At the period when he entered upon the practice of law the bar of Humboldt County was one that embraced among its members many of the legal lights of that territory. It was a high order of legal talent, and for a young man and practitioner to gain recognition among such Titans of the bar required ability, knowledge of the law, nerve and perseverance far in excess of the average. Within a few months after his arrival he was elected District Attorney, and held that position by re-election for five years, when he removed from Star City to Unionville, and became the law partner of Judge E. F. Dunn. In 1868 he was a republican delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated General Grant for President, and always having been a Union man was married while East to Miss Eliza Sylvester, of West Newberry, Massachusetts.

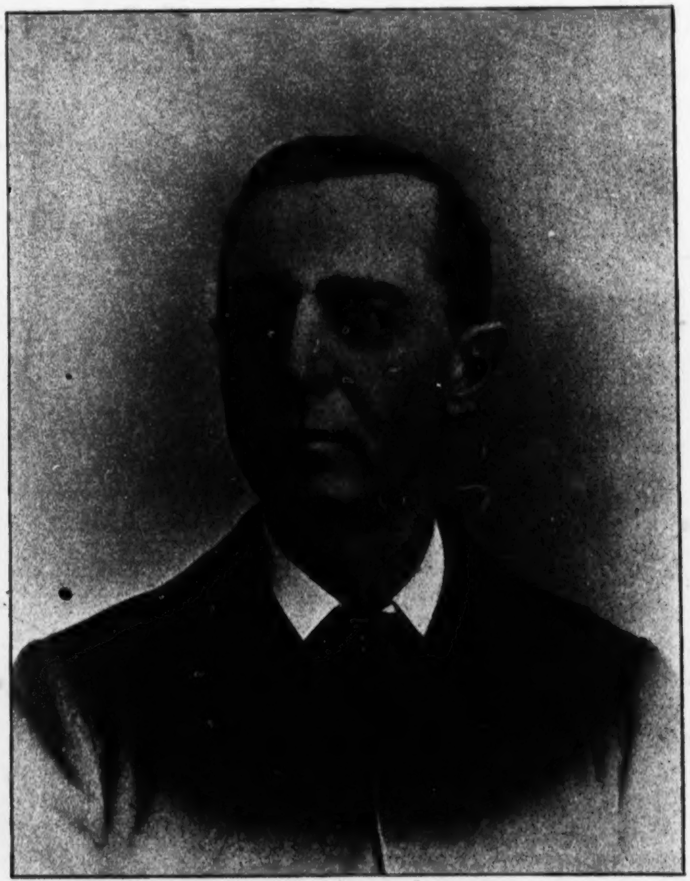


Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. O. R. LEOANRD.

The practice of law was continued by him until 1872, when he became Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. In 1874, at Winnemucca, he resumed the law practice again and continued it at that place until elected in 1876 to the Supreme Bench of Nevada. This important judicial position he continued to fill until January, 1889, when, owing to the failing health of his wife he was compelled to resign and go to California. The change in climate seemed not to arrest her declining health. She continued to grow worse, and in March, 1890 succumbed to the grim hand of death. After the death of his wife Judge Leonard remained in California a short time and then came to Ogden and formed a law partnership with J. H. MacMillen, under the firm name of Leonard & MacMillen. A successful practice has been built up, and they are now regarded among the most able and trustworthy attorneys of this city.

Judge Leonard is a gentleman of fine literary and legal attainments. He is genial in his associations, affable in address, generous in his judgment of his fellows and courteous to all. As an attorney his cases are prosecuted with a persistence and tenacity of purpose that leave no just cause for defeat; as a judge he possesses a well-earned reputation of unimpeachable honor and integrity of purpose, as well as that of an able and erudite jurist.

JAMES N. KIMBALL.

Among the prominent attorneys of Ogden, and one who has exhibited high legal attainments is Mr. James N. Kimball of the law firm of Kimball & Allison. He was born at Livonia, Washington county, Indiana, and is forty-three years of age. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, also at Hanover College in Jefferson county, that State. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar April, 1870. Two years later he commenced the practice at Indianapolis as a member of the law firm of Gordon, Browne, Lamb & Kimball. One year subsequent he opened an office of his own, and maintained a successful practice until March, 1874, when he removed to Utah, and immediately formed a law partnership under the firm name of Whitney & Kimball, afterward changed to Sutherland & Kimball. He remained in Salt Lake City until 1878.

In October of that year he made a tour East and remained twelve months. Upon his return in 1880 he located in the city of Ogden and formed a partnership with Mr. A. R. Haywood under the title of Kimball & Haywood. In 1886 the firm name was changed to Kimball & White, and in 1889 Mr. Kimball joined Mr. E. M. Allison with whom he is still associated, the firm being classed among the foremost attorneys in the city.

During the years Mr. Kimball has followed his chosen profession in this city, his work has been characterized by careful, painstaking efforts, and he has exhibited marked ability in handling difficult and complicated cases. He is a member of the Territorial legislature to which he has been elected, and re-elected on the Liberal ticket, is now president of the Board of Trustees of the Territorial Reform school, also city attorney for Ogden.

While residing in Indiana in 1867 he was appointed deputy treasurer of the State, filling that responsible position for four years, and from February 10, 1871 until January 1, 1872, he acted as treasurer of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Co., in both of which positions he displayed wonderful executive ability.

In all respects Mr. Kimball is a loyal and sterling citizen, and takes a deep interest in the progress and material welfare of Ogden.

A. B. PATTON.

Judge A. B. Patton, of this city, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. When but five years of age he removed with his parents to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. His early education was acquired in the schools of that city, and at the age of seventeen he began teaching school and at the same time attending the Wesleyan University, his salary as instructor being used to defray college expenses. He followed this plan until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, and opened a law office, and continued in the same place until 1890, during which time he succeeded in building up a large and substantial practice, and was retained as counsel in many important and complicated cases.

While in Pueblo he was tendered the position of county judge for Pueblo county, but owing to the extensive private practice he enjoyed, and the great demand for his services as an attorney by the people of that community, who had come to regard him, from the repeated successes he had achieved, as an able and highly qualified lawyer, he declined to accept the position. Judge Patton came to Ogden about two years ago, and opened an office, much of his time and attention, however, has been devoted to making careful and judicious investments in choice city property. He has unwavering faith in the fact that a great future awaits the city of Ogden, and believes that the inexhaustible resources with which she is immediately surrounded, and her superior railway facilities cannot but result in a wonderful growth and expansion in all directions within the coming few years.

Since taking up his abode in this city, he has proved himself a sterling and enterprising citizen as well as an able and efficient lawyer, and is rapidly building up an extensive practice. All worthy public-spirited movements meet with his hearty support and endorsement, and he is ever ready and willing to assist in advancing every cause which has for its object the solid and substantial growth and prosperity of the city.

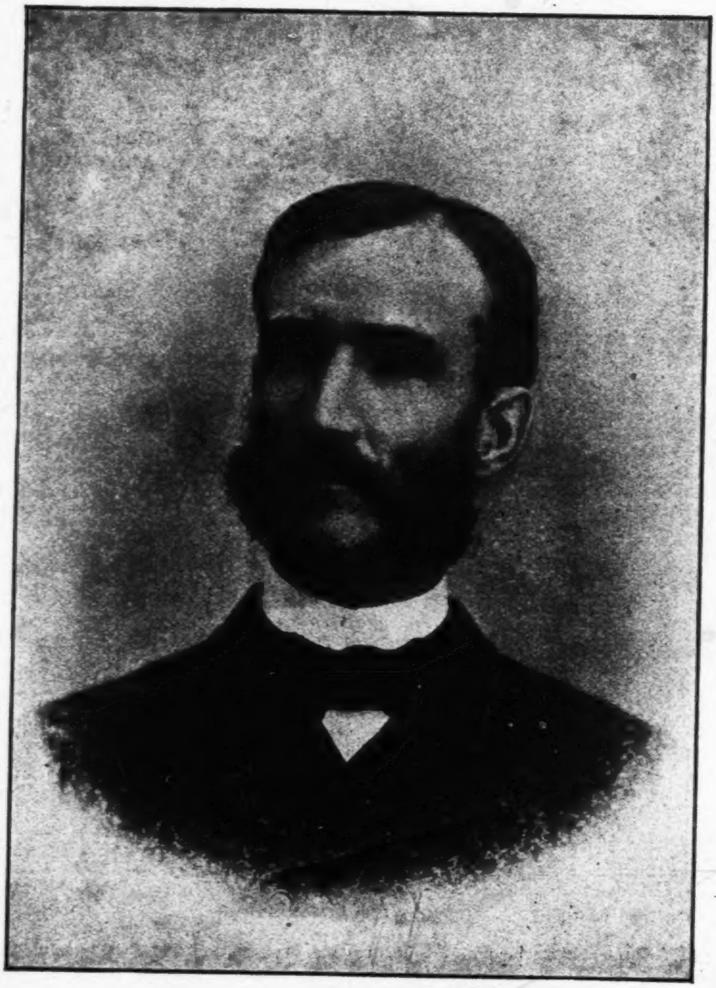


Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. A. B. PATTON.

H. W. SMITH.

Mr. H. W. Smith, a member of the law firm of Smith & Smith, prominent attorneys, was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, thirty-four years ago. He was educated at the Milburn, Kentucky, Acadamy, where he remained until his sixteenth year when he taught school, continuing for three years in that arduous field of usefulness, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in all the courts of Kentucky before reaching his majority, and began his professional career at Blandville in his native state, as partner of the Hon. G. W. Bugg of Bollard county, the firm being Bugg & Smith, and attaining to wide reputation both as advocates and counselors.

In December, 1878, he removed to Malad City, Idaho, where he met with abundant success. He remained there until 1885 and then moved to Blackfoot also in that state, where he was retained as counsel in many important and difficult cases, involving questions of great moment. One in particular was that involving the validity of the law disfranchising the Mormons in Idaho. The case extended over a long period and ultimately reaching the United States Supreme Court, and the record establishes the fact that Mr. Smith succeeded in maintaining the validity of the law on the point in question. In April, 1885, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. At that time he had charge of a very important case against the Utah & Northern Railroad Company, involving the question of taxing the railway on an Indian reservation. The case was important and complicated, and terminated in Mr. Smith's favor.

Mr. Smith came to Ogden in 1887, and at once associated himself with Mr. Ransford Smith, forming a law partnership under the firm name of Smith & Smith. The firm has continued in business from that time until the present and now enjoys a large and successful practice. His career has been both active and eventful. His record as a sound and able lawyer is amply attested in the great successes he has achieved, and his varied and wide experience has familiarized him with all phases of the legal profession. He has during his law practice tried seventeen murder cases, prevailing in all save one.

The reputation Mr. Smith established in Idaho brought the firm of Smith & Smith many important cases in that State, one of which may be mentioned, that of Sample Orr against the State Board of Equalization. Smith & Smith appeared for the prosecution, and as a result the actions of the State Board were held to be invalid. Many other cases can be cited in which the firm members have distinguished themselves for ability and cleverness as attorneys and legal advisers. Aside from his extended law business, Mr. Smith has taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of Ogden and confidently believes that a great future awaits the City as the wonderful resources with which it is surrounded are developed, and he further believes that the united action of all citizens in a public spirited way, can accomplish a wonderful amount of good and bring about the desired end with all possible speed.

Mr. Smith who has always taken an active interest in political matters, was twice elected to the Legislative Council of Idaho, and during both terms was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is at present a member of the Democratic County Committee of Weber county.

COL. PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.

Colonel Barratt was born in Devonshire, England, not far from the cathedral city of Exeter and close to the estuary of the Exe, mid wooded parks and rugged hills. His playground the grand old ocean and his lullaby the dash of its restless waves. In olden times smugglers had their hiding places amid the rocks on which, boy-like, the subject of our sketch hunted nests and lay in summer sunshine upon the green turf, watching the navies of the world go to and fro bent on commerce or warlike missions. There, too, when the fierce wintry winds sang requiems over the sailors' graves and stilled the voices of drowning men, would he and his schoolmates watch the vessels drifting to their doom, hear the signal guns and pray with bated breath for the success of the lifeboat and its crew as they strove to the rescue.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. COL. PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.

Scarce a cottage for miles around the colonel's birthplace but had offered up some member of its family to the fury of the sea. Here the boy read legends of the adventurous lives of those, who like himself first saw the light on fair Devonia's soil or listened to the old salt's tales of naval battles, pirates, slavers and of travels in unknown seas. No wonder then that after a careful, classical education and seven years of study in legal lore, the colonel longed for change, and when the tidings of the new Eldorado reached his island home he was one of the fever (gold) stricken ones and sailed away to Melbourne in search of the yellow metal, where like many others he passed through the vicissitudes of life, full of 'scapes by land and sea and assisted in building up a greater Britain in the southern hemisphere of his struggles, travels, hardships, history of successes in the southern seas, extending from torrid heats to the frigid zone of the Anartic regions. Space is too limited in this brief sketch to portray—sufficient it is to say, thousands of those who took part with him therein, now sleep the sleep that knows no waking, under the golden wattle or 'neath the sunlit sea. Whilst the colonel being of more stubborn make, lives to-day full of pluck, energy and endurance, with a prospect of for a long time enjoying the harvest snatched from the fickle goddess. But while a man may "laugh at fortune and grapple with his evil star" and bid defiance to his enemies, there is a subtle foe which the strongest arm cannot drive or best defended home repel. Thus in the early '70's when everything bid fair, death came and stole away the colonel's richest treasure, his son and only child. This, followed by the sickness of his wife, induced him to say farewell to the Sunny South and turn his face to the land of freedom, there to begin afresh life's battles. Arriving in San Francisco, the colonel, like a good general, looked around, to select the best field finally out of the then wild and woolly west he chose the peaceful valleys of Utah, where as a stranger, alien and gentile, he arrived in 1876. With a prophetic judgment, which has cosmopolitan training and had matured, he threw his lot in with the then small town of Ogden. Six weeks after he was admitted by examination. to the Utah bar; hanging out his shingle, he ever since has practiced law in this city. Shortly afterwards he was appointed U. S. Assistant District Attorney under the then U. S. District Attorney Van Zile, which office he held for several years until his private practice rendered it necessary to resign his public appointment. To show what this city then was we have only to say there were but three attorneys at law in Ogden at the time of Colonel Barratt's arrival, of whom the colonel alone remains. The number increased and a bar association was formed, to whose efforts are mainly to be attributed the separation of Ogden in 1888 from the Third district, and the establishment of a district court in this city. Prior to this every case above that triable in a justice's court and all appeals from justices had to be heard in Salt Lake City from the Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming lines, causing witnesses and suitors to travel hundreds of miles, in days, too, when stage coaches and buckboards were the principal means of transportation. Now properly, cases arising in Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Rich and Morgan counties, are tried in Ogden. In 1880, associated with a few other gentlemen, Colonel Barratt bought a tract of forty acres of land adjoining the city and had it surveyed and laid out as "The Mountain View Cemetery Association," the only private cemetery association in Ogden, and became and ever since has been a director thereof and on its board of management, holding to-day over one-sixth of its valuable stock.

In mining the colonel has liberally spent much in developing Utah claims as one of the greatest mining centers of the world. For some two years Colonel Barratt owned and edited the *Ogden Argus* newspaper and, unlike the experience of most newspaper proprietors who cease the publication of such, made it pay. In 1889 finding that the labor of newspaper work encroached too much upon his time, he sold out the plant and gave increased attention to his professional duties. Like all old settlers, regardless of creed or politics, of the "Queen City of the Mountains," he is intensely loyal to the city of his adoption and has aided and taken an active part in every enterprise designed to develop the resources of Utah and the up-building of Ogden. In 1889, considering that the time had arrived when a militia should be organized, Colonel Barratt at great expense to himself, there being no Territorial funds for that purpose, succeeded in organizing the nucleus of the 1st regiment Utah National Guard in Ogden, and was elected colonel thereof, and during the carnival our citizen soldiers did much towards making that event the greatest that the West ever saw. During the Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge, Mayor Kiesel received a message from Salt Lake, inquiring in case of need how many of the guards would go to the front. He immediately called on Colonel Barratt and asked him the question. It was a bitter cold day, the snow was falling and winter was in its severest mood. The colonel was seated at his desk in his warm and cozy office. Looking up from his work he said: "Telephone back, 200 in two hours." Sometime after report was received that Pocatello was in danger of an Indian raid. With promptness which showed that he believed business comfort and every other consideration had to give way to what he considered his duty, Colonel Barratt telegraphed Governor Thomas that "the guards were ready whenever called upon to proceed to that point." Fortunately in neither case were their services required, but the office of Colonel Barratt was during the whole of this period crowded with volunteers who were willing to proceed to the scene of action. In fraternal matters Colonel Barratt has few peers. Many of the local lodges bear his name upon their charters and nearly all his name on their roll of officers past or present. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a K. of P., P. D. G. M. of A. O. U. W., P. G. of I. O. O. F., P. D. C. R. of A. O. F., P. G. M. of I. O. O. F. (Manchester Unity), P. V. G. Incohonee of I. O. R. M., P. D. C. C., of Chosen Friends, Assistant Grand Secretary O. S. S. G. Pacific Coast Jurisdiction, P. of B. A. A. and belongs to a number of other societies and organizations in various parts of the world, in all of which none take a greater interest, his motto being "The brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." The social gatherings and the hospitality of the colonel and his estimable wife at their residence "up the hill" is proverbial. He is a fluent speaker and an able writer in National politics. He is a Republican and although the snows of fifty winters have tinged the colonel's hair with silver, yet he is ever ready to work indefatigably for whatever cause he thinks is right.

The colonel has only one child living, a daughter, Miss Ada, now just budding into womenhood, preparing under the fostering care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross for graduation. Everybody who enjoys Colonel Barratt's acquaintance wishes that he may live long and still work for Ogden's advancement.

HON. DAVID EVANS.

(See sketch and article on page 183.)

PROVO CITY.

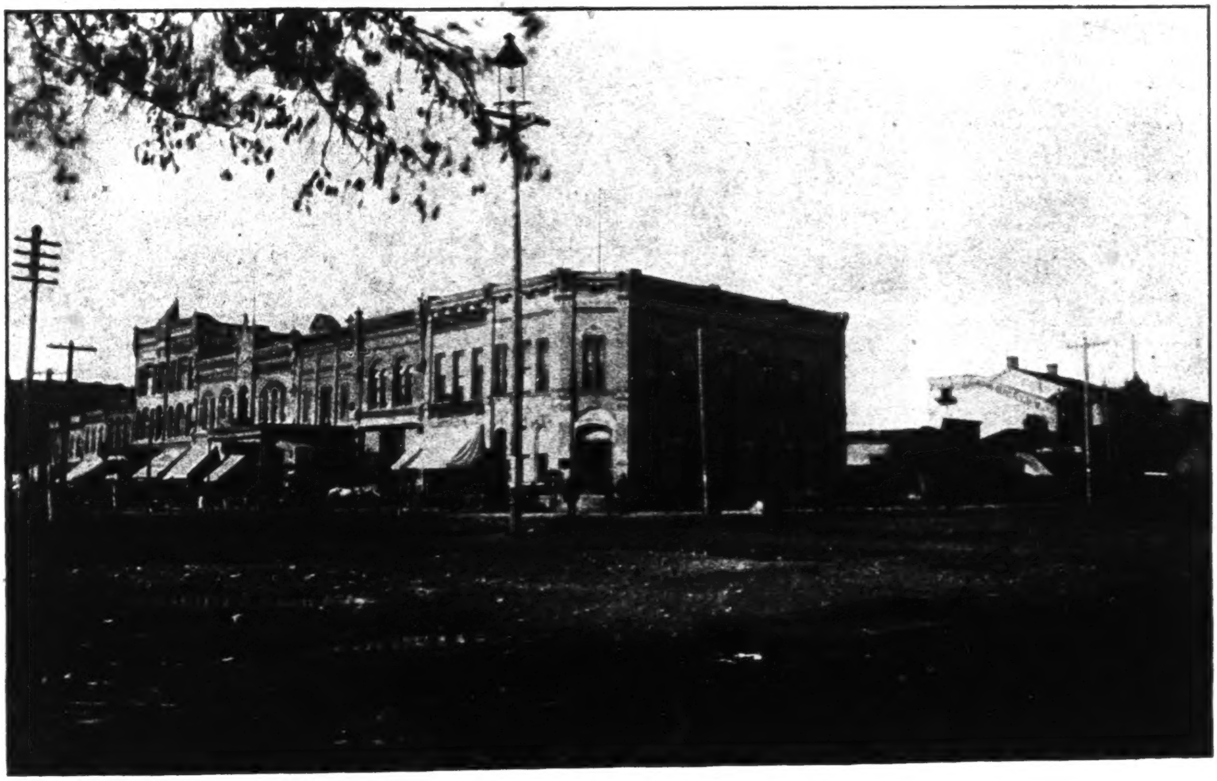


Photo by Anderson. FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND VIEW OF SEVENTH AND J STREETS.

Not only is Provo the largest and most attractive center of Utah county, but one of the very best cities in the Territory. The city is most admirably located, surrounded by a populous and prosperous area of country, possessing all the appurtenances and appointments that can in any way add to the wealth and importance attained since the first settlement made in that vicinity, more than half a century ago.

The amount of land under cultivation in Utah county approximates 42,000 acres, of this, something like 37,000 require irrigation, about 16,000 acres are enclosed. The valley is watered by the Timpangus river, American Fork, Spanish Fork, and Hobble and Salt creeks, all of which originate in the Wasatch mountains, and empty into Utah Lake, furnishing enroute thither a motive power of surpassing value. Utah Lake lies west of the city, and is described as "the most charming body of fresh water in the Inter-Mountain region." Agriculture rules in the county, a source of wealth steadily appreciating, and mining though in its infancy, holds out inducements as glittering as they are conclusive. Within but a short distance from Provo, some of the largest and richest deposits of iron ore are known to exist in the United States, are to be found. A company, "The Utah Valley Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company," has been organized for their development and the working of the product into marketable commodities. And while mining has thus far formed no important part of the active and substantial industries which contribute to the city's advancement, there are deposits of mineral that must in the near future be utilized with profit. The coal supply available is equally inexhaustible, and the remaining natural advantages, a perfect climate, magnificent scenery, pure and bracing air, etc., for which the Territory is famed the world over, are never absent.

For all of this cultivatable and productive area, Provo is the central market and shipping point—the base of supplies for a section of the country thickly settled with a people whose industry and consequent independence are topics of universal commendation,

The city's growth was comparatively slow until the construction of the Rio Grande Western into her environs, after which new comers began to flock into the valley, and industries other than the tillage of the soil became established. Educational facilities improved, numerous lines of professional business were opened, and mercantile endeavor was greeted with welcome returns. The city, according to recent data, contains a population of more than 6,000, and property, the assessed valuation of which is not far from \$5,000,000. The taste evinced in laying out the city is the frequent subject of complimintary remarks, and the beauty of design displayed in the homes which embellish the avenues as also the public buildings, and buildings devoted to commercial and other pursuits are the subjects of unstinted admiration. The streets are broad and smooth and clean, almost hidden from view in the foliage of trees that line their sides, and streams of sparkling, babbling water, fresh from the mountain fastness flow merrily along, giving additional spice to the endless variety of attractions one sees on every side. In all the requisites essential to good government, the city is fully equipped, having officials of large experience and acknowledged capacity as administrators of the will of constituencies not more distinguished for their law-abiding character than for their punctuality and good faith, in the transaction of business affairs. Efficient police and fire departments are maintained; the sewerage system is thorough and complete, and a water works system representing an outlay of $150,000, and having more than twenty miles of distribution is employed. Electric lights have been substituted for illuminating purposes in business houses and residences, while telephonic communication is enjoyed by citizens with their neighbors at home, as also with those in Salt Lake City, Ogden and elsewhere. A complete line of street railway service is also in operation.

Photo by Anderson. TERRITORIAL INSANE ASYLUM AT PROVO.

Churches open their doors to devout communicants of nearly every denomination, and both public and private schools of superior excellence are located at convenient and available points. Among the latter are the B. Y. Academy, a model institution; the Proctor Academy having an enrollment of 150 pupils; the Baptist Home Mission school, East Ohio Mission school, and others departmented from primary to collegiate, and most ably managed. The press of the city is of the highest type, represented by the *Daily Enquirer*, republican, and the *Morning Dispatch*, democratic, together with two semi-weeklies and one paper issued weekly. The banks are "solid financial institutions," under the direction of men of enterprise, character and splendid abilities. They include the First National, the National Bank of Commerce, the Provo Commercial and Savings bank, and the Utah County Savings bank, with an aggregate capital close on to $250,000, and surplus to a large amount. In addition to the above there are fifteen corporations domiciled and doing business in Provo, requiring an immense capital, and productive of advantageous results. Facilities for rapid transit of both passengers and freight are complete and satisfactory. The railroads include the Utah Central, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific and the Utah, Nevada & California systems. The Utah Central makes Provo its supply station. Other railroads will be constructed as soon as their presence becomes necessary, and no lack of enterprise on the part of citizens need be apprehended.

There are a number of first-class hotels, and the public buildings are among the handsomest and most admired of any west of the Missouri river. The Territorial Insane Asylum two miles east of the city, "stands pre-eminently at the head." The structure is 400 feet in length and 130 feet in height. It is provided with all modern conveniences, and when fully completed, (during 1892,) accommodations can be furnished for nearly 800 inmates. The Tabernacle, a commodious and costly house of worship, occupies a plat of ground near the city's center; the Provo Opera House, costing $30,000, and having a seating capacity

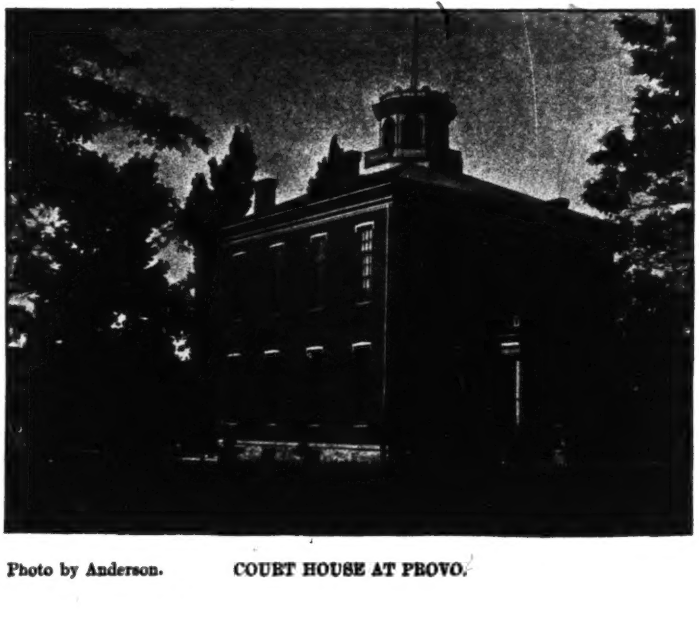


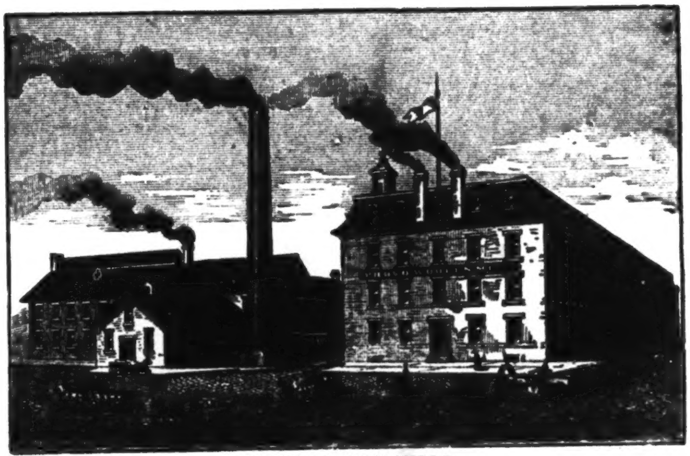
Photo by Anderson. COURT HOUSE AT PROVO.

of 900; the academies, churches, bank buildings, private residences, etc., make up a complement of improvements that are typical of the genius of their designers, and of the public spirit of those through whose liberality they were made possible.

The commercial business of the city is represented by men whose unflinching industry, natural abilities, infinite tact, wonderful resources, and superb courage, are always enlisted when great interests are at stake, and critical enterprises are involved. The successes scored in this field of usefulness attest the character and influence possessed by those who have been instrumental in accomplishing such results. Every line of trade is ably presented, and the houses thus employed represent millions of dollars invested.

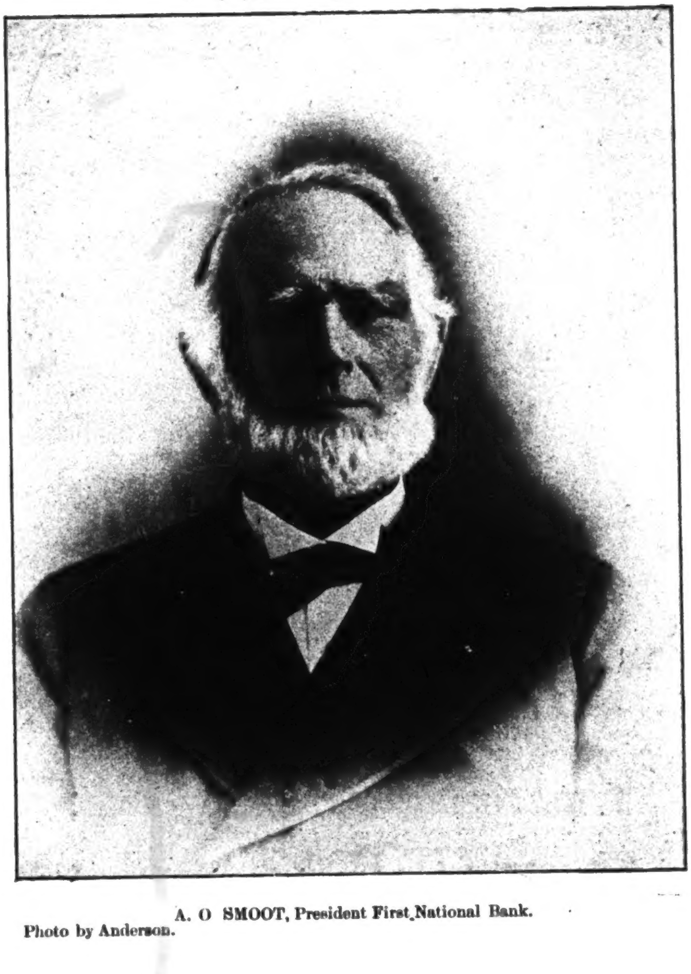
The Chamber of Commerce, an organization of immense value to the trade and manufacturers of the city, is an active and powerful adjunct.

Of manufactures, what has been said elsewhere may be said with reference to those located at Provo. With the Provo Woolen Mill, as a nucleus, so to speak, there has centered in this city and vicinity every description of productive undertakings. Foundries and machine shops, lumber and lumber products, furniture, flour and meal, cigars, candy, spices, preserves, soaps and pickles, with other commodities in constant demand.



PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.

The future of Provo is bright with promise. An admirable location, superior conditions, limitless resources, and character of the people, make up a combination that is simply irresistible. No city in the Territory can present a greater range of attractions, or offers a wider scope of opportunities for the safe and judicious investment of capital, or the display of energetic enterprise.



A. O SMOOT, President First National Bank.

Photo by Anderson.

ABRAHAM OWEN SMOOT.

In writing up the commercial interests of the city of Provo, as well as biographies of her prominent citizens we take the liberty of saying, and confidently believe our statement will be heartily corroborated by all the members of this thriving community, that Mr. Abraham Owen Smoot, president of the First National Bank is, as a matter of fact, foremost among the leading men of Provo, in point of enterprise and public spirit as well as a man of affluence and liberal business methods. Taking active part as he has in the diverse interests of Utah, from its earliest history until the present time, it should be said, not only in justice to himself, but as a necessary record to be included in a comprehensive and authentic review of the Territory, that he has done as much as any other one man towards bringing about the wonderful transition in material progress and modern advancement through which Utah has passed from a primitive undeveloped state to its present advanced position among the centers of wealth, population and enlightenment of the great commonwealth, in which it figures as an important factor.

This being true it will, no doubt, be of interest to all readers to peruse a brief sketch of his life, and note the essential place he has taken in the past as well as the distinguished position he now occupies in the industrial affairs of the city of Provo and Territory of Utah.

Mr. Smoot is a native of Kentucky, and received his early education in the schools of Paris, Henry county, of that State. He was raised a farmer boy and followed that occupation until twenty-one years of age, when he joined the Mormon church, and has ever been a faithful adherent and ardent supporter of that religious body.

As a noteworthy fact in the initiatory settlement of Utah, we may mention that Mr. Smoot conducted the second pioneer train that entered the Great Salt Lake valley in the year 1847. That memorable event is one of the cherished incidents in the history of the Territory, being the first important move toward the actual settlement, development and populization of this richly endowed and highly favored region.

The hardships and the privations that were undergone, the determined struggle for success and the establishment of a new and promising empire, is not only permanently enshrined within the memory of the closely banded people who were courageously battling for the maintainance of the sacred institution they had espoused, but is commendably regarded by all noble admirers of human persistency and unflagging determination in whatever cause is believed to be right.

Mr. Smoot was mayor of Salt Lake City, holding that high position in the office of the people, from 1856 to 1866. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature and has been a member for twelve years. He has been prominently identified with many large corporations and enterprises, both in commercial life and the development and active working of the various resources of the Territory. Since coming to Provo, February 25, 1878, he has been deeply interested in the progress of the city and has been a leader in all movements and efforts designed to build up and expand its interests, and has aided and encouraged in every feasible way all industrial enterprises calculated to promote prosperity and develop the great resources of the surrounding country.

For nine years he has been at the head of the First National bank of this city, and its present sound and substantial condition and uniform success, ever since first established, has been due, largely to his keen financial policies and judicious executive guidance. Through all its career the conservative, yet liberal course followed out, has not only gained for it widespread popularity, as a safe banking institution, but has inspired confidence in the people of this community, who now regard it as the most solid and well managed bank of the city. Independent of his interests at the bank, Mr. Smoot is connected as a stockholder and officer in many other corporations among which we may mention the following: President Z. O. M. I., of Provo, president of the Provo Woolen Mills and president Utah County Savings bank; was one of the founders of the Brigham Young Academy, and is one of its board of trustees. He also owns and controls a large amount of real estate in this city and has erected many of its handsome and substantial buildings, which are very creditable to a growing city of its size.

Mr Smoot is an enterprising and public spirited citizen and is really doing more for the progress and growth of Provo than any other man to-day. He is ever on the alert for opportunities to present the merits of this promising center of importance and has by his personal endeavors, induced many of the industrial and manufacturing concerns now in operation to locate here, and is using his influence in every way possible to apprise the country at large, of the merits of this flourishing locality and of the superior conditions and advantages here presented for the establishment of profitable and successful commercial enterprises devoted to the working of the inexhaustible resources yet undeveloped.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

One of the chief evidences of thrift and growing prosperity in the City of Provo is the high character and sound condition of its banks, and foremost among them will be found the First National Bank which was organized nine years ago, and has a present capital stock of $50,000 and a surplus of $12,500. Through all the years this financial enterprise has been conducted it has been attended with signal success and prosperity. Its policies have been of the highest order and its management has been careful and conservative. A general banking business is carried on, receives deposits, discounts good commercial paper, issues letters of credit and correspohds with the leading banks of the country. The premises occupied consists of a large and handsome two-story brick building, 25x70 feet in dimensions, and furnished and fitted up with a special view to facilitate the convenient and proper transaction of a large business. The building is owned by the association and is a model of its kind. The officers and directors are numbered among the leading citizens of Provo, and their connection with the institution is alone a sufficient guarantee of its solid condition and judicious financial policies. The following well-known business men are the officials: A. O. Smoot, president; F. R. Cutler, vice-president; C. A. Glazier, cashier; H. H. Cluff, S. S. Jones, John C. Graham, Reed Smoot and Walter R. Pike, directors, all men of the highest standing in the community and well qualified for the respective positions they occupy. It has ever been the purpose of its directors to conduct affairs along liberal lines, but within the boundary of safety for the bank and its patrons, always enterprising and progressive, but never reckless or imprudent. It thus wields a great influence on the finances of this section, and influence of a healthy, beneficial and generous character, so far as consistent, of course, with wise and cautious management. The officers are too widely known throughout the Territory, to need any special introduction to the public. Their standing and reputations forever insures a successful continuation of its present importance and prosperity.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.

The Excelsior Roller Flour Mills of Provo is a most important and extensive enterprise, provided as it is with every facility and convenience for the prosecution of the business on a grand scale. The mill was first erected in 1877, and has passed through a most successful and prosperous career.

By the enterprising disposition of its owners and the energetic and painstaking efforts of the managers to give perfect satisfaction to all patrons and produce nothing but high grade flour, a large and substantial trade has been built up throughout this section of the Territory. An average capital of $15,000 is invested in the business and three skilled and experienced hands are given constant employment in the various departments.

Wheat is brought to this mill from sections within a radius of one hundred miles from the city. It has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day and five stands have been put in, making it altogether the most extensive flouring mill in Utah county. The individual members of the firm are John E. Booth, John W. Hoover and John W. Hoover, Jr. Mr. Hoover superintends operations at the mill and he is a thorough and practical miller and perfectly familiar with all phases of this branch of industry. He was born at Bridgeport, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and is fifty-seven years of age. He came to Utah in 1854 and has been a resident of the Territory ever since. He is a practical miller and most of his active life has been devoted to that business. He is a a man of sterling integrity and sound, judicious principles, and of a sociable and generous nature, and withal a progressive and public spirited citizen. Mr. Miller came over the plains with an ox team on his way to this country, and his life has been marked by vivid and interesting incidents and experiences of pioneer days. He married in Utah, and has twelve children, ten of which are now living. The eldest son John W. Hoover is now associated with him in business and is also a practical miller. He was born in Utah county and is thirty-four years of age. He received his early education in the schools of this city and has since been engaged in the flouring mill business. He is a bright young man of keen business ability and attends strictly to the interests of the growing enterprise, in which he is a partner. He is a man of broad and liberal views and progressive ideas, and takes an active part in the political and social affairs of the community.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.

JOHN E. BOOTH.

This is true the world over and especially in our western country, where resources are apparently unlimited and where development is going on with such wonderful rapidity. Utah now seems to be in the ascendency as an advancing and progressive section, and there is probably no center of population looking more bright, or that promises greater achievements for the future than the City of Provo. Its present importance and essential bearing in the general advancement of the Territory is due to the thorough-going and enterprising class of men that control its business interests and municipal affairs.

Included among this class of citizens and one that has the welfare of the city at heart, will be found Mr. John E. Booth, now mayor of Provo. Mr. Booth has had a remarkably eventful and successful career.

Probably no citizen of Provo to-day can look back to passed struggles and ultimate achievements with more justifiable pride and satisfaction. Like most men of his stamp, Mr. Booth gained the prominent position he now sustains through his own endeavors and untiring zeal, supplemented by strong, inborn capabilities. He began, a poor boy, with no start in life save alone sterling qualities, and has by their persistent exercise gradually forged his way onward and upward, until now he is one of the most popular and wealthy citizens of this thriving and intelligent community. He was born in England forty-four years ago. He went to Salt Lake City in 1857 and from that city to Provo in 1871, and received his education in the University of Deseret. From the time he came to Provo he has been prominently identified with its commercial interests and various municipal offices ever since. He was elected a member of the city council in 1875, and has served almost without cessation since that time, being out but two terms while absent from the country. He has been a member of the Territorial Legislature for two terms, one in the House and one in the Council. He has practiced law in this city for a number of years, and during 1880-81 was Assistant United States district attorney. He was also Territorial court commissioner from 1878 to 1882, and is now mayor of the city, at the same time maintaining a large private law practice.

We may say without fear of contradiction from any source that through all his public career, Mr. Booth has acted with honor and sincerity, and has exhibited superior judgment and executive ability. He has ever advocated and supported wise and beneficial public policies, and has given his aid and encouragement to all public spirited movements and projects of an enterprising character. Mr. Booth aided in the establishment of the celebrated woolen mills of Provo. He with others established an extensive foundry and lumber yards. Each one of these enterprises is a grand success and is now in a flourishing condition. Besides those mentioned he is a stockholder and director in several other corporations of magnitude and importance.

Mr. Booth has great confidence in a brilliant future for this city, and having lived here for so many years and taken such an active part in the various interests, much weight necessarily attaches to his opinion.

HAVERCAMP & CLARK.

The citizens of Provo and Utah county are especially fortunate in having among them the highly qualified and thoroughly experienced firm of Messrs. Havercamp & Clark, abstracters of titles, whose commodious offices are located in the First National Bank building.

This firm first opened their office in Provo in June, 1889, at a time when there was considerable activity in real estate circles, and large numbers of transfers were being made, and by faithful and conscientious work, it was not long before they established a wide-spread reputation among the people of this community, as thorough-going, upright business men, well fitted for the special line of enterprise in which they were engaged. They issue deeds of conveyance, examine titles, and, in fact, execute promptly and satisfactorily every class of work that comes within the province of the abstracter. Since locating here their business has constantly increased and expanded, until now they have something over $10,000 invested, and employ four skilled and experienced assistants to aid in taking care of the large amount of work entrusted to them.

The individual members of the firm are Mr. George Havercamp and Clayton A. Clark.

Mr. Havercamp is but thirty years of age, and hails from Cincinnati, Ohio. His early education was received in the schools of that city, where he passed through a thorough academic course of instruction. After leaving school he entered an abstracter's office for the purpose of acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the profession. He came to Salt Lake City in 1887, and removed to Provo the following year.

Mr. Clayton A. Clark is a native of Franklin county, Vermont, and is twenty-nine years of age. He was educated in the schools of Barre, Vermont. He came to Utah in 1888 and has been actively engaged in business from that time until the present. He has held the important position of secretary of the Territorial Insane Asylum at Provo, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the west. He is well-known to the people of this community as an honorable, upright man and a loyal and sterling citizen.

Both gentlemen are enterprising and public spirited and believe in aiding and encouraging every commendable movement designed to upbuild and promote the interests and welfare of the City and Territory.

The firm effects loans for the Lombard Investment Company and Eastern capitalists, and also represents a number of the best insurance companies such as the California and the Continental.

CHARLES DEFOREST MOORE.

Mr. Charles DeForest Moore, superintendent of the Sun Foundry and Machine Company, of Provo, is an able and thoroughly practical man in the important position he occupies and is well versed in the special line of enterprise in which he is engaged. He has made a deep study of the subject in all its various aspects, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction that he is as proficient and well versed in this department of industry as any man in this part of the country.

The great success which has attended the institution, over which he presides, is due in a large measure to his thorough knowledge of the business and the vigorous manner in which it has been prosecuted.

Mr. Moore has had an eventful career, and is also a practical civil engineer, to which profession much of his life has been devoted. Besides superintending affairs at the Sun Foundry and Machine Company works, he has been retained by the Utah, Nevada & California railroad, as chief engineer.

For thirty-four years he has followed this profession, and he has held many important and responsible positions in that capacity. Mr. Moore traveled on horseback from Denver, Colorado, to the Pacific coast, in the interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, locating a route for the extension of their system to the coast.

Many other interesting incidents has occurred in Mr. Moore's career as a civil engineer, which we have not space to record in these pages, but he has filled many important and arduous positions and is well known throughout the West as a thorough and practical engineer.

Mr. Moore is but forty-one years of age and is a native of Boston, Mass. He attended the Columbia Institution, and also the Dartmouth College, where he received his professional education. Since locating in Provo he has proved himself an enterprising and public spirited citizen, and uses his influence wherever possible to advance the city's interests and increase it growth and prosperity.

HOTEL ROBERTS.

In speaking of the progress and advantages of Provo the fact that her hotel accommodations are in perfect keeping with the enterprise, exhibited in other respects, should not be omitted. The Hotel Roberts is not only one of the best and most desirable houses in the city, but is also one of the most popular and extensively patronized. First-class in its appointment and maintaining the best of service guests are invariably well pleased and made to feel delightfully at home.

The sleeping apartments are light and airy,commodious and finely finished while the dining room, reception rooms, parlors etc., are neat and inviting in appearance, and the tables are supplied with the best the markets afford.

The hotel occupies a substantial three-story brick structure of handsome architectural design and finish containing about fifty well furnished rooms and all modern luxuries such as baths, electric call bells, steam heat, hot and cold water, etc., making the hotel altogether, a model of its kind and requiring the constant attendance of twelve experienced and capable assistants to meet the demands of the patronage which has been attracted.

Mr. L. Holbrook, the able and efficient manager and proprietor, who thoroughly understands the requirments of an institution of this character, sees to it that they are provided and carried out to the letter.

Mr. Holbrook has resided in Provo for about two years, coming hither from the City of Logan, where for more than a year he had charge of the Consolidated Implement Company's branch establishment in that city. Since locating in Provo he has interested himself as an officer and stockholder in several leading corporations and is now vice-president of Provo City Lumber Company, director in the Provo Commercial & Saving bank, and president of the Provo City Railway Company, also a real estate owner in the city. He is an enterprising go ahead business man and a public spirited citizen of great value to Provo.

A. A. NOON.

The life of A. A. Noon has been one of many strange scenes and circumstances. He was born in Middlesex, England, on the 28th of June, 1837. His father was a professor of languages in London, was educated in Guttenberg, Germany, served in the Prussian navy and finally settled in London, where he practiced his profession.

A. A. Noon left London for New Orleans, when but a boy, in 1851 at the time of the great excitement in California. From America he went to Australia at the time of the great rush to the gold fields, and with that wave went to Ballarat Bendigo, and other noted mining sections. There he prospected and worked in the mines, and was reasonably successful. He went from Australia to India and was at Calcutta at the time of the excitement because of the massacre of Delli. From India he went to England again, thence to Africa, where in connection with his brother, Adolphus H. Noon, he helped to establish among the first, the sugar enterprise of Port Natal, and owned, by rental, Ispingo estate, a farm of one thousand acres, from which, under their management, were shipped large quantities of sugar, and placed the estate in a position to ship hundreds of tons per year, so that it is to-day one of the great sugar estates of Natal. While in Natal he was appointed quartermaster of a volunteer company for the protection of the colony against the savages—Kaffirs. He visited the Grequas soon after they first crossed the mountains to No Man's Land, and had some business with them, and by some suggestions, which they acted upon, averted trouble between them and the surrounding tribes of savages. From this country he emigrated to America, married in Nebraska to the oldest daughter of Henry and Martha Smith, who emigrated to this country from Africa. He was one of the contractors in Echo Canon, on the U. P. railroad, under Brigham Young's contract, went to Tintic, Utah, in 1870, at the opening of that mining district and assisted in laying off and locating, with A. H. Noon, the present site of Eureka City. He always took much interest in the great iron deposits in that region and, with A. H. Noon, was among the early locaters there. Since 1876 he became more and more interested in those great iron deposits and by his continued perseverance succeeded in getting an incorporation organizing with the leading men of Utah county, which was accomplished September 2, 1884. These iron fields bid fair to make of Provo a Pittsburg, for they are inexhaustible and are referred to in this pamphlet elsewhere. Under his management the first iron plant was made in Utah in commercial quantities and he took the first into market and sold it. The enterprise is still under his management, as is the Utah Valley Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company's properties.

LOGAN CITY.

Logan, the county seat of Cache county, is said by those who are in a position to speak intelligently on the subject, to be one of the most promising if not, in fact, the most promising city in the Territory. The center of an agricultural region of unsurpassed fertility as also the distributing point, within short distance of mineral discoveries of wonderful richness, possessing an inexhaustible water-power, improving and improved railway facilities, numerous and well sustained manufactures, together with other aids essential to rapid and permanent growth, the outlook for Logan is radiant with the brightest growth.

There is a total of 54,301 acres of land in Cache county under cultivation. Of this number 30,951 acres are under irrigation, the water for such purpose being obtained in unlimited quantity from the mountain streams adjacent, and the system employed being more thorough and effective than elsewhere in Utah. Indeed, as has been said, no county in the Territory possesses a wider range of superior conditions than Cache, and no portion of the Inter-Mountain region can boast greater fertility or greater adaptability for the cultivation of products peculiar to a mild, genial climate. Not only is Logan the source of supplies and the distributing point of the neighboring country, but of the many thriving villages and hamlets of the county itself.

The mineral discoveries are of recent date. Six months ago the existence of precious metals in the valley was not altogether unsuspected. Since the summer of 1891, however, indications have been such as to conclusively demonstrate the presence of mineral resources, valuable beyond estimate. Later in the season, a syndicate, composed chiefly of residents and citizens of Logan was organized and purchased a number of claims including the Sundown and La Plata. Work was at once commenced and has since been continuously carried on. Ore has been discovered in both of the above mines as also in claims contiguous, chiefly in the Sunrise, North Star, Red Jacket, Last Dollar, Last Dime and Queen of the Hills—the assays from which show a paying average. Discoveries have also been made in the mountains east west aud north of the La Plata mines, the ownership of many of which is vested in residents of Logan. The ore found and shipped has "panned out" so satisfactorily as to attract foreign capital and, in other respects, assures Logan as a mining center of conspicuous importance.

The present population of Logan is stated at 6,000; and the assessed valuation of property at $2,400,000. The highest quality of taste is displayed in the laying out and platting of the city. The streets and avenues are wide and straight, either side ornamented with shade trees, and built up with residences, commercial houses, public edifices, etc., presenting in their entirety an *ensemble* in the last degree attractive. Residences as a rule are owned by their occupants. They are built according to approved plans, many of them surrounded by well-kept lawns, planted with forest trees, and decorated with beds of flowers, grateful to the eye and distilling a most exquisite fragrance. The business edifices, a number of which have been erected within the past year, are notable for their beauty of design and the durability of materials employed in their construction. Among the structures lately added to the number are the Thatcher Bros. bank building and opera house, a handsome three-story edifice built of brick and stone, the Murdoch store and office building, the Campbell & Morris block, the Union Depot, the Agricultural College building, the Co-Operative Wagon and Machine company's block, two saw and planing mills, a district school building and many residences. A large number of buildings will be erected in the spring of 1892, embracing, among others, a bank building to be put up for the accommodation of Ogden capitalists.

Court House
B.Y. College
U.P. Depot

COURT HOUSE.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.
U. P. DEPOT.

It is no exaggeration to say that Logan is the "Athens" of the Territory. The public school system is beyond criticism, while the private institutions of learning are numerous and of the highest order of merit—specially so is the Agricultural College, a Territorial institution, deriving its support in part from the general government. In addition to a wide range of study adaptive to academies and colleges, thorough instruction is given in the science of agriculture and horticulture. Mechanical training is made a feature, and a workshop fully equipped are among the auxilliaries provided. The institution contains a museum, library, laboratory and other adjuncts, besides the government experiment station. The matriculants number 275, in regular attendance. The Brigham Young College, named after the founder, by whom it was most liberally endowed, is equally prominent. It is open to the admission of students of both sexes, and the curriculum is limited to the higher branches, supplemented by a course of instruction in theology as understood by the church of Latter Day Saints. The regular course of study extends through four years, and the instruction given is thorough. Two hundred and fifty students are at present in attendance.

The city government is entrusted to men, many of whom have been tried in high offices and critical enterprises and been found faithful in all. A new water system will be put in operation before the summer of 1892, as most likely will a street railway and additional facilities to the electric plants now employed for lighting the streets, buildings and residences.

There are two banking houses in the city carrying abundant capital, doing a large business, and exercising a wide-spread influence; the dissemination of news is well provided for, and the investments made in commercial and miscellaneous industries represents hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The hotels of the city enjoy an extended reputation for the perfection of their equipments and appointments, while the accommodations and service are fully up to the most exacting requirements. The Thatcher opera house, said by connoisseurs to be "one of the finest" will accommodate an audience of nearly one thousand, and is in constant requisition by companies and combinations of superior order.

There are between fifty and sixty manufacturing establishments and almost an equal number of those of a lesser grade, besides depots for the sale of products of a mechanical and general character, manufactured elsewhere. The lines domiciled in Logan, include lumber, flour, lime, brooms, beer and ale, sash, doors and blinds, brick, iron and machine foundries, furniture cheese and butter, soda-water, hose, book binderies, plumbing and carding machine establishments, etc., etc., producing a total output annually of phenomenal proportions, and meeting the demands of a trade in all parts of Utah and the Territory adjoining.

Those who have been prominent in their contributions to enhance the value of Logan as a commercial, financial and productive center, declare that there is abundant room for investment, and those who will make the venture will be met by a hospitable welcome and the assistance experience and capital everywhere commands.

LOGAN TEMPLE.

Edward's Res.

J. R. EDWARDS' RESIDENCE.

J. R. EDWARDS.

Among the long time residents of this city will be found Mr. J. R. Edwards, who first came to Utah in 1851. Mr. Edwards was born in Pennsylvania and is forty-two years of age. He remained a resident of his native state until his parents removed to Utah. Upon reaching the Territory, the family located at Smithfield, following the agricultural industry. Here Mr. Edwards continued until 1859 when he came to Logan where all of his active business undertakings have since transpired. For years back he has been interested more or less in the mining pursuit of the West and now stands at the head of several companies that own and control some of the best and most promising mining property in this section. Mr. Edwards is also senior member of the firm of Edwards, Evans & Edwards, which conducts an extensive brick establishment in this city. The enterprise was first established in the spring of 1891, and has already built up a large and substantial business. The premises consist of a complete plant for the manufacture of brick on an extensive scale, including every appliance and facility of value in an enterprise of this character. The company also control 160 acres of land from which the necessary material is obtained. Over $8000 is invested in the business and eighteen hands are given constant employment. The daily capacity is 60,000 brick, which finds a ready market all throughout Cache county and Southern Idaho.

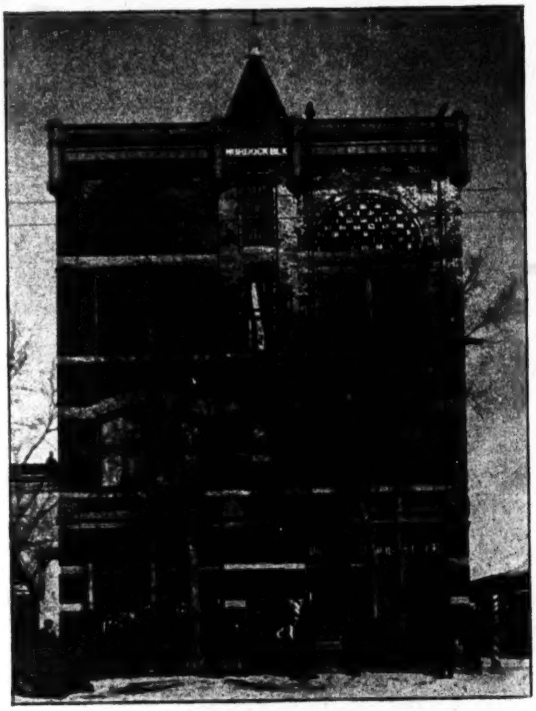
Besides his regular business and mining investments, Mr. Edwards owns considerable valuable real estate in Logan, among which are two store buildings in the heart of the city. His residence is one of the handsomest in Logan, and is a veritable beauty in finish and design. As a citizen Mr. Edwards is decidedly public spirited and lends substantial encouragement to all progressive movements for the benefit of Logan.

ROBERT MURDOCK.

Mr. Murdock came to Logan in 1863. He is a native of Dundee, Scotland, and is thirty-eight years of age. He removed to America with his parents when seven years of age and first located in Salt Lake City. He remained there for two years when the family moved to Farmington, his father building the first rock house ever erected in that city. After remaining there for a time he came to Logan, where all his interests and business movements have since taken place. Mr. Murdock was for many years a successful stock raiser which pursuit he followed till a few years ago. Following this he settled in Logan and in 1890 erected the handsome three-story brick and stone building, now known as the Murdock block. It is by far the most magnificent and substantial store and office structure in Logan to-day. The building is four stories high with basement. The ground floor is occupied by two spacious store rooms, and the basement contains a restaurant and barber shop. The second floor is set apart for offices, and as the building is provided with steam heat, electric lights and the other modern improvements, it is the most desirable office building in Logan. The entire third floor is used for a music hall, fitted up in elegant style, and efficiently provides a place for lectures, entertainments, etc., that take place in the city. The building has a costly and substantial appearance throughout. Mr. Murdock is decidedly enterprising and public spirited in all he undertakes. He is a man of progressive ideas and liberal business methods and highly respected and esteemed by the people of this community.

LOGAN HOUSE.

The Logan House, conducted by J. R. Blanchard, is the most desirable hotel in the city of Logan, and decidedly the most popular with commercial men and theatrical companies. Its equipment is good and an excellent bill of fare is provided. The building is a substantial three-story structure about 50x70 feet in dimensions and contains some fifty light, airy and well furnished sleeping apartments. The dining room is cozy and inviting. Skilled and experienced cooks and waiters are employed and the service throughout is admirable. Mr. Blanchard has conducted the hotel ever since it was first opened and by maintaining his hotel in keeping with the requirements of a high class public hostelry, has succeed in establishing a good reputation for it. When but ten years of age he came West with his parents, and lived in different localities of the Middle States until September, 1851, when he moved to Utah, locating in Logan in 1859. He is now sixty-two years of age, and has by energy and thrift succeeded in accumulating considerable means. He owns the hotel premises and a large amount of other real estate in the city, valued at something over $40,000. As a citizen he takes a deep interest in the growth and progress of Logan.

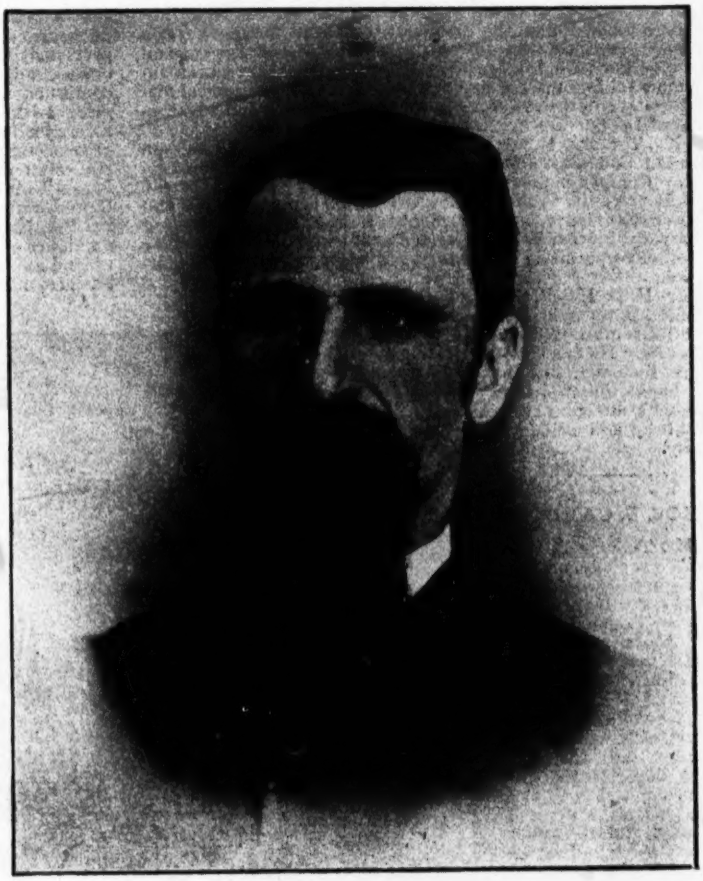


MURDOCK BLOCK.

HON. J. Z. STEWART.

Judge J. Z. Stewart, the subject of our sketch, is a native of Illinois, and is forty-seven years of age. He came to Utah in 1852 and located in Salt Lake county. His early education was acquired in the schools of that county, including two years at the University of Deseret. Since coming here in 1880 he has held prominent positions. He was president of the Brigham Young College for a number of years, and for five years held the important position of probate judge of Cache county. He served in this latter capacity ably and satisfactorily. Judge Stewart was also a member of the city council for six years and by his vote and influence has aided and encouraged all public policies that his superior judgment determined to be right and to the best interests of the city. There is probably no man in Logan to-day doing more for the material prosperity and growth of the city than Judge Stewart. He has been instrumental in organizing several enterprising corporations devoted to the development of the resources of this section. He is now president of the First National Bank of Logan, president of the Cache Valley Mining Company, vice-president of the Rich Cache Valley Mining Company, and cashier of the Mineral Point Mining Company, all leading corporations of this city.

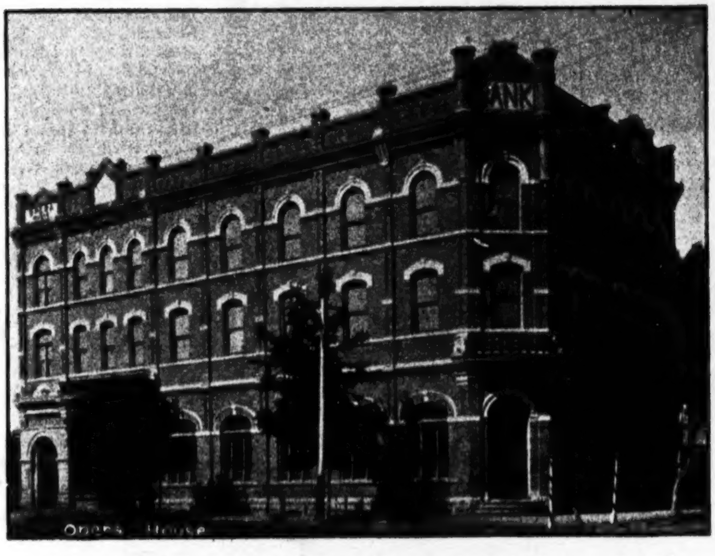
Judge Stewart has great faith in the future of Logan and believes it is destined to expand at no distant day into an important business center. The mining companies in which Judge Stewart is interested own and control some of the best mining property in the Territory and their active development is now going on. The property is located but a short distance from Logan. When the mines are in vigorous operation, great benefit will accrue to Logan. As a citizen Judge Stewart is loyal and sterling and willingly aids and supports such public-spirited movements as he believes to be to the general welfare and prosperity of the city and Territory.



HON. J. Z. STEWART.

THATCHER BROS. BANKING CO.

Thatcher Bros.' banking house of Logan. is an institution which from its very inception has exercised a wholesome and beneficial influence over the material prosperity of Cache county. It has ever aided and supported such projects and public spirited enterprises as gave promise of success and the advancement of Logan's interests in point of wealth, population and intelligence. The officers and directors are all men of the highest business qualifications, and able financiers.



THATCHER BROS. BANK AND OPERA HOUSE.

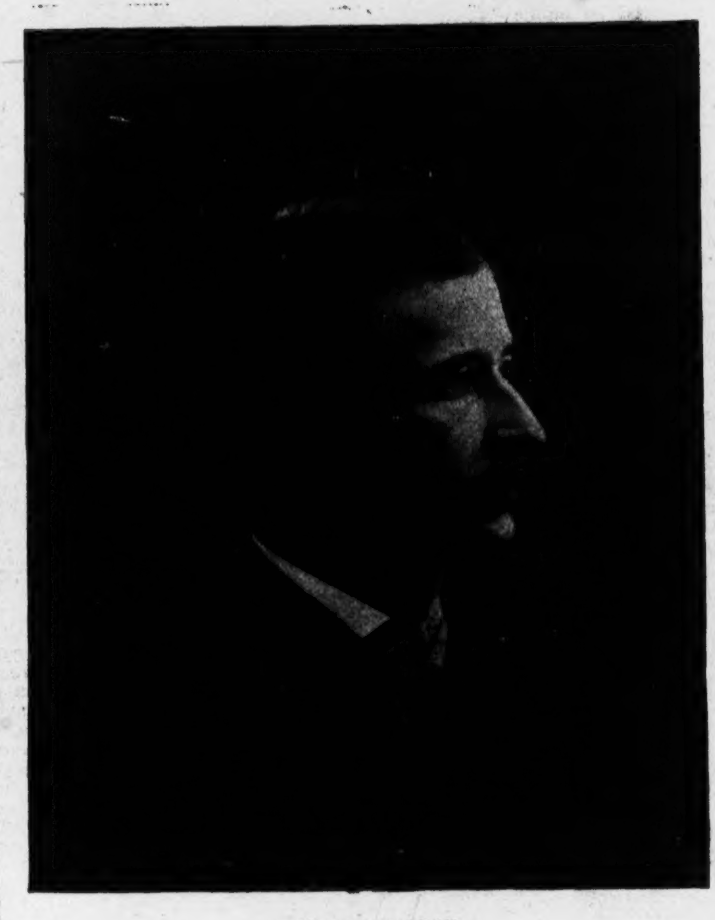
The bank is now regarded as one of the most solid and ably managed in the Territory. It was founded in January, 1883, and incorporated in December, 1888, with a capital stock of $100,000. In July, 1890, the capital stock was increased to $150,000, with surplus of $18,000. The handsome building in which their banking rooms are now located, was erected by the company in 1889 at a cost of $50,000. The building is a substantial three-story brick structure. The ground floor contains two large stores, besides the spacious banking rooms. The Logan Opera House, which is one of the finest in the Territory, occupies the upper portion of the building. The interior of the banking room is richly and costly decorated, and equipped with a special view to the rapid transaction of business.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: George W. Thatcher, president; L. S. Hills, vice-president; H. E. Hatch, cashier; directors: Moses Thatcher, James Sharp, W. W. Riter, George Romney, David H. Peery, James Mack, Wm. D. Hendricks, L. R. Martineau, H. E. Hatch, all gentlemen of the highest standing among the business men of the Territory. A general banking business is conducted, receives deposits, discounts, notes, loans money on first-class security, issues letters of credit and corresponds with the leading banks of the country. Mr. George W. Thatcher, the president, has been for many years closely identified with the business interests of Logan, and he together with his brother, Moses Thatcher, have been instrumental in founding and maintaining more commercial and industrial enterprises, contributing to the growth and advancemnt of Logan, than any other residents of Cache county.

Mr. Thatcher is now president of the Sundown & La Plata Mining Company, president of the Thatcher Milling and Elevator Company, president of the board of trustees of the Brigham Young College, president of the Logan Light and Power Company, and president of the Bevans Mining Company, besides being interested as stockholder and director in other corporations and enterprises of magnitude and importance.

Mr. H. E. Hatch, the cashier, is an able and efficient man in that capacity. He is a thorough financier, and in his hands the affairs of the bank are subserved faithfully and satisfactorily.

THOS. B. CARDON.



THOMAS B. CARDON.

Mr. Thomas B. Cardon's establishment, located in the heart of the business portion of the city of Logan, is without doubt the largest and most extensive of its kind in Cache county. Mr. Cardon's handsome new three-story brick building is divided into two distinct departments, one carrying a large and comprehensive stock of jewelry, and the other an extensive and varied line of furniture,carpets, wall paper, etc. Mr. Cardon conducts both enterprises, and is the leading dealer of the city in these respective branches of business. A complete stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, precious stones, etc., is always kept on hand and skilled and experienced assistants are employed in the manufacture and repairing of all work entrusted to him. In the furniture and carpet department all classes of goods usually found at first-class establishments of this kind are carried, and patrons are able to make as satisfactory selections as could be obtained in the larger cities of the Territory. Mr. Cardon has about $300,00 invested in his store and transacts over $60,000 worth of business annually. Thirteen salesmen are given constant employment in the various departments and his trade extends throughout Cache county and reaches into Southern Idaho and Wyoming. Mr. Cardon's business block, which is one of the best in Logan, was erected at a cost of $15,000. It is located directly opposite the Tabernacle on the main business thoroughfare, and is altogether a marked acquisition to the city.

Mr. Cardon is a native of Piedmont, Italy, and is forty-nine years of age. He emigrated to this country with his parents when but ten years old, and came direct to Ogden City where he remained from 1854 until 1858, and then returned to the Eastern states. He served in the late war of the rebellion for four and a half years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at different points in the East until 1867 when he returned to Utah and at once located at Logan. Having previously acquired a knowledge of the jewelry business he opened an enterprise of that character in this city, and has continued with signal success ever since. For a number of years he held the position of city recorder, and has also been alderman for a term of years. He has by thrift and enterprise accumulated considerable means and now owns valuable real estate in this city. He is a stockholder and director in the Logan Light & Power & Heating Company; stockholder in the U. O. Building Manufacturing Company; stockholder in Journal Publishing Company; stockholder in *Irrigation Age*, and a number of other leading enterprises, devoted to the building up and advancement of the Territory. Mr. Cardon's honorable business methods and sterling qualities as a citizen have won for him the respect and good will of all who know him.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOGAN.

The First National Bank of this city was first opened for business on January 4th, 1892, with the following well-known and highly esteemed business men of this Territory, as officersand directors: J. Z. Stewart, president; Jas. Quayle, vice-president; Geo. A. Percival, cashier; Allan M. Fleming, assistant cashier. Directors: John H. Davis, L. W. Snow, W. S. McCormick, G. Lombard and C. C. Goodwin.

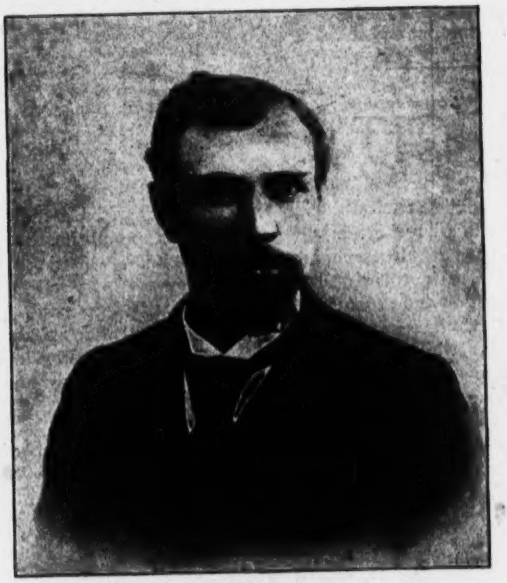
With such a list of highly qualified and generally recognized and able financiers, the substantial character and sound condition of this new banking institution, is conclusively established and from its very inception sprang into popular favor, and has since met with uniform success and prosperity. This is a marked indication of the present flourishing condition of Logan and the general thrift and go-ahead disposition of its citizens. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000. A general banking business is conducted, notes are discounted, collections made, deposits received, letters of credit issued and corresponds with the leading banks of the country.

The First National Bank of Logan, is probably as well managed as any other bank of the Territory. The banking rooms are elegantly fitted up and richly and costly furnished. Every convenience and facility of value in an institution of this character has been provided, and it is altogether one of the most popular and desirable banks of the city.

Mr. J. Z. Stewart, the president, has been for years, one of the prominent and active business men of Logan. Mr. Geo. A. Percival, the cashier, is an able and efficient man in that capacity. He is genial and courteous, and exercises great care and precision in all transactions and methods.

RICH, RICH & WARRUM.

The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of professional men who are looking after its legal interests, as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we are able to include among our biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Logan, several members of the legal fraternity who are not only wide-awake to the best interests of the city, but are classed among the leading attorneys of the Territory. The well-known law firm of Rich, Rich & Warrum is not only regarded as the foremost firm practicing law in Cook County to-day, but its individual members are able and highly qualified gentlemen well versed in all the details of their profession. The co-partnership was first established some two years ago under the firm name of Rich & Rich, and in June, 1891, was re-organized under its present title Rich, Rich & Warrum, since which time they have met with uniform success, and built up a large and growing law practice. They are now attorneys for some of the leading corporations of this city, among which we may mention the following, Thatcher Bros. Banking Co., Logan Branch Consolidated Implement Co., Logan Branch, Studabaker Bros.' establishment and also Sidney Stevens Carriage and Implement house. They have been retained as counsel in many important cases in all of which they have acquitted themselves with great credit, and built up a well-deserved reputation for painstaking efforts and a conscientious subservance of their clients interests. Aside from their extensive law practice a general real estate and loan business is conducted, and the firm is prepared to place loans on mostly any amount on first-class security. Mr. Geo. Q. Rich was born at Bear Lake county, Idaho, and is twenty-three years of age. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native county, and later he attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. He continued here for a time and then entered the Deseret University at Salt Lake City to complete his general education. While attending this latter institution, he decided to follow the legal profession and thereupon went East to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and took a thorough law course. He graduated in the class of 1890 and immediately returned to Logan and began to practice. Since locating in this city Mr. Rich has exhibited marked ability as a lawyer, and his familarity with the law and keen perception of exigencies of a case have brought him the respect and good will of the judiciary and all fellow counselors. Admitted to Supreme Court of Michigan 1890, Supreme Courts, Utah and Idaho, 1891. Taught school three years, prior to going East, one year in Utah, two years in Idaho. Mr. Heber C. C. Rich is also a native of Idaho and is twenty-eight years of age. He attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo for two years and at the age of twenty-three began reading law in the office of Captain Ransford Smith at Ogden. He applied himself diligently to his studies for two years, and then came to Logan and formed a law partnership with his brother Geo. Q. Rich. Mr. Heber Rich is now city attorney for Logan, and is a highly qualified attorney, careful and methodical in his work, and has contributed very materially toward the success of the firm. Mr. Noble Warrum, jr, is also a man of high legal talents and attainments. He was born at Greenfield, Indiana, and is twenty-seven years of ago. He was educated at the Depauw University and then entered the law-school at Ann Arbor. Mr. Warrum in the class of '89 returned to his native city and practiced for one year. He was first admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, and then traveled extensively as a result of which he decided to locate in Utah and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Utah in April, 1891. Soon after he entered the law firm of Rich & Rich at Logan as an equal partner, and has since been actively devoted to the interests of the concern. As citizens they are all public spirited, loyal and enterprising and aid and encourage all progressive movements designed to upbuild the city and promote its general welfare. Mr. Warrum takes a lively interest in politics and assisted in the organization of the Democratic party in Cache and Rich counties, is a member of Democratic Territorial Central Committee, vice-president of County Central and member of County Executive Committees



HON. H. C. C. RICH.

GEO. Q. RICH, Att'y.

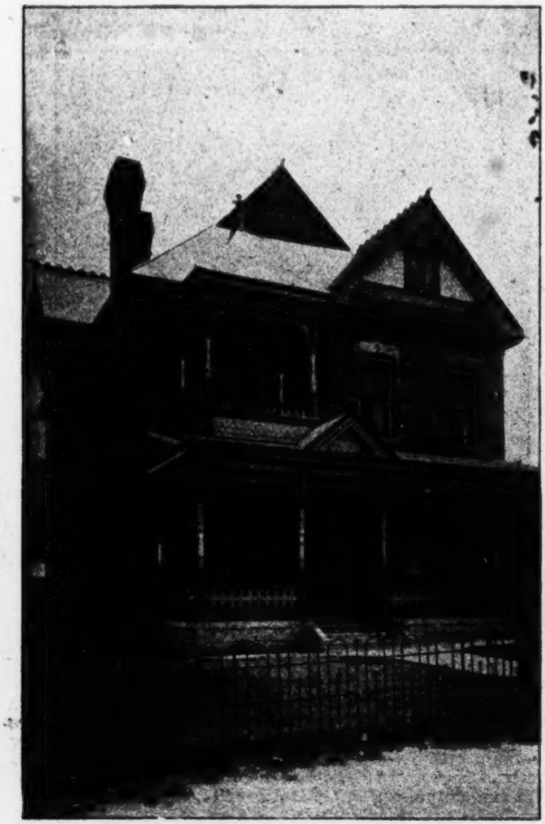
NOBLE WORRUM, Jr., Att'y.

ALBERT LANG.

The photographic gallery of Albert Lang is equipped with all devices and appliances of value in an institution of this character and the uniform excellence of all work entrusted to him, has established a well deserved reputation in this section of the country. As an illustration of the character of the work turned out at Mr. Lang's gallery we may mention that the photos from which the views of Logan in this work were made were taken by Mr. Lang. In addition to his photograph business, a general line of picture frames, wall paper, glass, etc. is carried, and customers can be supplied promptly. Mr. Lang is a native of Bavaria, South Germany, and is forty-one years of age. He came to this country in October, 1871, and first located at Chicago shortly after the great fire which almost wholly destroyed the business portion of the city. Mr. Lang came to Utah in 1881, and first located at Salt Lake City. After remaining there a short time he came to Logan, and has been an active and enterprising business man of this city ever since.

BRIGHAM CITY.

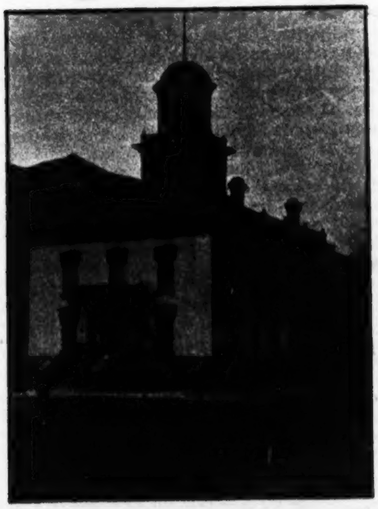
The apostrophy of Oliver Goldsmith to "Sweet Auburn, lovliest village of the plain," is recalled by visitors to Brigham city, the county seat of Box-Elder county, one of the most populous and otherwise flourishing counties in the Territory, has already acquired the name "Beautiful," by which name it is known from the pine clad hills of Maine, to the orange groves of the South; and from the boisterous Atlantic to the blue waters of that tide which flows outward from the Golden Gate to the Pacific. Nestling close up to the loftiest peaks of the great Wasatch range, which at this point, presents an exceedingly rugged, yet picturesque outline, the city occupies a low mesa, commanding a magnificent view of the Great Salt Lake valley, with its wealth of verdure for a distance of many miles, while in opposite directions are scenes of natural beauty that charm the eye and captivate the senses. The city is handsomely laid out, and the improvements completed, more especially in the residence portions, are in harmony with the most exacting requirements of the modern school, exhibiting exquisite taste in their designs and refinement in their location, decoration and ornamentations, artistic and exceptional. The public buildings and "marts of trade" are substantial and attractive, while the avenues and promenades shaded by a profuse growth of forest trees, present a scene inviting and refreshing.



A. H. SNOW'S RESIDENCE.

E. A. BOX'S RESIDENCE.

Box-Elder county is without a rival for purposes of farming and stock raising. Nature is prolific of her gifts on every side. Immigration has been introduced and in addition to the Territory, including within its present scope, a wide area of country to be embraced by its extension, will be brought under cultivation, and not only build up the immediate vicinity, but extend the influence and enhance the value of Brigham City, as a trade center. Grains and fruits of every description are indigenous to the soil, and the prospects for an early development of the mining resources of Box-Elder county are encouraging in the last degree. The discovery recently of rich mineral deposits has served to emphasize the confidence felt in the



COURT HOUSE OF BOX-ELDER COUNTY.

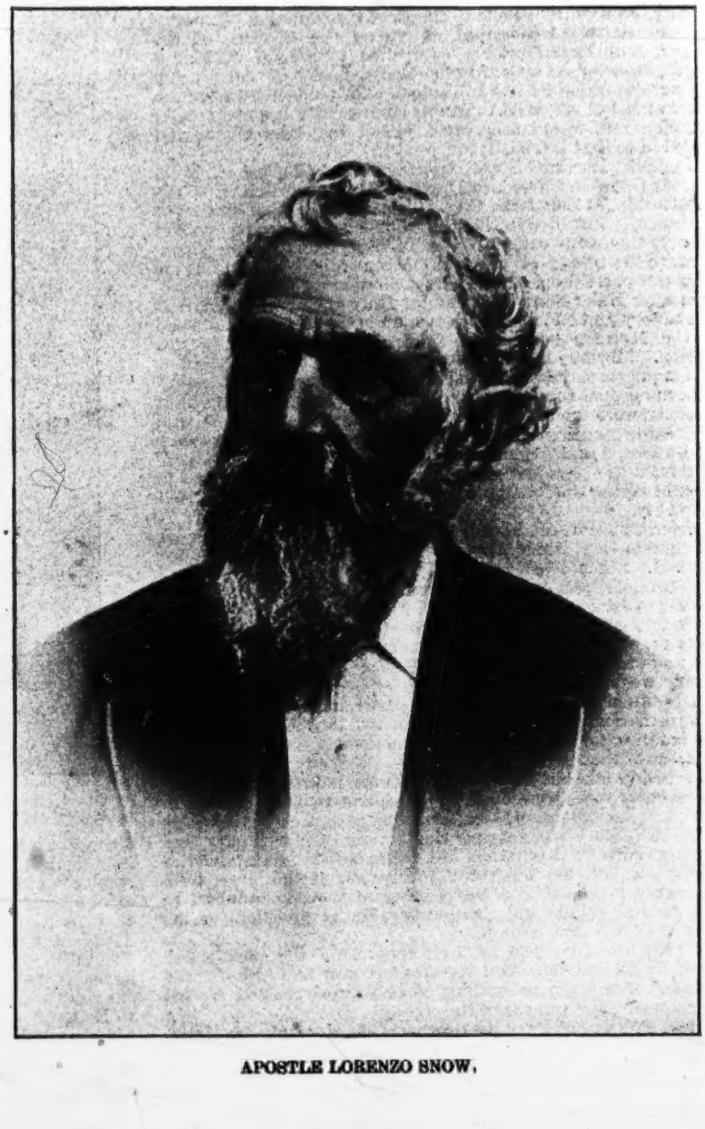
city's future, and the working of mines will be energetically carried forward. Gas wells, the discovery of which was made about three years ago, are in successful operation, and the product is now used for purposes of illumination and fuel, with the most gratifying success. Surrounded by such aids, peopled by a rustling, pushing, active population, the possibilities of Brigham City, all will agree, are innumerable.

By the most recent census the city is credited with a population of between four and five thousand. Its location is unusually well adapted to superior drainage facilities, and no requisite has been omitted that will contribute a desideratum so indispensable to good health and corresponding well-being of citizens and residents. In this connection as will be expected, the delightful climate proverbial of Utah is at its best, and throughout the year brings fresh charms and good cheer to energies mayhap imperiled by arduous exertions. Arrangements have been concluded for the introduction of and immediate construction of a water-works system of approved design, and abundant capacity. The city has been bonded for a sum sufficient for this purpose and active operations will be commenced before the dawn of the summer, of 1892. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, and the departments of fire and police are efficient and objects of commendatory admiration. Railroad facilities are good, but improvements now contemplated, if carried out will bring the city into closer communion with the outside world, and thus necessitate an increase of hotel accommodations, which at present, though comprehensive and attractive are hardly adequate to meet the needs of an unexpected influx of visitors.

The school system is that employed in all progressive cities and superior opportunities are available to a school population, estimated at between eight and nine hundred. To accommodate an increasing demand, however, additional facilities will be provided, including the building of an institution of learning, that is advertised to cost $30,000. Churches are numerous and well supported, manufactures of frequent occurence, and the mercantile establishments prominent and carrying varied and extensive lines. In addition to the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, the Box-Elder Stock and Mercantile Company, there are a number of other leading commercial ventures, all of which are doing a thriving business, and enjoying universal public confidence.

During the year past, a large number of improvements, both of a public character, as also by private individuals, were projected and completed. Notwithstanding it was an off year, the sum of $300,000, was expended in this field of usefulness and enterprise. Among the public buildings that command special attention, are the County Court House, the Brigham Opera House, the Brigham City Manufacturing Company's building, etc., with private halls and residences embodying the latest achievements in the lines of architecture and construction.

Although Brigham City is more than liberally supplied with material advantages, there is room for additions in every department of trade, manufactures and commerce. Banks would certainly prosper, hotels could be made profitable investments, and manufactures will meet with immediate success. Canning factories, preserving plants, salt works, and other establishments of a productive character, would pay handsomely. It is unnecessary to add that not only would all these be welcomed, but under proper conditions, substantial inducements would be employed to hasten their coming.



APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW.

APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW.

Through all the workings, crusades and missions of the Mormon people, that transpired since his baptism and acceptance of the doctrines of that church, at Kirkland, Ohio, in June, 1836, Lorenzo Snow, has taken a vital and energetic part, and is now regarded by all living members, as one of the most earnest workers and staunch supporters the church has ever had, always having labored with untiring zeal in the great cause he deemed to be right. His active missionary life began in 1839, when he was called as one of forty elders, to visit England, in aid of the apostolic body, then prosecuting a wonderful missionary work in Great Britain. He was president of the First London Conference, held after the organization, which took place May 16th, 1841, and the same time one of the presidency of the British mission, and his successful work and indefatigable energy in the cause he had espoused, was the subject of admiration, and esteem among the apostles and his fellow laborers. While on this, his first mission, he had the distinction of presenting the Book of Mormon to the Queen of England, and the Prince Consort.

After returning from abroad, his services were actively enlisted in a great missionary work inaugurated in this country, in which he was given special charge of the labors to be conducted in his native State, Ohio. This was at the time of the assassination of the Prophet and his brother, Hyrum, resulting in the return to Nauvoo of the elders, at that time engaged in proselyting, and soon after preparations were completed for the migration of the people to the Rocky mountains. Lorenzo Snow crossed the Mississippi, as one of the captains of the vanguard, of Israel, but was compelled to remain at Mount Pisgat, however, on account of sickness, caused by the unusual exposure to which he was subjected. The pioneers reached the mountains, but returned to winter quarters for the main body of the church, where they were joined by Elder Snow, and moved in to Salt Lake City.

In 1849, Lorenzo Snow, together with Charles C. Rich, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards, were ordained to the Apostleship, at Salt Lake City. The saints by this time were permanently installed in their new home, and began to spread out over the fertile valleys of the Territory, and devote themselves to the tillage of the soil. Meanwhile the building of cities was carried on, and the great missionary work continued. Soon after Elder Snow departed for Italy and some of the most satisfactory and effectual work ever undertaken or accomplished by the Mormon crusades in Europe, took place during this mission. Mormon literature was translated into several different languages and distributed throughout the respective countries, the gospel was proclaimed earnestly and elegantly, new missions were constantly established, and many new and serviceable moves, giving increased potency to the work were put on foot, Apostle Snow remaining in Europe until receiving word from the president of the church of Zion to return, to assist in laying the foundation stones of the Temple, in Salt Lake City.

From this time on, his eventful life continues as the founder of Brigham City, where most of his interests were thereafter centered. Since locating there, he has been called to and filled two missions, one to the Sandwich Island, in 1864, and another to Jeruselem, in 1872. This latter ended his foreign missionery career, but by no means terminated his labors in the cause of Zion. Probably no compeer has enlisted more time and energy. or devoted himself more assiduously to missionary work.

The site of Brigham City was a small inconsequential fort prior to the coming in of Lorenzo Snow, in 1854, with some fifty families, for the purpose of permanently settling the fertile areas of that portion of the valley. The city was uniformly and properly laid out under his directions, industries and mercantile enterprises were built, the co-operative plan was instituted, and various branches of manufactures were undertaken.

Lorenzo Snow was not only the founder of this thrifty and growing center of population, but orginated and maintained, it may be said, all the important enterprises, which have been established for the good of the people and proved conducive to their general welfare and prosperity. He is president of the Quorum of Mormon church.

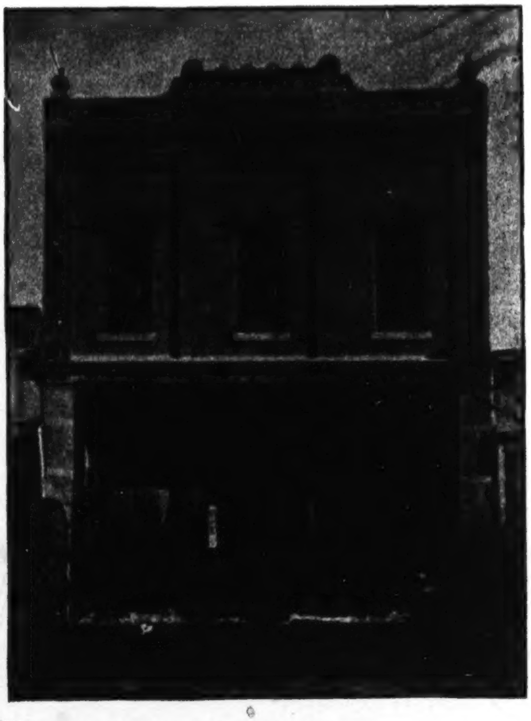
He has ever been held in high regard by the people, and looked up to, and depended upon for any new and needful department of industry or branch of enterprise created by the advancement and growth of the city.

He is now president of the Brigham City Mercantile & Manufacturing Company, also of the Brigham City Theatre Company, which runs and conducts the Opera House, and president of Brigham City Flouring Mill Company.

Apostle Lorenzo Snow is now getting well along in life, being in his seventy-eighth year. He no longer takes an active part in the commercial and industrial affairs of Brigham City, but devotes much of his time, when health and weather will permit to ecclesiastical duties and offices. He travels much throughout the Territory, visiting and comforting the saints, and keeping alive the fire of zeal and love that has inspired and enthused the Mormon people from the beginning of the dispensation, through all the nations, and during all the years of its signal growth and expansion, down to the present time. Thus is briefly outlined the life and deeds of a man whose record and career has been marked by unflinching devotion and rigid conformance to the divine ordinances of the church, and while forced to renounce, by the enactment of federal Laws, certain customs of the church, he still lives in his quiet, retired life, a devout and prayerful apostle of the Mormon dispensation.

WM. HORSLEY & SONS.

Prominent among the active and progressive establishments of Brigham City is that of Wm. Horsley & Sons, dealers in general merchandise. The enterprise was founded in 1886 and has since increased until the establishment is one of the largest in the county. The firm erected their store building in 1891. It is 30x90 feet in dimensions and well equipped for business purposes. Wm. Horsley, the senior member of the firm, was one of the early settlers of Utah, having come to this Territory in 1855. He is a native of London, England, and is forty-eight years of age. He came West with his parents when but a mere boy and first located at Salt Lake City. Here he remained from 1855 to 1862 and then removed to Box-Elder county, settling at what is known as Three-Mile Creek. While at this point he followed farming for a time and was then called to take charge of a branch of the Brigham City co-operative, newly established, and continued in that capacity for three years. The business was a decided success under Mr. Horsley's management and he remained in charge for some six years, when the trust was suddenly brought to a close, by a call in a mission to England when he was absent two years. In the meantime his sons had started a small produce and shipping business, which they were sedulously pushing. Upon their father's return some five years ago they joined together and prosecuted the enterprise, now conducted under the firm name of Wm.



WM. HORSLEY-& SONS' BUILDING.

Horsley & Sons, which has met with such signal success and continually expanded up to the present time. A general merchandise business is conducted and a heavy stock carried that embraces almost every article used. A produce shipping department is operated in conjunction with the main establishment, and is an important branch of the concern and combined the annual sales average $150,000. Ten assistants are given employment, and the trade extends throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, and reaches into Nevada.

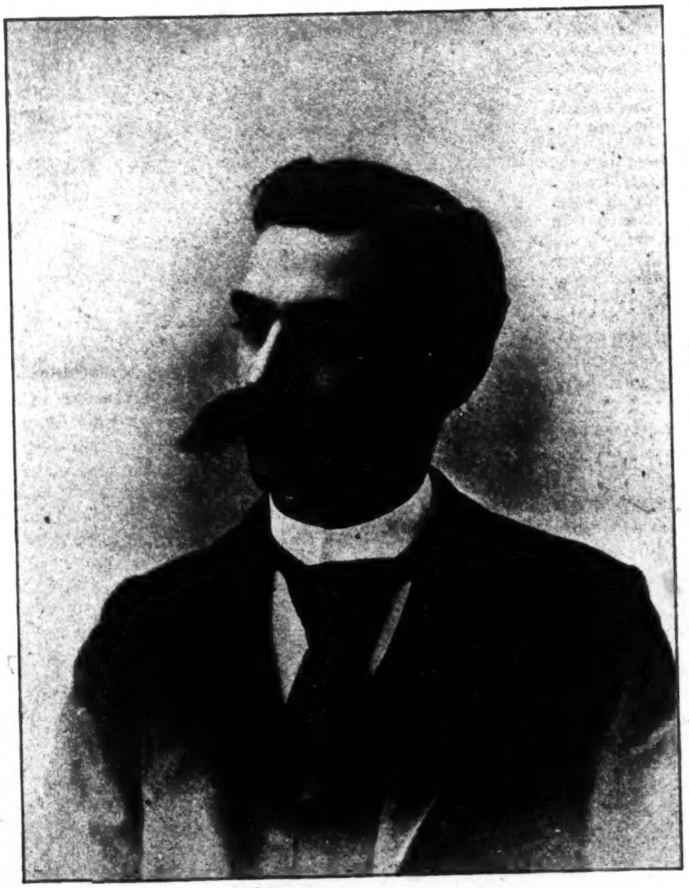
The firm is composed of William Horsley, William Clemens Horsley, John Henry Horsley, Eugene Horsley and Edward Horsley, all enterprising go-ahead citizens—represeentative men to whom the commonwealth is indebted for its growth and progress.

BOX ELDER STOCK & MERCANTILE CO.

There are several leading enterprises in Brigham City which in extent and magnitude surpasses those of many other places of much greater population. The Box-Elder Stock & Mercantile Company as one of the foremost commercial institutions of Box-Elder county. The enterprise was incorporated in February, 1887, with the following list of officers and directors, all gentlemen well-known to the people of this community: P. F. Madison, president; A. H. Snow, secretary and manager; directors: P. F. Madison, A. H. Snow, J. M. Jensen, M. L. Snow and H. L. Steed. From the beginning of its career this establishment has met with uniform success and prosperity, and by an energetic pushing of the business straightforward methods, and carrying an extensive and comprehensive stock of goods, has succeeded in building up and commanding a very large trade. A general hardware stock is carried, comprising all material and articles usually found at such an establishment. Besides this, a full and complete assortment of wagons, implements and machinery, are constantly on hand. There is a wholesale department conducted in connection with the enterprise, dealing on an extensive scale in leather, harness, saddlery, etc., and recently in one part of the spacious premises a comprehensive stock of books and stationery, has been put in. Something over $25,000 is invested in the business, and the annual sales reaches to upwards of $50,000. A number of salesmen are given employment and the trade extends throughout Box-Elder county and into Idaho. The premises occupied consists of a commodious store building 55x80 feet in dimensions, while to the rear storage buildings for the large supply of wagons, and implements, etc., carried, extends back over one hundred and twenty-five feet. The firm has ever held the confidence of the people of this section and have been assiduous in keeping abreast of the times and supplying the trade promptly and satisfactorily. The individual members of the company are enterprising public-spirited and thorough-going business men, and all their transactions are characterized by straightforwardness and honorable, upright dealings.

ALPHONSO H. SNOW.

Mr. Alphonso H. Snow, manager of the Box-Elder Stock & Mercantile Company, is one of the leading business men of Brigham City. Having been identified, both in private enterprises and public positions with various interests of the city, he has proven himself a highly qualified and enterprising business man, and a sterling citizen. Mr. Snow is but thirty-three years of age and a native of Salt Lake City, his business career, however, has been confined to Brigham City. His education was acquired in the University of Deseret, and in 1880 he entered active commercial life, being first connected with the Co-operative Mercantile institution of Brigham City. Upon the incorporation of the Box-Elder Stock & Mercantile enterprise Mr. Snow became manager, and has since devoted the most of his time in directing the affairs of that extensive concern. Mr. Snow has been largely instrumental in increasing the business of the enterprise, and expanding its interests, and is regarded as an upright and sagacious business man. As a citizen, Mr. Snow is higly esteemed and appreciated by the people of this community. From 1884 until 1886 he acted as prosecuting attorney for Box-Elder county and has filled the position of recorder and clerk. He has also served in the city council, and is now a representative from this district to the Utah legislature. For a number of years Mr. Snow has taken a deep interest and active part in local and Territorial politics, and is now chairman of the County Democratic Central committee. He is very popular in this community and a staunch supporter of the great political party, whose principles he has espoused. Aside from the business relations aforementioned, Mr. Snow is a director in the Utah Loan and Trust Company and the Ogden Investment Company. He is public-spirited and a man of progressive ideas and believes in the adoption of such public measures as are likely to promote the general good of the Territory.



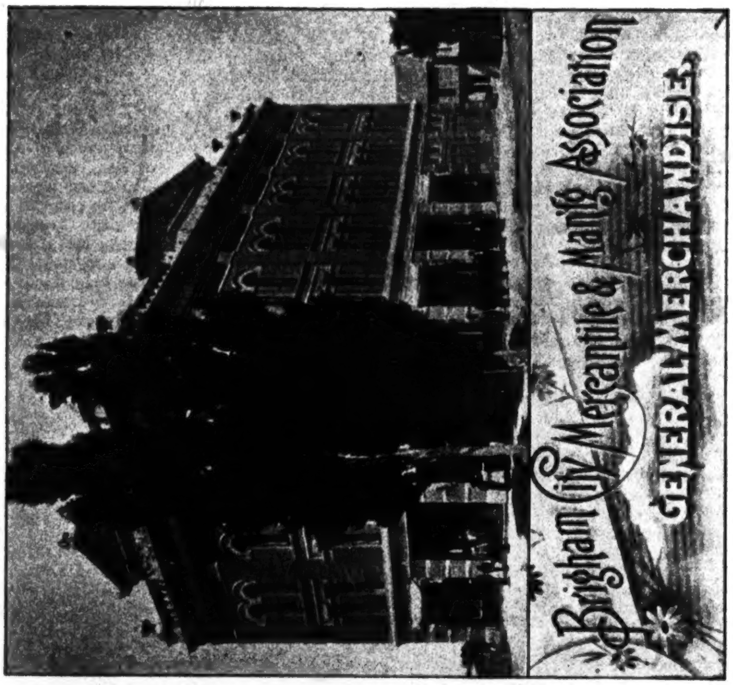
A. H. SNOW, Manager Box-Elder S. and M. Co.

A. W. COMPTON.

Mr. A. W. Compton, the Brigham City photographer, conducts an enterprise in this line equal to those of many larger cities. Mr. Compton is an expert photographer and understands all the details of his profession. He opened his presen business in 1883. The gallery is provided with all appliances and equippage of value in an institution of this character, and patrons can be assured of perfect satisfaction. Mr. Compton first located in Utah in 1869, remaining at Ogden for ten years, and then came to Brigham City. He is an enterprising business man and prosecutes the enterprise over which he presides properly and energetically.

BRIGHAM CITY MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

"THE CO-OP."

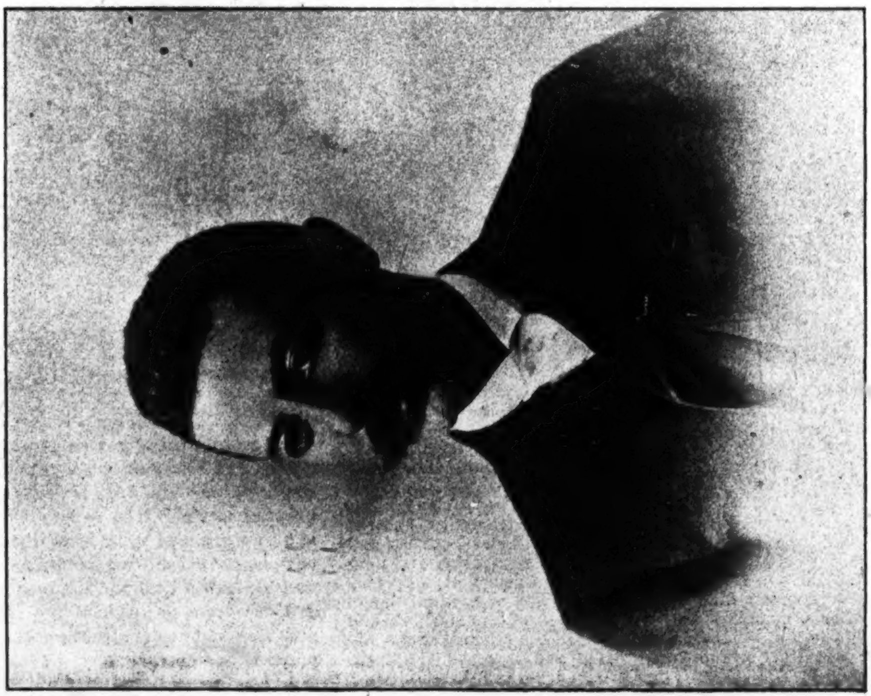

Brigham City Mercantile & Man'f'g Association
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

The Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association is one of the foremost enterprises of this character in Utah, and has done much toward making Brigham City what she is to-day, a wide-awake, prosperous and progressive centre. This immense institution was incorporated in 1870 and has had a most successful career.

As originally established it consisted of a large general merchandise store, with several extensive factories, manufacturing different classes of goods, operated in conjunction. Conducted as it was on the liberal co-operative plan, wherein the people shared in the profits of their labor, when once thoroughly established it proved a decided success and a highly profitable undertaking, but owing to heavy losses by fire and other burdensome drafts in the business, its substantial condition was partially undermined and the manufacturing departments were shut down. Following this period the business grew in magnitude and importance and soon by the superior and satisfactory basis upon which it was conducted, commanded almost the entire trade of Box-Elder county. In 1891 the large and handsome building now occupied by the company was erected, and its striking and substantial appearance was not only a source of pride to the citizens of Brigham but its ample and spacious store rooms afford efficient accomodations for the large and comprehensive stock carried. The building is a three-story stone and brick structure 53x106 feet in dimension.

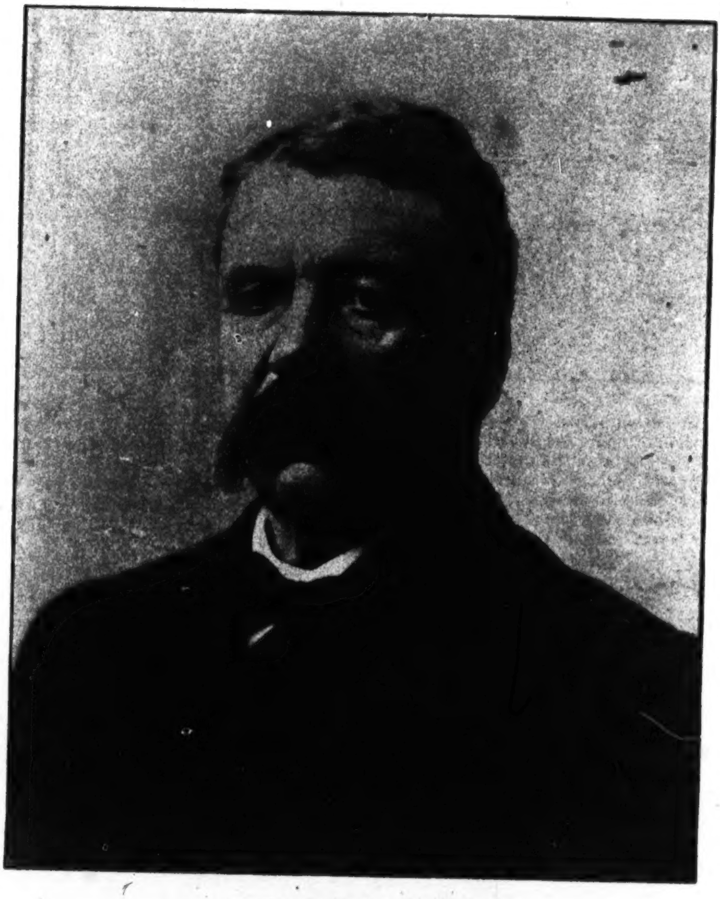
The stock embraces all classes of goods comprehended under the term general merchandise and represents something over $100,000 in value. The annual sales of this concern reach upwards of $125,000 and ten salesmen are given employment in the various departments. A complete line of boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods and fancy goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will always be found on hand.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: Lorenzo Snow Sr., president; Alviras E. Snow, superintendent; Samuel Smith, Rudger Clawson, Lorenzo Snow Jr., Alvin Nichols, Nels Madison, Carl Jensen, Alviras E. Snow, directors. Mr. Alviras E. Snow, the superintendent, has filled his present position for the past seven years. He is a young man of thorough-going qualities and sound business principles. Under his able guidance and direction the establishment has grown and prospered and maintained on a solid basis. Mr. Snow is a native of Brigham City and is twenty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of the Deseret University of Salt Lake City, and when but twenty years old started in business for himself. He continued for one year and then assumed charge of the establishment over which he now presides. He is now a member of the city council and manager of the Brigham City opera house. He is a man of progressive ideas and is never found wanting when public measures for the benefit of the city are put on foot.


A. E. SNOW, Supt. B. C. M. and Mfg. Assn.

HON. EDMUND P. JOHNSON.

Judge Edmund P. Johnson, the subject of our sketch, was born in Courtland county, New York, and is fifty-nine years of age. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native district, which were crude compared with those of the present day. To finish his education Mr. Johnson attended the New York Conference Seminary, a leading educational institution. He remained at home until 1853, and then removed West to Elkhorn, Wis., where he established a mercantile enterprise. While engaged in this undertaking he also studied law during odd hours when freed from the demands of business. He followed this plan for five years when he decided to remove to Kewanee, Ill., where he continued his law studies. In February, 1864, Judge Johnson was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Illinois, and thereupon immediately closed out his business and came to Utah, first locating at Stockton, Tooele county. In 1867 he left Stockton and went to Salt Lake City where he formed a law partnership with Judge Hogue of that city, under the firm name of Hogue & Johnson. A successful practice was built up and maintained for two years, when the City of Corinne began to brighten up and gave promise of becoming an important commercial and industrial center, and Judge Johnson decided to remove to that place. Here he continued the practice of law for ten years, during which time he served two terms as mayor, and then went to Chalice, Custer county, Idaho, following his chosen profession until October 1887, and then returned to the City of Corinne. During the time Judge Johnson resided in Idaho he was a member of the Twelfth session of the Idaho council. In February, 1889, he was appointed probate judge for Box-Elder county, which office he now holds. As a lawyer Judge Johnson has ever exhibited marked ability and high legal attainments. His efforts have been characterized by care and energy, and having a thorough knowledge of that profession has during all his legal career met with uniform success. As a judge his decisions are accurate and decisive, noticeably free from prejudice and partiality, which fact has established for him a well deserved reputation. He has been interested more or less in the mining pursuit of the Territory and is familiar with the remarkable extent of this resource. He is a man of unswerving integrity and upright principle, and is regarded as one of the staunch members of this community.



HON. EDMUND P. JOHNSON.

FOREST HOUSE.

It was with a view to provide the traveling public with a convenient, quiet and homelike stopping place where they could find all the comforts and accommodations of a first-class hotel, and at the same time be surrounded with the pleasures and conveniences of home life, that the Bowring Bros. opened their new and elegant hotel known as the Forest House, in December, 1891. In establishing this public hostlery a long felt want was fulfilled and the hotel at once sprang into popular favor. The Forest House is situated in the central portion of the city, while at the same time it is more convenient to the depot than other hotels of the city. The hotel is nicely furnished with spacious rooms and light and airy sleeping apartments. The parlor is cosy and comfortable, and the dining room is nicely arranged and inviting. An experienced cook is employed and the service and bill of fare is all that could be wished for. The hotel is especially popular with theatrical companies and commercial travelers to whom special rates are made. The individual members of the firm are H. N. Bowring and J. F. Bowring, young men well known and respected in the community. Since opening the Forest House they have taken particular pains to meet the demands of patrons and to make all who stop at their hotel feel that they have been kindly treated and satisfactorily provided for.

E. A. BOX.

Mr. E. A. Box, the subject of our sketch, is one of the prominent and enterprising merchants of this community. He came here in early days. Mr. Box was born in Nauvoo, Ill., forty-eight years ago. He came to Utah in 1852 during the Mormon emigration and first settled at Salt Lake City. Here he remained three years, and then removed to Brigham City. For a number of years during his early life he engaged in the occupation of farming, acquiring what schooling he could in the primitive educational facilities available at that time, and then later attended the University of Deseret at Salt Lake City to complete his studies. In 1881 Mr. Box first engaged in the mercantile pursuit in this city.

He has ever taken a deep interest in the progress and growth of Brigham City, and has held several important and responsible positions in the affairs of the city and county. For three years he was a member of the city council, and for five years was County Superintendent of schools. Besides this he has been prosecuting attorney for Box-Elder county, and in each of these capacities he sustained a high reputation for ability. He is now conducting an extensive general merchandise and produce shipping business. He has over $3,000 invested and his business amounts to over $20,000 annually. Mr. Box is public spirited and progressive and encourages all movements conducive of the welfare of his city.

HON. J. M. JENSEN.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. J. M. JENSEN, Mayor, Brigham City.

Hon. Joseph M. Jensen, the present mayor of Brigham City, is one of the most popular and highly esteemed residents of Box-Elder county. He is a native of Brigham City and is thirty-nine years of age. He was educated in the schools of this district, and since entering an active business career has exhibited energy and ability in all his undertakings. During much of his life he has been engaged in raising stock and sheep, in which occupation he has met with abundant success. He has ever taken a deep interest in the affairs of Brigham City, however, and has been identified with many of the leading enterprises that have been built up, besides taking an active part in the municipal affairs of the city. Mr. Jensen was county clerk of Box-Elder county for two years and his work in that capacity was thorough and efficient. He has also been an influential member of the city council, and while serving in that capacity was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of many beneficial public policies, for the improvement of the city and the material advancements of its interests. In March, 1891, Mr. Jensen was elected Mayor of Brigham and has since exercised his power and influence conscientiously and judiciously, and brought himself more than ever into popular favor.

Personally Mr. Jensen is a man of prepossessing appearance, genial and affable, and well liked by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a director in the Brigham City Stock Mercantile Company, director in the Brigham City Mercantile Manufacturing Company. Mr. Jensen's record is one of honor and integrity and untiring energy in whatever he undertakes.

NELS JENSON.

Photo by Newcomb Bros. HON. NELS JENSON.

The Hon. Nels Jenson, prosecuting attorney for Box-Elder county, is one of the bright and promising young men of this community, and has since entering upon the duties of his present position established a well-deserved reputation for energy and ability. Mr. Jenson is of Swedish parentage and is thirty-one years of age. He came to this country with his parents when but five years of age. He received his early education in the schools of this district, and later completed his studies at the University of Deseret, Salt Lake City, graduating in 1883, and enjoys the distinction of having five diplomas and is the recipient of the first diploma ever issued by the University of Deseret. After leaving school Mr. Jenson returned to Box-Elder county and located at Bear River City, where he engaged in teaching school, and continued in that calling for eight years, when he was elected county attorney for Box-Elder county. This was in August, 1890, and he immediately removed to this city. Mr. Jenson is a gentleman of good education, and considerable legal attainments. He is a careful man, and accurate and precise in the drafting of instruments and exceedingly thorough and vigilant in the prosecution of such actions at law as come within the province of the county. He is also City Attorney for Brigham City. Personally, Mr. Jenson is of a genial nature and pleasant in manner. He is well liked by his associates and held in high esteem by the people of this community.

PARK CITY.

Approach Park City from almost any point of the compass, and one is almost immediately struck with the broken appearance of the land, an appearance indicative of a mining city, or rather a city that has come up from the mining camp. This is the fact, for authorities on the subject declare that Park City "has been the only permanent silver-producing camp in Utah for years." The mineral area, it is further said, is from ten to twelve miles in length, and from five to seven miles in width, embracing three separate belts: Ontario, Crescent and Snake Creek, and including some of the best paying and most productive properties in the world, such as the Ontario, Pioneer, Flag-staff, and others.

As a city, however, Park City is remembered and prominent. She is pleasantly situated, well planned and handsomely built, and contains a population upward of six thousand. In the matter of railway facilities, the city is fortunate, having communication with the world at large, by the Utah Central, via Salt Lake City, also by the Union Pacific, via Echo. In general appearance, her superior would be hard to find.

There are a number of industries in the city that are rapidly forging ahead, and the city is well supplied with stores of the best class, filled with goods that prove the good taste and buying ability of citizens. There are two banks, the Park City and First National with ample capital and surplus, each doing a prosperous business, and each pursuing a policy that can only result in great good to the city and her interests. The causes of education and religion are upon a firm foundation, and most ably sustained. During the year 1891, there were four schools, with a total enrollment of between six and eight hundred, and an average attendance correspondingly large. There are also four churches, largely attended, presided over by gentlemen of ability and reputation, and maintained with well deserved liberality—not only are the means of grace and enlightenment abundant and effective by the press, is of the best character. Park city is a good newspaper town, and supports two publications, *The Miner*, daily, and *The Record*, weekly. Both are excellent, well-printed sheets, clean, aggressive in the cause they seriously serve, interested in the growth and prosperity of the city, and in all particulars models of the printers' art and editorial abilities and judgment.

"Citizens are proud of their municipality," reflects a writer on the subject. And properly so. The city is growing rapidly. The government is "energetic, enterprising and progressive." Society is refined. The merchants and factors are rated high, while the public buildings and private residences are imposing, neat, tasty and "many of them stately." The future is promising in every particular, and it only needs addition to the population to cause a "boom," the activity of which will be far-reaching and pronounced.

LEHI.

The settlement of Lehi was first made in 1850, and it was incorporated as a city, February 4, 1852. Such, in brief, is the history of the "Banner City" of Utah, from her inception to the day when she was permitted to assume municipal prominence. Her career since then has been characterized by a steady progression that has not only merited recognition, but commended her citizens and their methods to the favor and confidence of the public in all portions of the West. The population approximates 2,000 in number, and the establishment of enterprises at Lehi, in addition to those already there, must in a very brief period, augment that number many fold. Throughout the years that have been associated with the history of the city, improvements of all kinds have been constant and uninterupted. Chief among these is the Utah Sugar Works; another is the Leaching Works. The former was erected by a company incorporated in 1889. The works were commenced in November, 1890, and were completed and in operation October 12, 1891. The main buildings consist of the factory proper, 84x180 feet in dimensions and three stories high, and an annex 40x480 feet, both built of brick, together with beet sheds, 24x500 feet, with a total capacity of 14,000 tons of beets, pulp silos, coal houses, houses for employes, etc., representing an aggregate expenditure of five hundred thousand dollars. When in operation the company's plant will give employment to upwards of three hundred hands. Besides the sugar works, an expensive bank building, an elaborately constructed hotel and many private residences were completed. The outlook for the present year is even more promising. The New West Educational society of Salt Lake City also operates a branch of that institution in Lehi. The Union Pacific, Utah Southern, and Rio Grande Western roads are operated to Lehi, and furnish adequate facilities for traffic purposes, while the Lehi *Banner*, a weekly paper, independent in all fields save those which contribute to the well being of the city furnishes an accurate record of current events. The city also contains banking accommodations, hotels, public halls, an opera house, and other undertakings necessary to the pursuit of business or pleasure, besides mercantile houses covering every line of trade, and manufacturing establishments of utility and importance. Lehi is daily growing in conspicuity, and offers valuable inducements to all classes of men to become participants in her prosperity.

PHOTO SALT LAKE CITY

UTAH SUGAR FACTORY.

NEPHI.

Nephi, a commercial city of considerable importance, and the county seat of Juab county, is situated at the intersection of the Union Pacific and Sanpete Valley Railroads, and in the center of a large grain producing valley. Minerals in abundance are also obtainable in the immediate vicinity consisting of salt, bismuth, coal, sulphur, gypsum and the more precious metals. Four miles above the city the mines of the Nephi Salt Mining and Manufacturing company are situated. The mineral is said to be about ninety-nine per cent pure and there is no limit to its extent.

The assessed valuation of city property for 1891 was $828,962, upon which a tax of five mills for the support of the city government, schools, etc., was collected.

A superior system of water-works is in operation, the water being obtained from the large springs having their source in Nephi canon. The system will be improved and extended during 1892. The fire and police departments are efficient and ably directed. The schools, six in number, are graded and since their new school law took effect, have been largely attended. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Latter-Day Saints each maintain well ordered and liberally patronized schools.

Two banks, the First National and Nephi Savings and Trust company, are both well equipped and ably managed financial institutions. Manufacturing is extensively carried on, and commercial business is a marked feature, the trade engaged is extending throughout Southern Utah, and portions of Nevada and Arizona.

During the past year real estate is said to have materially increased in value, and buildings costing an aggregate of $50,000 were erected, including a handsome and commodious opera house. Another prominent structure is the county court house, which cost nearly $18,000, and is superior to anything of the kind south of Provo.

The city possesses a multitude of inducements for the location of business or manufactures, and the wool industry is the most important of its kind in the Territory. The inhabitants are people of enterprise, and stand ready to offer encouragement and assistance to those who will identify themselves with the interests and prosperity of Nephi.

SPANISH FORK.

Twelve miles from Provo in a southerly direction, and within sight of the mouth of Spanish Fork canon, is the city of Spanish Fork, the settlement of which dates back to the days of Spanish domination. In 1855, the settlers obtained a charter, under the provisions of which the town was the same year incorporated. Since that date Spanish Fork has gradually been translated from a condition of inconspicuous uncertainty to a position of prominence among the towns of Southern Utah.

During recent years material improvements have annually increased, and the output of money they have entailed, has been correspondingly large.

The inducements for locating at Spanish Fork, are not dissimilar from those of other territorial cities. An abundant water power can be utilized at a nominal cost, merchandising affords a field, the cultivation of which will produce rich returns, and the superior climate, delightful surroundings, handsome scenery, rich soil, plenteous harvests, good society and excellent educational advantages make the city and its vicinity a most desirable resort for pleasure seekers, or residents.

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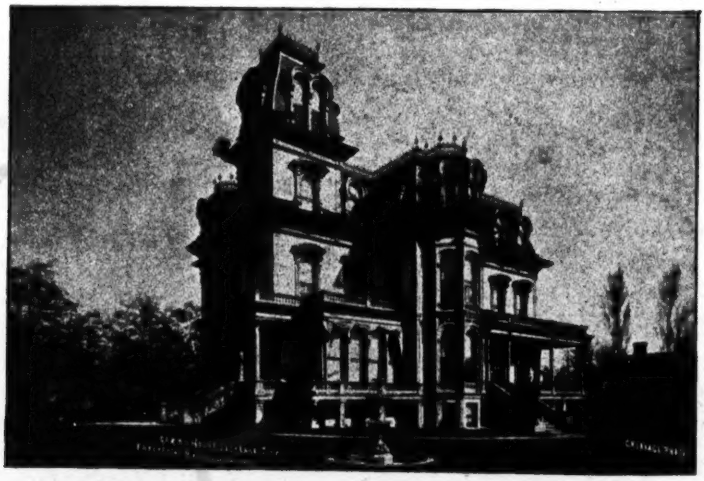

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